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MORE RESIDENT MAIDS than EMPLOYERS!—ESSEX REGISTRY, Ilford. (Moderate.) Stamp.

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of mellowed red brick with massive chimney stacks and
crow stepped gables, standing

400FT. ABOVE SEA IN FINELY TIMBERED PARK

of

100 ACRES,

with

THREE LODGE ENTRANCES.

25 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,

FIVE BATHROOMS,

FINE ENTRANCE HALL,

BILLIARD AND

FIVE RECEPTION ROOMS.

Many oak-panelled rooms, fine old carved chimneypieces.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

EXCELLENT WATER AND DRAINAGE.

LOVELY OLD-WORLD GARDENS.

FIRST-CLASS RANGE OF GARAGES. AMPLE

STABLING.

HOME FARM.

FINE OLD BRICK COLUMBARIUM OR DOVECOTE,

etc.; in all about

150 ACRES.

Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly,
W. 1.

PRIORY HOUSE, KING'S LANGLEY

20 MILES OF LONDON.

DELIGHTFUL MODERN
RESIDENCE.

in beautiful sunny spot among the Highlands
of Hertfordshire.

500FT. UP WITH GLORIOUS VIEWS.

TEN BEDROOMS,

THREE BATHROOMS,

LOUNGE HALL, and

THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.

Company's electric light and water.

Central heating.

Main drainage.

CAPITAL LODGE, STABLING AND GARAGE.

LOVELY GARDENS AND
PADDOCK.

FOUR ACRES IN ALL.

For SALE by Private Treaty, or by AUCTION

during May.

Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard,

Piccadilly, W. 1.

WITHIN A DRIVE OF

EASTBOURNE, LEWES & BRIGHTON

TO BE SOLD FOR £4,000

In the

ROLLING WOODS OF COUNTRY OF THE SUSSEX

WEALD.

AN ATTRACTIVE LITTLE

SUSSEX HOUSE.

IN DELIGHTFUL WOODED GROUNDS.

Lounge, two reception, seven bedrooms, bath, servants'
hall, offices.

GARAGE. STABLING.

WITH ABOUT 50 ACRES

OF LAND, MOSTLY GRASS WITH STREAM AND
WOODLAND.

MORE LAND AND COTTAGES AVAILABLE,

with

SOME SHOOTING.

Full details of NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard,
Piccadilly, W. 1.

ON THE BANKS OF TAMAR

ABOVE CALSTOCK.



£2,500 WILL PURCHASE

this

DELIGHTFULLY SITUATED RESIDENCE.

Beautiful views of Cornish Hills.

IN DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS.

Lily pond, rose, kitchen gardens, orchard, tennis, croquet
lawns.

CHOICE FLOWERS, SHRUBS,

RARE RHODODENDRONS.

Woodland with long frontage to River Tamar.

LOUNGE,

THREE OR FOUR RECEPTION,

EIGHT PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS,

BATHROOM,

OFFICES.

TEN ACRES.

OR CAN BE HAD WITH 32 ACRES.

MIGHT BE LET.

Photos of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard,
Piccadilly, London, W. 1.

Telephone:
Grosvenor 2020.

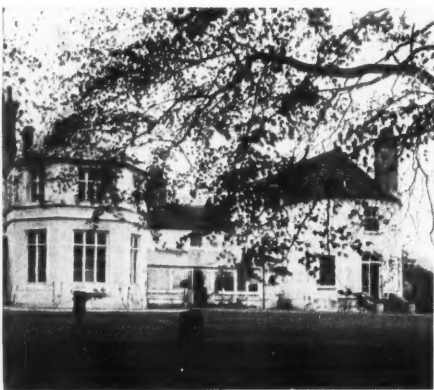
WINKWORTH & CO.

LAND AGENTS AND AUCTIONEERS, 48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W. 1.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY RESIDENCE

IN THE FAVOURITE

NEWBURY DISTRICT



Finely situated about 700ft. above the sea and com-
manding superb views.

TEN EXCELLENT BEDROOMS

TWO BATHROOMS,

FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS.

Pleasant sunny rooms.

Modern conveniences.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

CENTRAL HEATING.

GARAGE.

STABLING.

COTTAGE.

OLD-FASHIONED GROUNDS OF CHARACTER.

FOR SALE WITH 37 ACRES.

Sole Agents, WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street,
Mayfair, W. 1.

SURREY HILLS

400FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL, grand views,
southern slope; hall 30ft. by 20ft., three
reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, bathroom
and offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S WATER.

Lodge. Cottage. Garage for three cars. Stabling.

Charming grounds and park about

40 ACRES.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £7,000 (open to offer).

Extra land adjoining, extending to 70 acres more, and
another lodge, two more cottages and buildings available.

WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London,
W. 1. (4738.)

SUSSEX AND SURREY BORDERS

A BEAUTIFUL ELIZABETHAN HOUSE,

a typical example of the period, for SALE with

about

100 ACRES.

Five reception rooms, eleven bedrooms, three bath-
rooms and offices, and extra accommodation in a similar

building nearby, comprising six bedrooms and bathroom.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

SANDSTONE SUBSOIL WATER LAID ON.

GARAGE. HARD TENNIS COURT. TWO COTTAGES.

FARMBUILDINGS.

WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London,
W. 1.

BANKS OF THE THAMES

ON ONE OF THE FAVOURITE REACHES.

WITH LONG RIVER FRONTAGE AND BOATHOUSE.



In a first-class social district and
easy of access for London.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY
ATTRACTIVE HOUSE IN
EXQUISITE OLD GROUNDS
AND PARK.

Two halls, six reception and
billiard rooms, eleven best bed-
rooms, three bathrooms, and com-
plete accommodation for a suitable
staff.

The rooms are spacious and the
house fitted with modern con-
veniences, including

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Stabling, garage, farmbuildings,
etc.; in all

40 ACRES.

A MODERATE PRICE WILL BE
ACCEPTED.



Inspected and recommended by Messrs. WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W. 1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY AND WALTON & LEE

THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W. 1

AT A REDUCED PRICE.

THE WELL-KNOWN AND HISTORICAL MANSION OF ARDS AND ITS DEMESNE, CO. DONEGAL

Occupying an unrivalled position on the shore of the beautiful Sheephaven Bay. Adjoining Dunfanaghy Road Station. Eighteen miles from Letterkenny, 38 miles from Londonderry.

TO BE SOLD, THIS FINE FREEHOLD SPORTING AND RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, WITH

500 OR 2,000 ACRES

AND SPORTING AND FISHING RIGHTS OF 4,500 ACRES ADJOINING ARE AVAILABLE.

Included are
A SUBSTANTIAL STONE-
BUILT GEORGIAN-STYLE
RESIDENCE,

COMMANDING GLORIOUS
SEA VIEWS, and containing
six reception rooms, billiard
room, gun room, nineteen
principal bedrooms, four bath-
rooms, nursery suite, and
ample offices.

INDEPENDENT
HOT WATER SERVICE.
Excellent WATER SUPPLY.
CERTIFIED MODERN
DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

THE GROUNDS
are beautiful and diversified
in character, with two orna-
mental lakes, Heronry, four-
and-a-half acres of walled
kitchen gardens, splendid drive
throughout Demesne.



HOME FARM.
500 ACRES of arable, in a
high state of cultivation, and
730 ACRES of good sheep
grazing.

650 ACRES OF WELL-
WOODED PLANTATIONS
well distributed and sheltered
for pheasant rearing. Excellent
MIXED SHOOTING,
especially woodcock.

FIRST RATE SALMON
and
TROUT FISHING IN THE
WELL-KNOWN LACKAGH
and
OWEN-CARROW RIVERS
and GLEN LOUGH.

If desired the
FURNITURE
and
VALUABLE LIBRARY
MIGHT BE ACQUIRED.

ALSO THE HISTORIC RUIN OF DOE CASTLE, TOGETHER WITH ABOUT 30 ACRES OF DEMESNE LAND.

Further particulars of Mr. JOHN BRISTOW, 10, College Square North, Belfast; Mr. W. T. ARNOLD, Estate Office, Dunfanaghy, Co. Donegal;

Messrs. BATTERSBY & CO., 39, Westmoreland Street, Dublin; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

BY DIRECTION OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL C. G. LEWES, C.M.G., D.S.O.

SURREY AND SUSSEX BORDERS

EIGHT MILES FROM HASLEMERE, FIVE MILES FROM PETWORTH.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, known as

ROUNDWYCK, PETWORTH.

Extending to about

205 ACRES.

Completely surrounded by two large Estates.



THE COMPACT MODERN RESIDENCE stands in the centre of a beautiful undulating park, and contains hall, four reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, bathroom and offices; electric light, central heating, telephone.

Two garages. Engine house. Model farmbuildings. Gardener's cottage.

WELL PLANNED PLEASURE GROUNDS

with tennis and croquet lawns and walled garden, park-like pasture and valuable woodland.

Hunting with Lord Leconfield's and the Chiddingfold Foxhounds.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover Square Estate Room at an early date (unless previously disposed of Privately).

Solicitors, Messrs. PETFIELD & OGLETHORPE, Petworth, Sussex.

Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

BY DIRECTION OF E. F. OAKSHOTT, ESQ.

SUSSEX

Two-and-a-half miles from Waldron Station, three-and-a-half miles Heathfield, seven miles from Uckfield, ten miles from Lewes, seventeen miles from Eastbourne and eighteen miles from Brighton.

THE HISTORIC FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL, AGRICULTURAL AND
SPORTING ESTATE, known as

FOXHUNT MANOR, NEAR WALDRON,

extending to about

486 ACRES.



THE STately MODERN MANSION (built 1898) stands 250ft. above sea level and enjoys magnificent panoramic views extending to the South Downs. It contains great hall, billiard room, three reception rooms, seventeen bed and dressing rooms, boudoir, four bathrooms and complete offices; electric light, ample water supply, central heating, modern drainage, telephone.

Stabling, garage, home farm buildings, three capital farms, secondary Residence, seven cottages.

VALUABLE WOODLANDS, containing oak and forming capital cover for game.

THE LORDSHIP OF THE MANOR OF FOXHUNT
(mentioned in Domesday Book).

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in the Hanover Square Estate Room at an early date (unless previously disposed of Privately).

Solicitor, HAROLD E. ASTON, Esq., 71, Edgware Road, W. 1.

Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, { 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.
AND { 90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.
WALTON & LEE, { 41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.
{ Bridge Road, Welwyn City.

(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii., xiv., xv., xxviii. and xxix.)

Telephones:

314 } Mayfair (8 lines).
3066 }
20146 Edinburgh.
327 Ashford, Kent.
248 Welwyn Garden.

Telephone : Regent 7500.
Telegrams :
"Selanlet, Piccy, London."

HAMPTON & SONS

(For continuation of advertisements see pages viii. and xxiv.)

Branches : Wimbledon 'Phone 0080
Hampstead 'Phone 2727

BETWEEN WITLEY & HASLEMERE

THE FINEST POSITION IN THE DISTRICT.
800ft. above sea, with magnificent range of views.

FOR SALE,

AN EXCEEDINGLY CHOICE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

of
94 ACRES
(Would be divided).

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE OF TUDOR STYLE; fine galleried hall, four reception and billiard rooms, seventeen bed and dressing rooms, three baths, etc., etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. GOOD WATER.

BEAUTIFUL TERRACED GARDENS

Stabling, garage, cottages, home farm.

NEVER BEFORE IN THE MARKET.

SOLE AGENTS,

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W.



DORSETSHIRE

BETWEEN DORCHESTER AND BRIDPORT.
EASY REACH OF THE COAST.

AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
OCCURS TO SECURE AT A REASONABLE PRICE

AN ARCHITECTURAL GEM
OF HISTORICAL INTEREST, MOST CAREFULLY RESTORED AND
SET IN SURROUNDINGS OF GREAT NATURAL BEAUTY.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms with panellings and fine mantelpieces, studio, and long gallery, ten bed and dressing rooms, two baths, etc., etc.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS

Intersected by stream, shady lawns, swimming pool, stone pergola and garden room, tennis court, kitchen garden and glasshouses.

STABLING. GARAGE. SIX COTTAGES.

120 ACRES OR LESS.

Full particulars of the SOLE AGENTS,
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.

ESSEX

IN THE COLNE VALLEY DISTRICT.
One-and-a-quarter hours from London.

FOR SALE,

A VERY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE
of
183 ACRES.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD HOUSE; hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, twelve bedrooms, four bathrooms, etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. GOOD WATER.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS.

Stabling, garage, three cottages.

HOME FARM.

Full particulars of the SOLE AGENTS,
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.



SUFFOLK AND NORFOLK BORDERS

GOLF AND YACHTING AVAILABLE.
Unique position on high ground sloping to south.

THE VERY CHOICE AND BEAUTIFULLY PLACED
FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

"WAVENEY HILL"

OULTON BROAD, LOWESTOFT.

Extensive and interesting views over the famous Broad and Waveney Valley.

The charming House is approached by drive, with entrance lodge, and contains imposing hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, two staircases, nine bedrooms, two bathrooms, three servants' bedrooms, and compact offices.

Good repair. Partial central heating. Company's electric light. Telephone.

Garages. Stabling. Greenhouse and Boathouse.

VERY ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS, lawns, kitchen gardens and grassland, in all over

23 ACRES

(With frontages to Oulton Broad).

VACANT POSSESSION.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1, on TUESDAY, APRIL 17TH, 1928, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously Sold).

Solicitors, Messrs. STEPHENSON, HARWOOD & TATHAM, 16, Old Broad Street, E.C. Particulars from the Auctioneers,
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.

Offices : 20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W. 1

Telephone Nos.:
Regent 4304 and 4305.

OSBORN & MERCER

Telegraphic Address:
"Overbid-Plooy, London."

"ALBEMARLE HOUSE," 28b, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1

ONE MILE OF TROUT FISHING.
OXON
GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENTIAL and AGRICULTURAL
PROPERTY OF
330 ACRES
(two-thirds being sound well-watered pasture).
OLD COTSWOLD HOUSE.
Approached by a long drive with lodge, having south aspect.
*Large hall with gallery staircase, three large
reception rooms, five principal bedrooms,
servants' bedrooms, bathroom, and two attics.*
ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE.
Splendid ranges of stone-built buildings, three cottages.
£5,500.
Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (15,095.)

HERTFORDSHIRE
300ft. up with fine views over undulating country yet
ONLY AN HOUR FROM TOWN.
WELL-BUILT HOUSE,
in first-rate order and thoroughly up to date.
Three large reception rooms, billiard room, eleven
bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.
COMPANY'S WATER.
Capital garage and stabling, harness room, laundry, etc.
MODEL FARMERY. TWO COTTAGES.
Well-timbered gardens, walled kitchen garden and some
excellent pasture.
10 OR 100 ACRES.
Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (14,975.)

SURREY—SUSSEX
(borders). In the beautiful district South of Dorking.
LOVELY OLD
TUDOR RESIDENCE,
*in a thorough state of preservation and
possessing a quantity of valuable oak
panelling, open fireplaces, etc.*
Long carriage drive with lodge; south aspect with good views.
Lounge hall, three reception, thirteen bed and dressing rooms.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE.
Four cottages, three sets of buildings and excellent land,
mostly pasture, with well-placed woodlands.
350 ACRES (OR DIVIDED).
ONLY £14,000, WITH POSSESSION.
Recommended by OSBORN & MERCER. (14,815.)

BY ORDER OF MRS. BAINBRIDGE.

"ELFORDLEIGH," PLYMPTON, SOUTH DEVON

In a favourite district a short distance from
the coast, and four hours from London.

WELL-APPOINTED HOUSE,
occupying a fine situation on
HIGH GROUND WITH SOUTH ASPECT.

Four reception rooms, eighteen bed and
dressing rooms, three bathrooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. TELEPHONE.
UNLIMITED WATER SUPPLY.

Exceptional gardens and grounds planted with
many rare trees and shrubs.



Surrey Flying Services.

HOME FARM WITH MODEL BUILDINGS.
SEVERAL COTTAGES.

TWO LONG CARRIAGE DRIVES.

WELL PLACED WOODLANDS
providing good shooting; the whole extending
to about

300 ACRES,

and has been thoroughly well maintained.

For SALE by AUCTION by Messrs.

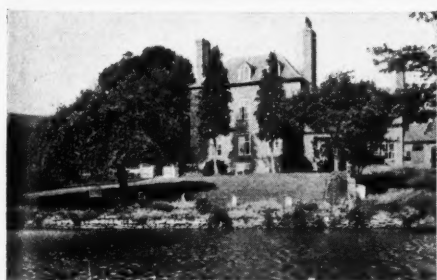
OSBORN & MERCER

(in conjunction with Messrs. VINER CAREW
and Co., of Plymouth), during the coming
season (unless Sold Privately).—Solicitors,
Messrs. HEWLETT & Co., 2, Raymond Build-
ings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1.

DORSET
IN THE CREAM OF THE BLACKMORE VALE.
UNSPOILED JACOBAN MANOR,
CONTAINING MANY ORIGINAL FEATURES, SOME VERY FINE OAK,
AND A FINE JACOBAN STAIRCASE.
It stands high with extensive views to the south and the accommodation includes:
*Three good sitting rooms, nine bedrooms, bathroom.
Electric light. Telephone. Good water.*
**EXTENSIVE RANGE OF BUILDINGS, GARAGE, STABLING AND SEVERAL
COTTAGES.**
The land is chiefly pasture, lying in a ring fence, and extends to about
400 ACRES.
Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (15,128.)

HANTS AND BERKS BORDERS
EXCELLENT SPORTING DISTRICT BETWEEN NEWBURY AND ANDOVER.
SUMPTUOUSLY APPOINTED HOUSE,
in the Tudor style, built and fitted regardless of expense, and standing 550ft. up.
COMMANDING GLORIOUS VIEWS.
Four reception rooms, billiard room, thirteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms.
ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.
Fine range of stabling premises and accommodation for several cars.
TWO LODGES. BAILIFF'S HOUSE. COTTAGE.
350 ACRES
of land, chiefly pasture, with 60 acres of woods, providing for its size
FIRST-RATE SHOOTING.
Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (15,110.)

BASINGSTOKE
Convenient of access to this favoured town with its excellent
train service.
TO BE SOLD,
a SMALL FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, with
a well-built House standing well away from the road in well-
timbered grounds. It is approached by a long carriage
drive and contains:
Three large reception rooms, nine bed
and dressing rooms, bathroom, etc.
Company's water and gas, electric
light and telephone.
GARAGE FOR TWO. STABLING WITH ROOMS OVER.
Secluded gardens and a paddock of nearly
SEVEN ACRES.
Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (15,063.)



GLOS AND HEREFORD BORDERS
In the Ledbury Hunt and near good market town.
DELIGHTFUL OLD HOUSE,
recently modernised by the installation of
Electric light. Central heating. Telephone.
Three reception rooms, nine bedrooms, bathroom, etc.
RANGE OF MODEL BUILDINGS.
GARAGE. THREE COTTAGES.
Charming garden and some excellent pasture of about
40 ACRES.
Low price with possession.
Inspected by Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (15,114.)



SOUTH DEVON
About one-and-a-half miles from the coast and three from a
favourite seaside resort.
**TO BE SOLD, A DELIGHTFUL
OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE,**
STANDING 400FT. UP.
Four reception, nine bed and dressing rooms, etc.
Electric light. Central heating. Telephone.
Tastefully disposed grounds and gardens, including tennis
and other lawns, walled fruit garden; gardener's cottage,
garage, stabling, useful buildings, rich pasture, etc.; in all
about
32 ACRES.
Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER. (15,009.)

KENT
Within a few miles of the coast.
OLD GEORGIAN HOUSE,
standing in beautifully timbered grounds of
20 ACRES.
Three reception, thirteen bedrooms, three bathrooms.
EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE.
GARAGE. COTTAGE.
Close to a famous golf course.
Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (15,103.)

YORKSHIRE
In a beautiful district amongst the moors.
TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED, for a term of years,
VERY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE,
facing south, and containing four reception rooms, eleven
bedrooms, bathroom, etc.
Cottage. Stabling. Garage.
Delightful but inexpensive gardens.
3,000 ACRES OF SHOOTING
with well-placed coverts can be included.
Near to a well-known golf course.
Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (7926.)



BERKSHIRE
Favourite residential district an hour from Town.
Sandy soil. 350ft. up. South aspect.
CHARMING MODERN HOUSE,
having three reception, seven bedrooms, bathroom, etc.
Electric light. Central heating. Telephone.
Company's water and gas.
Well-timbered grounds of **THREE ACRES** with en-tout-cas
tennis court, shrubberies, etc.
Two well-known golf courses close by.
£4,000, FREEHOLD.
Agents, Messrs. OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (M 1393.)

OSBORN & MERCER, "ALBEMARLE HOUSE," 28b, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephone: Regent 7500.
Telegrams:
"Selanlet, Piccy, London."

HAMPTON & SONS

(For continuation of advertisements see pages vi. and xxiv.)

Branches: (Wimbledon 'Phone 0080
Hampstead 'Phone 2727)



PRICE £3,950 OR NEAR OFFER.

FORFARSHIRE

WITHIN EASY REACH OF KIRRIEMUIR.

TO BE SOLD.

THIS DELIGHTFUL SMALL SCOTTISH BARONIAL RESIDENCE, situated amidst lovely heather country in one of the loveliest parts of Scotland. It comprises:

DRAWING, DINING, and SMOKING ROOMS, FIRST-RATE OFFICES WITH SERVANTS' HALL, and FIVE MASTERS' and TWO SERVANTS' BEDROOMS and TURRET ROOM, BATHROOM (h. and c.).

CENTRAL HEATING.

CAPITAL GARAGE AND CHAUFFEUR'S ROOM.

20 ACRES.

including DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS with flower, rock, and kitchen gardens and wild heather land intersected by trout stream.

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.

Apply
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, London, S.W. 1.

FIRST-RATE HUNTING.

BICESTER, GRAFTON, AND WHADDON.

BUCKS

One-and-a-half miles market town; 400ft. up on gravel soil, south aspect, five miles main line station, 75 minutes' run to London.

VERY CONVENIENTLY PLANNED COUNTRY PROPERTY or HUNTING BOX, in first-class order; all modern and labour-saving appliances.

HALL. FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS. TEN BEDROOMS.
THREE BATHS. COMPLETE CENTRAL HEATING.
PRIVATE ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

Loose boxes for five hunters and other stabling, garage, and three cottages.
TENNIS COURT, ROSE GARDEN, PUTTING COURSE, WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN, ORCHARD, and TWO MEADOWS; in all

27 ACRES.

Strongly recommended from inspection by SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (B 5583.)



ANGMERING-ON-SEA

In the best and most select part of this favourite resort, separated only by a quiet road from the shore.

PRICE £3,650.

THIS DELIGHTFUL BIJOU HOUSE.

which, designed and erected by a well-known architect,

Obtained the first award in the architectural competition.

It contains

Five bedrooms, Bathroom and Three reception rooms, Loggia, etc., and has CENTRAL HEATING

and all CO.'S SUPPLIES INSTALLED.

MAIN DRAINAGE

GOOD GARAGE.

GARDEN, ETC.

SOLE AGENTS,
HAMPTON & SONS,
20, St. James' Square,
S.W. 1. (C 12,579 A.)



AN OUTSTANDING BARGAIN

NEAR MAIDSTONE

CLOSE TO THE MEREWORTH WOODS.

ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE WITH TEN ACRES.

THE HOUSE is in the style of a Tudor Manor House, and contains hall, three reception rooms, fine billiard room, twelve bedrooms, four bathrooms, ELECTRIC LIGHT, RADIATORS, COMPANY'S WATER.

EXCELLENT COTTAGE. GARAGE. STABLING.

EXCEPTIONALLY NICE GROUNDS.

MOST PRODUCTIVE AND VALUABLE ORCHARD, PADDOCK, ETC.

PRICE ONLY £4,750.

Very strongly recommended by SOLE AGENTS,

HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (K 29,478.)

CHILTERN HILLS

CHARMING OLD MANOR HOUSE.

500ft. up, with extensive views.

BUCKS.—WENDOVER.

FOR SALE. Freehold, interesting OLD COUNTRY HOUSE, beautifully situated, adjoining the "Chequers" Estate.

SPACIOUS HALL, MORNING ROOM, LIBRARY, HANDSOME DINING ROOM (23ft. 9in. by 19ft. 3in.), LOUNGE (26ft. 3in. by 16ft. 6in.), and MAGNIFICENT DRAWING ROOM or SALON (43ft. by 19ft.), exclusive of wide inglenook, THREE BATHROOMS, ELEVEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, COMPLETE OFFICES, and TWO STAIRCASES.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.
GOOD WATER SUPPLY.

Stabling, garage, and two cottages held on lease.

DELIGHTFUL OLD GROUNDS AND GRASSLAND of about FIFTEEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

Full details from the SOLE AGENTS, Messrs. BROWN & Co., Land Agents, Tring, or

HAMPTON & SONS, Estate Agents, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1, who strongly recommend the property from personal knowledge. (B 23,932.)



Offices: 20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W. 1

Telephone:
Grosvenor 1400 (2 lines).

CURTIS & HENSON

LONDON.

Telegrams:
"Submit, London."



IN RURAL HERTS.

YET UNDER 20 MILES FROM LONDON.
Away from all building development and standing high on dry soil.

A GENUINE OLD HOUSE OF CHARACTER OF THE GEORGIAN PERIOD, occupying a choice position in a finely timbered park, approached by a carriage drive with lodge at entrance, containing entrance hall, three reception rooms, billiard room, twelve bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, servants' hall, ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE.
Matured old grounds with fine timber, lawns, kitchen garden, woodland walks, orchard, bothy; new garage, stabling, three loose boxes, small HOME FARM, FOUR COTTAGES; in all **ABOUT 100 ACRES**.
Very highly recommended.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, London, W. 1.

ASHDOWN FOREST

EASY ACCESS OF FAMOUS GOLF COURSE.

EXCEEDINGLY FINE EXAMPLE OF OLD SUSSEX BLACK AND WHITE HALF-TIMBERED IRONMASTER'S HOUSE, dating back to the XVth century. No expense has been spared upon its restoration. A wealth of old oak, heavily beamed and panelled, original fireplaces, etc.; splendid position, 500ft. up on gravel soil, excellent views. **FOUR RECEPTION, SIXTEEN BEDROOMS, FOUR BATHROOMS; ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE**, Co.'s water, drainage; stabling, garage, lodge, cottage, farmbuildings. Inexpensive grounds, rock gardens, lawns, kitchen garden, **HARD COURT**, rich pasture and woodland; about **100 ACRES**.
GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

BICESTER AND GRAFTON COUNTRY

60 MILES FROM TOWN.

FIRST-CLASS TRAIN SERVICE.

AMIDST MOST BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS.



TOTAL AREA 200 ACRES.

ALL IN PERFECT ORDER THROUGHOUT, HAVING RECENTLY BEEN THE SUBJECT OF AN ENORMOUS EXPENDITURE.

FOR SALE.—Personally inspected and very highly recommended, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

SURREY.

30 MINUTES' RAIL

(NEAR FIRST-CLASS GOLF.)

CHARMING OLD-WORLD HALF-TIMBERED RESIDENCE, on gravel soil; contains many old oak beams and rafters, open fireplaces, lattice windows, etc.; **THREE RECEPTION, EIGHT BEDROOMS, TWO BATHROOMS; ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING**, independent hot water, modern drainage, Co.'s water; five-roomed cottage, garage for two cars; well-timbered grounds a distinct feature, tennis and other lawns, herbaceous borders, flagged paths, rose garden, kitchen garden; in all
ABOUT ONE-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES. PRICE £5,000,
(OR NEAR OFFER). FOR SALE.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.



THREE MILES FROM OXFORD

A XVTH CENTURY BUILDING.

SOMETHING ALTOGETHER UNIQUE, occupying magnificent situation 400ft. above sea level on sandstone soil, with extensive southern views, preserving all the old characteristic features, massive oak timbers, open fireplaces, panelling, flooring, etc.; original stone slab roof, latticed windows, quaint chimneys and dormer windows; **GREAT HALL** with gallery, **THREE RECEPTION, NINE BEDROOMS**, six having lavatory basins, **THREE BATHROOMS**; electric light, central heating, telephone, excellent water; two garages; **HARD TENNIS COURT**, delightful gardens laid out by eminent architect, rose garden, stone-paved and grass walks, water garden, old stone walls, pergolas and paddock; in all about **TWELVE ACRES**. Hunting and golf.
FOR SALE. Strongly recommended.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

PENSHURST

30 MILES OUT. WITHIN ONE HOUR'S RAIL.

Close to one of the most delightful old-world villages in the Home Counties and overlooking

A GRAND OLD PARK.

The approach is by a drive with lodge, and the accommodation includes lounge hall, four large reception, fourteen bedrooms, two bathrooms.

CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE. GOOD WATER SUPPLY.
Garage, stabling, etc.

VERY BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS, FINELY TIMBERED AND FORMING A MOST DELIGHTFUL FEATURE OF THE PROPERTY, tennis and croquet lawns, extensive brick paved walks, kitchen garden, etc.; the whole extending to

TWELVE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

FARM ADJOINING OF 134 ACRES AVAILABLE.

Will be offered by AUCTION in June if not previously Sold.
FOR SALE.—Sole Agents, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

ONE MILE FROM STATION, 45 minutes from City and West End.

In one of the highest and best residential parts of this popular inland health resort. 450ft. above sea level. Sandy soil.

ADJACENT TO LARGE AREAS OF COMMONLANDS.

DELIGHTFUL OLD - WORLD PERIOD HOUSE, dating from the XVIIth century and rich in historical associations, approached by a carriage drive and containing

FOUR RECEPTION. TWELVE BEDROOMS. TWO BATHROOMS.

CO.'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND WATER. MAIN DRAINAGE. TELEPHONE.

Stabling and garages, cottage. **UNUSUALLY BEAUTIFUL GARDENS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS**, old turf lawns for croquet and tennis, magnificent trees and shrubs, cedar of Lebanon 700 years old, productive kitchen garden, glasshouses and paddock; in all

ABOUT FIVE ACRES.

WILL BE OFFERED BY AUCTION IN JUNE, IF NOT PREVIOUSLY SOLD.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the **SOLE AGENTS, CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.**

BASINGSTOKE

SOMETHING OUT OF THE ORDINARY.

DELIGHTFUL OLD RED BRICK QUEEN ANNE MANOR, modernised throughout, occupying a secluded position 600FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL with south aspect, and beautifully wooded surroundings; carriage drive; **THREE RECEPTION, TWELVE BEDROOMS, THREE BATHROOMS; ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING**, modern drainage; garage for three cars, rooms for chauffeur, stabling, three cottages, charming grounds, tennis lawn, walled garden, orchard, pasture and farmery. Fine range of buildings.

ABOUT 30 ACRES, OR LESS. LOW TERMS.

Hunting and golf.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

75 MINUTES' RAIL S.W.

AMIDST DELIGHTFUL SURROUNDINGS.

A SOMEWHAT EXCEPTIONAL RESIDENCE, being a replica of an old Queen Anne red brick House, upon which great sums have recently been spent. Lovely situation, 350ft. above sea level, on gravel soil, facing south with panoramic views; long carriage drive. **FIVE RECEPTION, SIXTEEN BEDROOMS, FOUR BATHROOMS; ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE**, water supply, drainage; stabling and garages, old XVth century barn, four cottages; beautifully matured **PLEASURE GROUNDS**, two tennis lawns, croquet lawn, lovely old timber, rock gardens, herbaceous walks. **TROUT FISHING** in lake and stream. Parkland. **90 ACRES**.
First-class golf.—CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W. 1.

LAND AND
ESTATE AGENTS.

Telephone 21.

ESTABLISHED 1812.

GUDGEON & SONS

WINCHESTER

AUCTIONEERS
AND VALUERS.

Telegrams: "Gudgeons."

HAMPSHIRE

440ft. above sea level, with magnificent panoramic views to the Isle of Wight. Golf and main line station at Winchester, about one-and-a-half miles. Hunting with the Hursley Hounds.



FOR SALE,

A COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE, approached by a long carriage drive, with lodge entrance.

Lounge hall, three reception rooms, eight bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, servants' hall, complete domestic offices; electric light, independent boiler; Company's water, Telephone; large garage, stabling; second cottage; garden and well-timbered pastureland, extending to about 57 ACRES.

The above for SALE, together with the option to Rent or Purchase.

TROUT FISHING IN THE RIVER TEST AND OTHER WATERS. Apply GUDGEON & SONS, Estate Agents, Winchester. (Folio 156.)

FOR SALE.

HAMPSHIRE

450FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY. Picturesque half-timbered Residence, part dating from 1721, containing a wealth of oak beams and rafters, doors, two staircases and two original fireplaces. Lounge hall, three reception rooms, six bedrooms, bathroom, compact domestic offices. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE. GARAGE.

AVAILABLE WITH 12 OR 30 ACRES.

Apply GUDGEON & SONS, Estate Agents, Winchester. (Folio 1731.)

FOR SALE.

IN HAMPSHIRE VILLAGE

WINCHESTER SIX MILES.

GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, eleven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, usual domestic offices, servants' hall. COMPANY'S WATER AND GAS. MAIN DRAINAGE. TELEPHONE. Garage and stabling.

OLD-WORLD GROUNDS.

AVAILABLE WITH ONE-AND-A-QUARTER OR THREE-AND-A-HALF ACRES. Apply GUDGEON & SONS, Estate Agents, Winchester. (Folio 1734.)

3, MOUNT STREET,
LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Telephones:
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PRACTICALLY ADJOINING
THE NEW FOREST



PICTURESQUE OLD HOUSE, partly Elizabethan, partly Georgian; three sitting rooms, hall and loggia, five bedrooms and two attics, bathroom; electric light, gas; garage, stables and a quaint old courtyard; nicely timbered grounds of three acres with tennis lawn, etc. ONLY £2,850. A cottage and more land can be had.—RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount St., W. 1.

500FT. UP IN SOUTH DEVON



EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY, originally an old Farmhouse, now replete with every modern requirement, including new electric light plant and new central heating system; nine bedrooms, two bathrooms, lounge hall and four reception; garage and rooms over, stabling, farmbuildings, cottage; beautifully timbered grounds and 27 acres of rich pasture, which lets for about £100 per annum. Golf, yachting, fishing, hunting, shooting. ONLY £6,500.—RALPH PAY and TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W. 1.

WEALD OF KENT



FINE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY, gloriously situated with a panorama to the coast; five reception, fourteen bedrooms, three bathrooms; electric light, Company's water and excellent appointments; garage, stabling, home farm, lodge and cottages; gardens, pasture, woodlands with intersecting streams; shooting, fishing; 172 acres. VERY MODERATE PRICE, including VALUABLE TIMBER. Strongly recommended by RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, Mount Street, W. 1.

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, 3, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

MESSRS. PERKS & LANNING
LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS,
37, CLARGES STREET, PICCADILLY, W. 1, AND
32, HIGH STREET, WATFORD.
*Phones: Grosvenor 3326; Watford 687 and 688.
Established 1886.



A LITTLE DEVONSHIRE GEM.
SOUTH DEVON COAST.—Charming old-world sunny HOUSE; four bed, bath, two reception; stabling, garage; three acres; one mile sea and golf. Wonderful mild climate; seventeen miles Plymouth. To be SOLD.

EAST HERTS.—Charming old HOUSE; six bed, bath, three sitting rooms; stable, garage; garden about one acre. Price £2,100.—Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents, as above.

ANDOVER, HANTS.

64 miles from London; healthy and bracing; good social and sporting district.

F. ELLEN & SON

ANDOVER.
AGENTS FOR ALL PRINCIPAL PROPERTIES.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

£1,350 (Cost £2,800).—Exceptionally well-built SEMI-BUNGALOW RESIDENCE; two sitting rooms, five bedrooms, bath; one acre; gas and electric light available. Vacant possession.

£1,750.—COTTAGE RESIDENCE, fine views over downs and river; five bedrooms, bath, two sitting rooms; garage; garden. Vacant possession.

£3,750.—Old-fashioned COUNTRY HOUSE; three reception, seven bedrooms, bath; charming grounds; three cottages; 20 acres pasture. Vacant possession.

Particulars of the above and other properties on application.

HUNTING OR TRAINING STABLES (Worcester).—Exceptionally fine range of well-fitted modern STABLES; good position, near gentleman's estate. To LET.—Apply GEO. YEATES & SONS, Auctioneers, Worcester.

Telephone:
Gerrard 4364 (3 lines).

ELLIS & SONS

(OWEN WALLIS, F.A.I., Managing Country Section.)

Telegrams:
"Ellisonere, Piccy, London."

ESTATE HOUSE, 31, DOVER STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.
Also MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, SOUTHPORT, ALTRINCHAM, WALLASEY, Etc.

A REMARKABLE BARGAIN SURROUNDED BY GOLF COURSES.

Close to commons and open land, and only

AN HOUR FROM TOWN.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE, A
VERY CHOICE RESIDENCE

Halls, four good reception rooms,
ten bedrooms, three bathrooms.

Beautiful but inexpensive GARDENS and
parkland.

20 TO 40 ACRES.

Garage. Cottage. Farmery.

CO.'S WATER. ELECTRIC LIGHT.
CENTRAL HEATING.

ANY REASONABLE OFFER SUBMITTED.

ELLIS & SONS, Estate House, 31, Dover
Street, Piccadilly, W. 1.



UNRIVALLED SITUATION ON GRAVEL SOIL. 250FT. ABOVE SEA.
TWO-AND-A-QUARTER MILES STATION.

BISHOP'S STORTFORD

MINIATURE COUNTRY PROPERTY.

GOLF. HUNTING. SHOOTING.

An excellent MODERN RESIDENCE, specially built at large outlay, and exceptionally well fitted with all labour-saving devices. It contains hall, three reception rooms (all oak floors and open fireplaces), eight bed and dressing rooms (fitted lavatory basins), two bathrooms, kitchen, and offices.

Garage, stabling, splendid buildings, pair of cottages, and superior bungalow (four beds, bath, etc.); central heating, electric light, main water, modern drainage.

40 OR 190 ACRES.

Rich pasture, productive arable, etc.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Vendor's Agents, ELLIS & SONS, Estate House, 31, Dover Street, Piccadilly, W. 1.



SMALL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with stabling, garage; garden and pasture orcharding; about eight acres. In the heart of the Croome Hunt Country. Price £2,500.—Apply GRIFFITHS, 54, Broad Street, Worcester.

SUSSEX.—Superior modern RESIDENCE and grounds, charming position, beautiful views; seven bed and three reception rooms; 27 acres grassland. Freehold £2,500. Great bargain.—TRUMAN, 150, London Road, Twickenham.

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents (Audley),
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

6, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

(For continuation of advertisements see page xxv.)

Telephone:
Grosvenor 3273
(5 lines).

BY DIRECTION OF COL. A. M. B. GAGE.

LEICESTERSHIRE

HUNTING WITH THE QUORN AND COTTESMORE.

500ft. above sea level in a favourite part, commanding lovely views over Charnwood Forest.

THIS PERFECTLY APPOINTED MODERATE SIZED RESIDENCE, known as

"SLUDGE HALL,"

BILLESDON.

THE HOUSE is approached by a lime and chestnut avenue carriage drive and contains ten bed and dressing rooms, four well-fitted bathrooms, lounge hall, and three reception rooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, TELEPHONE, AND ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.

STABLE YARD. GARAGES.

THIRTEEN SPLENDID LOOSE BOXES AND EIGHT STALLS, ETC.

STUD GROOM'S QUARTERS AND ROOMS FOR GROOMS AND CHAUFFEURS.

Pretty grounds and rich grassland; in all about

126 ACRES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION DURING MAY (UNLESS SOLD PRIVATELY).

Full particulars of Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & Co.



THE HARTSWOOD ESTATE, REIGATE

THIS VALUABLE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE IS FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

It comprises:

AN OLD MANOR HOUSE, partly built in the early XVth century, partly oak-panelled, and standing in delightful gardens and grounds possessing distinctly fascinating old-world features.

ABOUT THIRTEEN TO FIFTEEN BEDROOMS, LOUNGE HALL, FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS, BILLIARD ROOM.

(A modest expenditure upon this house by way of structural and decorative improvements would well reward a purchaser prepared to spend money upon such a charming old place, and bring it in accordance with modern day requirements.)

Included in the estate is the VALUABLE HARTSWOOD FARM, with farmhouse and buildings, ample cottages, and several smaller residences.

THE ESTATE EXTENDS TO ABOUT 508 ACRES,

and possesses VALUABLE FRONTAGES TO MAIN and other GOOD ROADS.

Electric light mains are at hand, and the whole estate is ripe for immediate development. It is only two miles from Reigate Station and about 23 miles from London.

TO BE SOLD AS A WHOLE AT A MOST REASONABLE PRICE, or the House and about 200 ACRES will be dealt with separately.

Full particulars, together with plans and photographs, on application to the Sole Agents, Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, London, W. 1, who have inspected and can strongly recommend the property.



FOR SALE BY AUCTION UNLESS SOLD PRIVATELY.

HIGHLANDS, CALNE

HALF-A-MILE FROM THE STATION AND ONLY SIX FROM CHIPPENHAM.

THIS ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE,

360ft. above sea level on the brow of a hill commanding extensive views.

FOURTEEN BED AND DRESSING, BATH, LOUNGE HALL AND FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS.

LODGE, COTTAGE, FOUR LOOSE BOXES, THREE STALLS, LARGE GARAGE AND USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS.

CENTRAL HEATING. COMPANY'S WATER. ACETYLENE GAS.

INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS,

good kitchen garden and nicely timbered parkland; in all about

28 ACRES.

Full particulars of Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & Co.



NORFOLK COAST (OVERSTRAND)

CLOSE TO THE GOLF LINKS, AND WITHIN ONE-AND-A-HALF MILES OF THE STATION.

THIS PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, standing in 20 ACRES,

and containing:

Hall, dining room, library, sitting room, lavatory and two w.c.'s, servants' hall, servants' sitting room, steward's room, three menservants' bedrooms, etc.; above are seventeen bedrooms, three dressing rooms, three bathrooms, etc.

COMPANY'S WATER, GAS AND TELEPHONE.

STABLING FOR SIX HORSES.

COACH-HOUSE, MOTOR HOUSE, HARNESS ROOM, MEN'S ROOM, ETC.

Beautiful pleasure grounds and parkland; in all about

20 ACRES.

FOR SALE AT A TEMPTING PRICE.

Full particulars of JOHN D. WOOD & Co. (80,294.)



JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

Telephone No.:
Grosvenor 1553 (3 lines).

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778).

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

And at
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
West Halkin St., Belgrave Sq.,
45, Parliament St.,
Westminster, S.W.

FORTHCOMING AUCTIONS

"HOUNDWOOD," RADLETT.

MEDIUM SIZED COUNTRY RESIDENCE, high up and secluded; beautiful views. Carriage drive and lodge; lounge hall, four reception rooms, fine billiard room, fifteen bedrooms, two baths; model farmery, six cottages; exceptionally beautiful grounds, pasture and woodland; in all

90 ACRES.

For SALE Privately, or by AUCTION in May next. Particulars of RUMBALL & EDWARDS, Land Agents, St. Albans; or GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1.

"FALCON CLOSE," NEWBURY, BERKS.

EXTREMELY PICTURESQUE RESIDENCE lavishly fitted and in excellent order, 450ft. up; lounge hall, dining and drawing rooms, housekeeper's room, servants' hall, ten bedrooms, three bathrooms; electric light, central heating; two garages, small farmery, and two cottages. Secondary Residence let off; beautifully timbered grounds, orchard, and pastureland.

SIXTEEN ACRES.

For SALE Privately, or by AUCTION on May 16th next.

Particulars of DREWETT, WATSON & BARTON, Newbury; or of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1.

2, CHARLES STREET, BERKELEY SQUARE, W.1.

A BIJOU RESIDENCE of the Queen Anne Period, attractively decorated and equipped with modern conveniences, containing five bedrooms (two with folding baths), principal bathroom, three entertaining rooms, and compact domestic offices.

LEASE 30 YEARS.

GROUND RENT £60 PER ANNUM.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1.

"SWALLOWCLIFF," TISBURY, WILTS.

OLD STONE MANOR HOUSE added to. Lounge hall, four reception, fourteen bedrooms, three bathrooms; old-fashioned gardens; stabling, cottage, men's rooms, garage; woodland;

EIGHTEEN ACRES.

For SALE Privately, or by AUCTION on May 16th next.

Particulars of RAWLANCE & SQUIRE, Salisbury; or of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1.

"ROCKWOODS," BROOK, SURREY.

MODERN RESIDENCE, 450ft. up, facing south, wonderful views; lounge hall, three reception rooms, conservatory, loggia, excellent offices, fourteen bedrooms and dressing rooms, two bathrooms; electric light, central heating; double lodge entrance, garage, chauffeur's flat; lovely grounds, meadow and woodland.

28 ACRES.

For SALE Privately, or by AUCTION on May 16th next.

Particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1.

"HARPERBURY," RADLETT.

MODERN RESIDENCE—Long drive and lodge; secluded position; three reception rooms, thirteen bedrooms and dressing rooms, two bathrooms; charming grounds, two tennis courts; garage, farmery, two cottages; electric light, etc.

25 ACRES.

For SALE Privately, or by AUCTION in May next.

Particulars of RUMBALL & EDWARDS, Land Agents, St. Albans; or GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1.



PETERSFIELD—CHICHESTER

STATION ONE MILE. GOLF TWO MILES.

THIS CHARMING OLD HOUSE, approached by long drive with lodge. Hall, three reception, billiard, eleven bed (some with basins), three baths.

MAIN WATER AND ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

Model farmbuildings, garage for four with rooms.

COTTAGE.

Park-like grounds, tennis courts, rose walks etc.; excellent pasture and woodland; in all about

43 ACRES.

Gun available in syndicate for good mixed shooting.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE AT MODERATE PRICE.

Further details of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 3154.)



HADLEY GREEN, HERTS

425FT. UP, FACING THE GREEN; LONDON 20 MINUTES.



DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN TYPE RESIDENCE, REPLETE WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE: lounge hall, three reception, billiard, boudoir, fifteen bed (arranged in suites), three baths.

Stabling, garages, cowhouses, etc., three excellent cottages well-matured gardens, kitchen gardens and orchard; in all

FIFTEEN ACRES.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE AT A VERY MODERATE PRICE.

Apply GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (C 4508.)

WITHIN EASY MOTORING DISTANCE OF NEWMARKET

RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE OF 3,250 ACRES. OR WOULD BE SOLD WITH 60 ACRES.



BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MANSION, surrounded by picturesque grounds and well-timbered park, and containing:

LOUNGE HALL, BILLIARD AND SIX RECEPTION, SEVEN BATH, 27 BEDROOMS, AND COMPLETE OFFICES.

STABLING. GARAGES. COTTAGES. FARMBUILDINGS

FIRST-CLASS SHOOTING.

Full details from Sole Agents, MARTIN NOKKOLDS & SONS, Saffron Walden and GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (5558.)

NEAR HASLEMERE

On a dry sandy subsoil; 400ft. above sea level; near a first-class golf course; quiet and secluded position.



A WELL-PLANNED MODERN RESIDENCE, facing south; long drive; twelve bed, three baths, lounge, three reception rooms, spacious offices. Squash racquet court; modern conveniences. Stabling. Garage. Model farmery. DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS, and paddocks bordered by a stream.

30 ACRES.

For SALE.—Personally inspected and recommended by the Sole Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 1910.)

WYE SALMON FISHING

WITH UNFURNISHED HOUSE ON LEASE.



BEAUTIFULLY PLACED ON RIVER BANK, amidst superb scenery: thirteen bed, bath, billiards, three reception rooms. ELECTRIC LIGHT. MODERN DRAINAGE. Garages. Stabling. Two cottages. CHARMING GROUNDS.

NINETEEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

NO PREMIUM. FISHING OPTIONAL.

Strongly recommended by Sole Agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (A 7252.)

SUSSEX

NEAR OLD VILLAGE OF BRAMBER.



CHARMING HALF-TIMBERED RESIDENCE; three reception, delightful dance room, eight beds, bathroom. MAIN WATER, MODERN DRAINAGE, ELECTRIC LIGHT AVAILABLE. Dairy, stabling, garages; lawns, orchard, etc.; in all

ONE ACRE.

GENUINE BARGAIN. FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

Recommended by GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W. 1. (C 2848.)

at Eaton Sq.,
Belgrave Sq.,
St. St.,
S.W.

URREY.

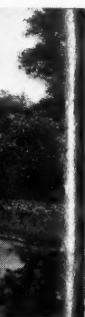
facing south,
ree reception
fourteen bed
light, central
suffeur's flat;

on May 16th
s, 25, Mount

TT.

drive and
ption rooms,
; charming
two cottages;

May next,
and Agents,
s, 25, Mount



ACRES.

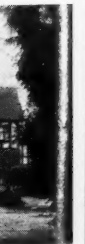


ATH,

LDINGS

Walden

ER.



RESI-
nce room,
MODERN
E. Dairy,

FE SALE.
& SONS,

Telegrams
"Estate, c/o Harrods, London."
Branch Office: "West Byfleet."

HARRODS Ltd.

62 & 64, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1.
(OPPOSITE MESSRS. HARRODS LTD., MAIN PREMISES.)

Telephone:
Estate Office only,
Kensington 1490.
Telephone: 149 Byfleet.

SHOOTING OVER ABOUT 500 ACRES.

HUNTING WITH TWO OR THREE PACKS.

FISHING ON THE WYE.

HEREFORD AND GLOUCESTERSHIRE BORDERS

Excellent social and sporting district; near village, three miles station, five and eight miles two good towns.

ANCIENT MANORIAL HOUSE.
In thorough order throughout.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING.

HALL,

THREE RECEPTION,

TEN OR ELEVEN BEDROOMS (three with lavatory basins),

TWO BATHROOMS,

KITCHEN, OFFICES.



STABLING. GARAGE. COWSHEDS.
LODGE AND COTTAGE.

BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED
GARDENS AND GROUNDS.
lawns, kitchen garden, orchard and meadow; about

FOURTEEN ACRES.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED.

WHOLE ESTATE WILL BE SOLD.

HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.

HUNTING. SHOOTING. FISHING. GOLF.

HERTS AND ESSEX BORDERS

30 MINUTES OF TOWN.

CHARMING
OLD-FASHIONED HOUSE.

full of quaint features, modernised and easy to run, facing south, and situate on a southern slope.

Three reception, seven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom; four rooms in an annexe.

CO.'S WATER. MAIN DRAINAGE.

GAS. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

TELEPHONE.

INDEPENDENT HOT WATER SUPPLY.



NICELY TIMBERED
GROUND.

a special feature of the Property, recently the subject of considerable expenditure; tennis and other lawns, herbaceous borders, two rose gardens, rock garden, pergolas, swimming pond, two good orchards, excellent kitchen garden, and first-rate pastureland; in all about

EIGHTEEN ACRES.

Brick-built cottage. Garage. Stabling.
Farmbuildings. Glasshouses.

£6,500, FREEHOLD.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.

HUNTING WITH THE OLD BERKS AND SOUTH OXON PACKS

CHARMING OLD-WORLD
COUNTRY HOME.

About five minutes from station and about six miles from Oxford.

The **RESIDENCE** is WELL DESIGNED, standing in well-wooded grounds, bounded on all sides by stone wall.

HALL,

FOUR RECEPTION,

BILLIARD ROOM,

TWELVE BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,

TWO BATHROOMS.



MAIN DRAINAGE. CO.'S GAS AND
WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Stabling. Farmery. Living rooms.
Various useful outbuildings.

CHOICELY LAID-OUT

PLEASURE GARDENS.

tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden, fruit trees, paddock, glasshouses; in all about

NINE ACRES.

ONLY £6,000.

HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.

MOST EXCLUSIVE PART OF SURREY

IDEAL LABOUR-SAVING
RESIDENCE.

in splendid order, beautifully fitted and decorated, and having every convenience.

CO.'S WATER. MAIN DRAINAGE.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. GAS.

TELEPHONE. CENTRAL HEATING.

Entrance hall, two reception (one 34ft. long could be divided), seven bedrooms, two bathrooms, two staircases, good offices.



BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED
GROUND.

laid out by famous landscape gardeners, first-class tennis, other lawns, pergolas, rose and wild gardens, rockery, fishpond and fountain, woodland walks, kitchen garden, etc.; in all about

AN ACRE-AND-A-HALF.

Two large garages. Excellent cottage.
Heated greenhouse, etc.

FREEHOLD £4,750.

Inspected and very strongly recommended by HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.

GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

ADJOINING FAVOURITE SUSSEX GOLF COURSE

ARTISTICALLY FITTED RESIDENCE.



Lounge hall, three reception, ten bedrooms, two bathrooms and usual offices; Company's water, central heating, independent hot water, modern drainage, electric light available; garage, cottage, outbuildings. Fascinating pleasure grounds, hard tennis court, rock garden, herbaceous borders, paddock; in all

SIXTEEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

FREEHOLD, ONLY £6,000. (Might be Sold with less land.)

A Property out of the ordinary, commanding extensive views, situate in a favourite locality.—HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.

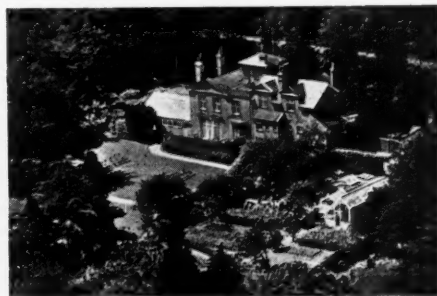
A PROPERTY OF EXCEPTIONAL MERIT.

HAYWARDS HEATH AND THE COAST

Easy reach of station; first-class social district.

LUXURIOUSLY
APPOINTED
RESIDENCE.

Lounge hall, three reception, music room and winter garden, ten bed and dressing rooms (principal ones fitted lavatory basins), two bathrooms, offices and servants' hall; central heating, electric light, Co.'s water, main drainage, telephone; double garage with rooms, two cottages; beautifully timbered grounds, specimen trees, tennis court, bowling green, partly walled kitchen garden; in all about



FOUR ACRES. FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W. 1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY AND WALTON & LEE

THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W. 1

BY DIRECTION OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. G. KEMBALL.

DEVONSHIRE



800ft. above sea level. Five miles from Honiton.
 TWENTY MILES FROM THE SEA AT SIDMOUTH.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,
 WOLFORD LODGE, NEAR HONITON.

The PICTURESQUE MODERN RESIDENCE, designed by an eminent architect, is a model of comfort and convenience, and enjoys a wonderful view over many miles of richly wooded country towards the sea. It contains hall, three reception rooms, six bedrooms, bathroom, and compact offices.

Electric light. Central heating. Ample water supply.
 Garage. Stabling. Farmery. Entrance lodge. Gardener's cottage.
 TERRACED PLEASURE GROUNDS,
 shaded by many specimen conifers, tennis lawn, rhododendron banks, rock garden, pastu
 and woodlands; in all about

144 ACRES.

GOOD MIXED SHOOTING.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover Square Estate Room, at an early date (unless previously disposed of Privately).
 Solicitors, Messrs. LEE & PEMBERTONS, 44, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2.
 Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

BY DIRECTION OF E. SINCLAIR, ESQ.

KENT

IDEAL HOUSE FOR A CITY MAN.

300FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL.

HALF-AN-HOUR BY RAIL FROM LONDON.

One mile from Chislehurst Station, three-quarters of a mile
 from Camden Park Golf Links, one minute's walk from
 St. Paul's Cray Common.

THE ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

MANOR CLOSE, CHISLEHURST

occupying an exceedingly pleasant situation near the end of
 a quiet and little used private road, and enjoying extensive
 views over the surrounding country.

THE SUBSTANTIAL MODERN RESIDENCE WHICH STANDS IN BEAUTIFUL GARDENS, CONTAINS ENTRANCE PORCH, ENTRANCE HALL, THREE
 RECEPTION ROOMS, NINE BEDROOMS, TWO BATHROOMS, AND COMPLETE OFFICES.



Central heating. Main electric light, water, gas and drainage.
 Telephone.

GARAGE FOR THREE CARS. CHAUFFEUR'S FLAT.

WELL-PLANNED PLEASURE GROUNDS

with new hard tennis court and rose garden, vinery, peach
 and orchid house.

HEAD GARDENER'S HOUSE.

In all over

TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES.



To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, as a whole or in Two Lots, in the Hanover Square Estate Room, at an early date (unless previously Sold Privately).

Solicitors, Messrs. BODDINGTON, JORDON & BOWDEN, 1, Princess Street, Manchester.
 Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

GLEN ISLAND, MAIDENHEAD

TO BE SOLD,

A CHARMING RIVERSIDE PROPERTY.

SITUATE OPPOSITE BOULTER'S LOCK.

THE RESIDENCE is screened from the river by conifers and evergreens, and commands
 lovely views.

Accommodation: Oak-panelled lounge hall, lounge, three reception rooms, billiard
 room, fifteen bedrooms, day nursery, two bathrooms, butler's bedroom, servants' hall,
 housekeeper's room, etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. LAUNDRY WITH TWO BEDROOMS OVER.

STABLING FOR EIGHT HORSES. LARGE GARAGES. THREE MEN'S ROOMS. LODGE.

CHARMING GROUNDS, including rock gardens, tennis court, herbaceous borders,
 rose and flower beds, arbours, greenhouses: river boathouse and bath, wet boathouse,
 covered slipway, dry boathouse and three bedrooms.

FOUR ISLANDS. LONG FRONTAGES TO RIVER.

TOTAL AREA TEN ACRES.

With about one-and-a-half miles of the river bed, and the exclusive fishing and mooring
 rights thereto.

Agents, Messrs. JONES, SON & VERNON, 44, Church Street, Oldbury, near
 Birmingham; and Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.



KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, { 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.
 AND { 90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.
 WALTON & LEE, { 41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.
 { Bridge Road, Welwyn City.

(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii., v., xv., xxviii. and xxix.)

Telephones:
 314 Mayfair (8 lines).
 3066
 20146 Edinburgh.
 327 Ashford, Kent.
 248 Welwyn Garden

LEE

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY AND WALTON & LEE

THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W. 1

NORTH DEVON COAST

OVERLOOKING THE WESTWARD HO! GOLF COURSE; TWO MILES FROM BIDEFORD.



THE ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD PROPERTY,
LAKENHAM, NORTHAM

Among some of the finest and most romantic scenery in North Devon and within easy reach of the beauty spots of Clovelly and Ilfracombe.

THE WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE, formerly the home of the DUCHESS OF MANCHESTER, is fitted with every modern convenience and enjoys wonderful views of the coast and Bristol Channel. It contains three halls, six reception rooms, 24 bed and dressing rooms, six bathrooms and complete offices.

Main electric light and water.

Central heating.

Telephone.

Garage and stabling, chauffeur's and gardener's cottages.

TERRACED PLEASURE GROUNDS.

Tennis lawns, Italian garden, sunk garden; in all about

SEVEN ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in conjunction with

MESSRS. R. BLACKMORE & SONS,

in the Hanover Square Estate Room, at an early date (unless previously disposed of Privately).

Solicitors, Messrs. J. D. LANGTON & PASSMORE, 2, Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. 4.
Auctioneers, Messrs. R. BLACKMORE & SONS, Bideford, Devon; and
Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

BY DIRECTION OF W. TAYLOR RUSSELL, ESQ.

SURREY

TEN MINUTES' WALK FROM OTTERSHAW VILLAGE, ONE MILE FROM ADDLESTONE AND BYFLEET, THREE MILES FROM WOKING AND WEYBRIDGE.

IN THE CENTRE OF A FAVOURITE SOCIAL DISTRICT, CLOSE TO ASCOT, EPSOM AND WENTWORTH.

FIVE EXCELLENT GOLF COURSES WITHIN FIVE MILES.

THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY.

RODWELL, OTTERSHAW

THE PICTURESQUE

OLD-FASHIONED RESIDENCE,
with all necessary modern conveniences,
contains:

Entrance halls, lounge, dining and morning rooms, seven bedrooms, bathroom and complete offices.

Companies' water, electricity and gas.
Modern drainage. Telephone.

Garage. Stabling. Model farmbuildings.

WELL-PLANNED GARDENS,

beautifully kept but inexpensive to maintain.



TENNIS LAWN. ORCHARD,
SECONDARY RESIDENCE.

Two cottages.

PASTURE, ARABLE and WOODLAND.

THE LAND IS A LIGHT AND EXCEPTIONALLY FERTILE LOAM [AND THE ESTATE GENERALLY IS IN FIRST-CLASS ORDER,

many thousands of pounds having recently been spent on repairs and improvements.

IN ALL ABOUT 86 ACRES

A CONSIDERABLE PART OF THE ESTATE IS RIPE FOR DEVELOPMENT.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.

BY DIRECTION OF DANIEL MAYER, ESQ., J.P.

SUSSEX COAST

Half-a-mile from Bezhill Station, one-and-a-half hours from London, ten minutes' walk from the sea, one mile from Cooden Beach Golf Course.

THE FINE OLD ELIZABETHAN MANOR HOUSE,
COLLINGTON MANOR

in a delightfully secluded position on the western outskirts of Bezhill.

THE ANCIENT MANOR HOUSE, enlarged under the direction of an eminent architect, is half timbered with tiled roof and contains a wealth of fine oak panelling. The accommodation comprises entrance and lounge halls, billiard room, three reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms and complete offices. Many of the principal rooms are tastefully decorated in the style of various periods, and the House is equipped with every modern convenience.

Electric light.

Central heating.

Main water and gas.

Telephone.

Stabling and garage premises.

CHARMING OLD ENGLISH GARDENS

in character with and forming an ideal setting to the House. They include formal garden with box hedges, tennis and croquet lawns and orchard; in all about

FOUR ACRES.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, in the Hanover Square Estate Room at an early date (unless previously Sold Privately).

Solicitors, Messrs. NORDON, HUGH-JONES & FLINN, Cross Keys House, 56, Moorgate, E.C. 2.

Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.



KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.
AND 90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.
WALTON & LEE, 41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.
Bridge Road, Welwyn City.

(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii., v., xiv., xxviii. and xxix.)

Telephones:

314 } Mayfair (8 lines).
3066 }
20146 Edinburgh.
327 Ashford, Kent.
248 Welwyn Garden.

Telephone: 4708 Gerrard (2 lines).
Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London."

TRESIDDER & CO. 37, ALBEMARLE STREET, W. 1.

£6,000 WITH 80 ACRES. Or Residence would be sold with 5 acres only. **EAST COAST AND LOUTH**

(BETWEEN), occupying a choice position.
QUEEN ANNE HOUSE,
panelled throughout and containing lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, billiard room, 11 bed and dressing rooms, etc.
Electric light. Central heating. Telephone.
Stabling for 5, garage, 3 cottages.
Charming old-world grounds with tennis and other lawns, kitchen garden and excellent grassland.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (14,595.)

SOMERSET (Mendip Hills district).—Charming well-furnished XVIIIth CENTURY MANOR HOUSE, 500ft. above sea level with extensive views.
3 reception rooms, 9 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom.
Acetylene gas, central heating, ample water supply, electric bells.

Stabling. Garage.
Exceptionally beautiful and finely timbered grounds, full-sized tennis and croquet lawns, walled kitchen garden, etc.; in all three acres.
Hunting. Golf. Fishing.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (2922.)

SOUTH DEVON (DARTMOOR: charming part Moor, 9 miles Plymouth, close station and 'bus route).—For SALE, a very attractive RESIDENCE, containing:
4 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom, etc.
Electric light, main drainage, Co.'s water, central heating.
Garage with 3 rooms over; nice pleasure grounds, tennis court, kitchen garden and grassland; in all about 8 acres.
Close to excellent golf course. Good centre for shooting, hunting and fishing.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (14,649.)



PRICE £2,650. MIGHT LET UNFURNISHED.
GLOS (BERKELEY HUNT).—A very attractive old-fashioned RESIDENCE.
3 reception rooms. 2 bathrooms. 7 bedrooms.
Cottage. Stabling. Garage.
Pretty grounds, tennis lawn, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock; in all about 41 ACRES.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (14,109.)

80 ACRES.
S. SALOP—Gentleman's RESIDENCE of brick with stone-mullioned windows.
4 RECEPTION. BATHROOM. 10 BEDROOMS.
STABLING FOR 4. GARAGE. 2 COTTAGES.
Pleasure grounds, orchards, etc.
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (3736.)

Inspected and strongly recommended.
TO LET, FURNISHED, LONG OR SHORT PERIOD.

MAIDENHEAD AND HENLEY
(between; off main road).—This charming RESIDENCE, on site of XVIIIth Century Manor House, with old-world surroundings.
Hall, 3 reception rooms, 4 bathrooms, 11 bedrooms.

Electric light, central heating, Co.'s water, main drainage, telephone.

GARAGES. MEN'S ROOMS.

LOVELY OLD GROUNDS
with yew hedges, ornamental lake, tennis and other lawns, walled kitchen garden and pastureland; in all about 15 acres.

TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (9354.)

TO LET, UNFURNISHED. NO PREMIUM.
1,600 ACRES SHOOTING, 1 MILE TROUT FISHING.
DORSET AND SOMS (borders; Blackmore Vale country, 1 mile station; situate on gravel soil in a finely timbered park).

BEAUTIFUL QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE.
Lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, 5 bathrooms, 14 (or more) bed and dressing rooms; good stabling, garage, entrance lodge and 2 cottages.
Well-matured gardens with tennis and other lawns hard court, and from

50 TO 170 ACRES
of grassland (optional).
TRESIDDER & Co., 37, Albemarle St., W. 1. (7465.)

ALEXANDER KING & GOULD

57, CONDUIT STREET, REGENT STREET, W.1

Telephone: Gerrard 3459.

NEVER BEFORE IN THE MARKET.

UNDER TWELVE MILES FROM MARBLE ARCH

500FT. UP IN GLORIOUS UNSPOILT COUNTRY, GRAVEL SOIL, CHARMING VIEWS, HEALTHY POSITION.



FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.
THIS FASCINATING TUDOR AND QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE, possessing many old-world characteristics. It contains six to eight bedrooms, two bathrooms, three reception rooms, and is easily capable of enlargement with little expense.
MAIN DRAINAGE. COMPANY'S WATER.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.
COMPANY'S GAS. CONSTANT HOT WATER.
DOUBLE GARAGE AND OTHER USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS.
Wonderful old-world garden, two tennis courts, ornamental ponds, woodlands, paddocks; in all about 24 ACRES.
All in a ring fence and practically surrounded by common land.
Should it be desired, the house and gardens might be sold separately. Full details, plans, photos, etc., from the Agents, Messrs. ALEXANDER KING & GOULD, 57, Conduit Street, W. 1, who have inspected and can very confidently recommend this property.



MESSRS. CRONK

ESTATE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS.
KENT HOUSE, 19, KING STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1, and SEVENOAKS, KENT.
Established 1845. Telephones: 1195 Regent; 4 Sevenoaks.

KENT.—Charming old-fashioned RESIDENCE, recently enlarged and in perfect condition, and only two miles from Tonbridge Station. Fine lounge and three reception rooms, six bedrooms, two bathrooms; Co.'s water and gas; garage; picturesque old-fashioned pleasure grounds and gardens of about one-and-a-half acres; tennis court. Price, Freehold, £3,500. (9808.)

AN OLD COTTAGE-STYLE RESIDENCE with modern labour-saving conveniences, in a delightful part of the county between Sevenoaks and Tonbridge. Six bedrooms, two bathrooms, three reception rooms; Co.'s water, gas available, own electric light. The charmingly laid-out grounds of about one-and-a-half acres include rockeries, pergolas, etc. More land can be had if required. Price, Freehold, £2,500. (10,198.)

SEVENOAKS (NEAR).—An attractive detached RESIDENCE, just over a mile from Knockholt Station and three miles from Orpington Station. The accommodation includes six bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, three reception rooms, excellent domestic offices. There is an observatory which commands magnificent views. Electric light, gas and water, modern drainage; garage. The grounds include large rock and rose gardens, fruit and flower gardens. Price, Freehold, £3,000. (9712.)

RIPPON, BOSWELL & CO., F.A.I.

LAND AGENTS, SURVEYORS & AUCTIONEERS,
8, QUEEN STREET, EXETER.
Telephone 3204. Est. 1884.

ILLUSTRATED REGISTER OF PROPERTIES in the South and South-Western Counties. Price 2/-; by post 2/6. Selected Lists free upon receipt of applicants' requirements.

SOUTH DEVON.

In choice position with extensive river frontage.
CHARMINGLY PLACED RESIDENCE.
LODGE ENTRANCE AND CARRIAGE DRIVE.

Lounge hall, three or four reception, twelve bed and dressing rooms, bathroom; gravitation water, modern drainage, gas; beautifully timbered grounds; stabling, farmery, and land.

10 OR 32 ACRES.

BARGAIN PRICE FOR QUICK SALE, OR TO LET.
RIPPON, BOSWELL & Co., Exeter. (6148.)

Telephone: Oxted 240.

F. D. IBBETT & CO., F.A.I.

And at Sevenoaks, Kent.

AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS, OXTED, SURREY.



COST £14,000. PRICE £3,300.
BEAUTIFUL CROCKHAM HILL (famous for its glorious views).—This commanding RESIDENCE, standing high, facing south, enjoying grand views, in lovely grounds of ONE-AND-A-THIRD ACRES; ten bed and dressing rooms, three reception, billiard room, excellent offices; double garage. A TREMENDOUS BARGAIN AT £3,300. FREEHOLD.—Particulars from F. D. IBBETT & Co., F.A.I., Oxted, Surrey.



CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE WITH 20 ACRES PASTURE, situate in wonderful undulating country, 29 miles London, on the border of Kent, Surrey and Sussex, facing due south, commanding beautiful views; seven or eight bedrooms, two bathrooms, four reception rooms; PLANNED ON TWO FLOORS ONLY. 20 ACRES rich pasture sloping to the south. STRONGLY RECOMMENDED AT £4,350. FREEHOLD.—Full particulars from F. D. IBBETT & Co., F.A.I., Oxted, Surrey. (Telephone, 240.)

FOR SALE. NORTH DEVON. £3,150

One mile from Bideford and one-and-a-half miles from Westward Ho! Golf Course.

FREEHOLD MODERN STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE, overlooking the River Torridge: large entrance hall, opening to conservatory, three reception rooms, small billiard room, seven bedrooms, two servants' rooms, two dressing rooms, second staircase, and excellent domestic offices.

Electric light, district water, main drainage, separate hot water boiler and radiators.

Good stable and garage, lawns with terrace walks, gardens, boathouse, and paddock; in all nearly

THREE ACRES.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

R. BLACKMORE & SONS, Bideford.



Telephone :
Grosvenor 2260 (2 lines).

COLLINS & COLLINS

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS.

37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, W. 1.

35 MINUTES SOUTH OF LONDON WITHIN EASY REACH OF SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS GOLF COURSES.



TO BE SOLD,

WELL-APPOINTED MODERN
RESIDENCE,

with tiled roof and leaded casement windows, facing
south.



IN PERFECT ORDER, THE SUBJECT OF A LARGE EXPENDITURE AND EMBODYING EVERY UP-TO-DATE CONVENIENCE.



TWELVE BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,
THREE BATHROOMS,
OAK-BEAMED HALL,
THREE CHARMING RECEPTION ROOMS,

Polished oak floors, heavy oak doors.

CENTRAL HEATING, COMPANY'S WATER,
ELECTRIC LIGHT, MAIN DRAINAGE.



EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE GARDENS AND GROUNDS.

Hard tennis court, terraced flower gardens, pretty woodlands.

MODEL HOME FARMERY. COTTAGES. IN ALL ABOUT FIFTEEN ACRES. (Fol. 15,754.)

ONE HOUR OF LONDON

TO BE SOLD AT A MODERATE PRICE.

FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.

140 ACRES.

Including 30 ACRES OF WOODLANDS, the whole lying in a ring fence.
Approached by TWO CARRIAGE DRIVES is the

MODERN STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE.

Fifteen bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms, four reception rooms.
Electric light. Central heating. Modern drainage. Good water supply.

MODEL HOME FARM.

ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GARDENS.

Delightful woodland walks.

TWO LODGES. LOW OUTGOINGS. HUNTING.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £14,500.

Particulars of Messrs. COLLINS & COLLINS, 37, South Audley Street, W. 1.
(Folio 9846.)



FOR SALE AT AN ENORMOUS LOSS.

DELIGHTFULLY PLACED ON THE SURREY HILLS

Only fifteen miles from the West End and one mile Kenley Station, within close
proximity of several golf courses.

550FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL, ENJOYING BEAUTIFUL VIEWS.

FOR SALE.

THIS EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE AND WELL-APPOINTED
RESIDENCE, in excellent repair throughout, having been the subject of
enormous expenditure on the part of the present vendor, comprises three good-sized
reception rooms, ten bedrooms, billiard room, three bathrooms, well-arranged and
complete domestic offices.

EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE,

including electric light, gas, Company's water, main drainage, telephone, and central
heating in every room.

GARAGE. STABLING. COTTAGE.

SINGULARLY ATTRACTIVE PLEASURE GROUNDS,

are easy to maintain and include a quantity of fine old timber, double tennis and
other lawns, prolific orchard; extending in all to about

SIX ACRES.

MORE LAND CAN BE HAD



Inspected and highly recommended. (Folio 16,145.)

COLLINS & COLLINS, OFFICES: 37, SOUTH AUDLEY STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

Telephone:
Grosvenor 1440 (two lines).

WILSON & CO.

14, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

F. R. WILSON, F.S.I.
A. J. SOUTHERN, F.A.I.
G. H. NEWBERRY, F.S.I., F.A.I.

SUSSEX

One-and-a-half miles from Three Bridges, under an hour from London, easy reach of Brighton.



300ft. up, sandy soil, beautiful country.

CHARMING

XVTH CENTURY HOUSE.

FULL OF OLD OAK, in a choice position 250yds. back from the road; every room has massive beams exposed to view. Six or more bedrooms, bath-room, three reception rooms; main water, telephone, central heating, modern drainage; garage, cottage, home farm, capital buildings; old-world gardens of singular charm.

Unique little Sporting Estate, 181 ACRES.

mostly grass with about 50 acres delightful woods and large sheet of water. For SALE. Moderate price.—Sole Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W. 1.

SUSSEX

IN A PERFECT SUN TRAP.



300ft. up; glorious south views; light soil.

ASHDOWN FOREST DISTRICT.

DELIGHTFUL WELL-BUILT HOUSE; six bed, bath, large lounge, two reception; double garage, chauffeur's cottage; electric light, good water, drainage.

UNUSUALLY CHARMING GARDENS.

ABOUT THREE ACRES.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE, 4,000 GUINEAS.
Sole Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W. 1.

BEAUTIFUL GUILDFORD DISTRICT



High up with fine views; close to golf links. **BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED MODERN HOUSE,** ready to step into; ten bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, hall, three reception rooms; main electric light, water and drainage; garage and chauffeur's cottage.

EXCEPTIONALLY CHARMING GARDENS, OVER THREE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

FREEHOLD £4,750.

Sole Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W. 1.

ASHDOWN FOREST GOLF COURSE

The most beautiful spot in Sussex, adjoining Ashdown Forest and close to the celebrated links.

600ft. up with glorious views.

A REPLICA OF

AN OLD SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE.

combining the charm of the old-world with all the comforts and conveniences of a modern up-to-date house.

Thirteen bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, four reception rooms, and lounge.

ELECTRIC LIGHT,
CENTRAL HEATING,
TELEPHONE.

Old farmhouse, two cottages, garage.

Beautiful grounds with grass and hard tennis courts, well-timbered grassland. For SALE with SIXTEEN ACRES.

Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W. 1. Inspected and recommended.



BUDE, NORTH CORNWALL



Close to the sea and golf links.

Exceptionally well-built

MODERN HOUSE.

In splendid order and ready for immediate occupation; six bedrooms, bathroom, three delightful reception rooms; winter garden. Garage, chauffeur's room and useful out-buildings.

Main water supply.
Electric light.

Very charming gardens and small paddock.

ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

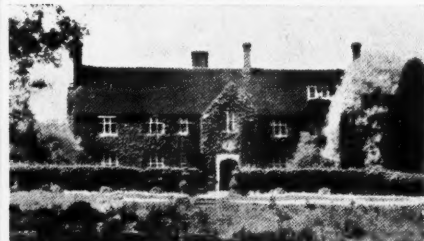
A LOW PRICE

will be accepted for the Freehold.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY
NOW OR BY AUCTION
LATER.

Sole Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W. 1.

ELIZABETHAN HOUSE



IN A LOVELY PART OF SURREY ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE HOG'S BACK; 300ft. up on sandy soil; an hour from London. Beautiful oak panelling, massive oak beams, carved oak staircase; parquet floors; electric light, central heating, independent hot water supply; seven bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, three reception rooms, servants' sitting room, white-tiled kitchen; stabling, garage and chauffeur's rooms, three cottages; lovely old grounds, orchard and paddock of twelve acres. Long Lease for disposal.

RENT ONLY £130.

Premium required for improvements costing many thousands.—Agents, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W. 1.

THE BUCKSTEEP MANOR ESTATE, NEAR DALLINGTON, SUSSEX

Fourteen miles north of Eastbourne; amidst rural and unspoilt country, one of the highest points in this part of the county.

IDEAL RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING ESTATE.

Exceptionally well-built
MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE,

In perfect order, fitted with every modern requirement; twelve bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, staircase hall, three delightful reception rooms; electric light, central heating, parquet floors.

GREAT BUCKSTEEP FARM,

picturesque old Manor Farmhouse; eight beds, three living rooms; useful farm-buildings. Suitable for conversion into a gentleman's Residence. Now in excellent order. Possession might be arranged.

REDPALE FARM,

a useful holding with adequate buildings.



BUCKSTEEP MANOR.

CHARMING OLD-WORLD GARDENS.

Large garage.

Useful outbuildings and storehouses.

RANGE OF SEVENTEEN MODEL BOXES FOR BROOD MARES AND FOALS.

Pair of lodge cottages and two other detached cottages.

ENCLOSURES [OF

VALUABLE FEEDING PASTURE.

BELTS OF PROTECTIVE WOODLAND.

In all about

265 ACRES.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY NOW, OR BY AUCTION,

on May 2nd, as a whole or in Lots.

Auctioneers, WILSON & Co., 14, Mount Street, W. 1.

Telegrams: "Teamwork, Piccy, London."
Telephone: Mayfair 2300
" 2301
" 4424

NORFOLK & PRIOR

20, BERKELEY STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.

Auctioneers and Surveyors,
Valuers,
Land and Estate Agents.



BY DIRECTION OF A. B. HOLT, ESQ.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

About two-and-a-half miles from Aylesbury, whence London is reached by a splendid main line service of trains in about 45 minutes; lovely views over the Chiltern Hills and Vale of Aylesbury.

STOKE HOUSE, STOKE MANDEVILLE.

THIS EXCEPTIONALLY BEAUTIFUL ORIGINAL QUEEN ANNE MANOR HOUSE, sumptuously restored, in perfect keeping with the original, approached by long drive with lodge entrance, and containing lounge hall, three fine reception rooms, ten bedrooms, two bathrooms, constant hot water, electric light, main water, septic tank drainage, lodge, cottage, garages, stabling, fine range of farmbuildings for pedigree herd. Well-timbered old-world grounds in park-like surroundings, rich well-watered pasture; in all

180 ACRES

FOR SALE.—Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents, NORFOLK & PRIOR, 20, Berkeley Street, W. 1. Inspected and recommended.

BY ORDER OF LADY DURAND.

CIRENCESTER (FOUR MILES)

In this splendid all the year round sporting and social area; Kemble Station three-and-a-half miles; 300ft. above sea level, gravel soil.

CROFT HOUSE, SOMERFORD KEYNES.

A CHARMING STONE-BUILT AND STONE-TILED RESIDENCE, in excellent order, modernised, and containing lounge hall, three reception rooms, ten bedrooms, three bathrooms, servants' hall, electric light, central heating, unfailing water, modern drainage, five cottages, garage for three cars. THE FINE STUD BUILDINGS INCLUDE 23 LOOSE BOXES. Inexpensive old-world grounds, tennis court, orchard, and some 62 ACRES of rich park-like pasture, intersected by

TROUT STREAM 68 ACRES

FOR SALE.—Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents, NORFOLK & PRIOR, 20, Berkeley Street, W. 1. Inspected and recommended.



HANTS AND SUSSEX BORDERS

"FYNING WOOD," ROGATE, NEAR PETERSFIELD.

Standing high on a southern slope, commanding lovely views to the South Downs; a mile from village, three-and-a-half miles from Liss Station (main line).

A WELL-APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE.

Approached by long drive, and containing lounge hall, three reception and spacious music room, ten bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms.

ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES.

GARAGES. STABLING. COTTAGE.

CHARMING INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS.

Two tennis courts, kitchen garden, and lovely expanse of heavily timbered woodland and heath; in all some

40 ACRES.

FOR SALE.

Illustrated particulars from the Sole Agents, NORFOLK & PRIOR, 20, Berkeley Street, W. 1. Inspected and recommended.



BY DIRECTION OF LORD PENRHYN.

SUSSEX AND SURREY BORDERS

A mile from station; three miles from East Grinstead, and a short distance from Ashdown Forest. Sandstone subsoil. 350ft. above sea level.

WILDERWICK, EAST GRINSTEAD.

To be LET ON LEASE with 800 ACRES OF COVERT SHOOTING.

THIS FINE OLD STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE, in centre of lovely park is planned on two floors only, and contains galleried lounge hall, four reception and billiard room, fourteen bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, servants' hall.

MAIN WATER. MODERN CONVENIENCES.

Two lodges, two cottages, chauffeur's flat, garages, stabling; well timbered, old established grounds, walled kitchen garden and woodland; in all

16 ACRES.

SMALL HOME FARM MIGHT BE RENTED

Orders to view and illustrated particulars from the Solicitors, Messrs. HORE, PATTISON & BATHURST, 48, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. 2; or the Agents, NORFOLK & PRIOR, 20, Berkeley Street, Piccadilly, W. 1.



BY ORDER OF MAJOR ST. JOHN R. PIGOTT.

SURREY

Standing high on a sandy subsoil and commanding delightful views; handy for several picturesque villages and about two-and-a-half miles by good road from Woking, whence London is reached by a splendid service of trains in 35 minutes.

HILL PLACE, KNAPHILL.

THE CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE,

in splendid order throughout, stands in the centre of the Estate, and is approached by a long drive. It contains lounge hall, three reception rooms, ten bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, excellent offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. SOUTH ASPECT. MAIN WATER. PHONE.

THREE COTTAGES, GARAGE FOR TWO CARS WITH CHAUFFEUR'S FLAT, FARMERY.

Charming inexpensive ornamental grounds and rich expanse of park-like pasture in numerous enclosures, eminently suitable for the rearing of pedigree stock; in all some

55 ACRES.

FOR SALE.—Illustrated particulars from Sole Agents, NORFOLK & PRIOR, 20, Berkeley Street, W. 1.



DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS

Head Offices { LONDON - 129, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1.
YORK - 34, CONEY STREET.
SOUTHPORT - WESTMINSTER BANK CHAMBERS, LORD STREET.

Phones: Grosvenor 2353, 2354 and 2792. York 3347. Southport 2696.
BRANCHES: Horsham, Swindon, Salisbury, Sturminster Newton, Gillingham, Sherborne and Blandford.

SOMERSET

Eight miles from Frome.



FOR SALE, an early Georgian MANOR HOUSE, occupying a sheltered position on a southern slope, overlooking finely timbered country.

Accommodation:

OUTER AND INNER HALLS,
THREE RECEPTION,
THIRTEEN BEDROOMS,
TWO BATHROOMS AND
EXCELLENT DOMESTIC OFFICES.

CENTRAL HEATING.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

Stabling for six, large garage and other useful outbuildings.
Superior cottage.

DELIGHTFUL LAWNS AND GARDENS,
Hard tennis court, orchard and pasture; in all nearly

SIX ACRES.

HUNTING CAN BE HAD WITH SIX PACKS.
GOLF, SHOOTING AND FISHING AVAILABLE.

Full particulars of DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS,
129, Mount Street, W. 1.

BERKSHIRE



In the favourite Newbury district, on high ground and affording good views.

THIS CHARMING SMALL ESTATE.

FINE OLD ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE,
with

LOUNGE HALL, FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS,
FIFTEEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS, BATH
AND AMPLE OFFICES.

EXCELLENT RANGE OF MODERN BUILDINGS.

Four very superior cottages.

BEAUTIFUL GARDENS; in all

38 ACRES.

(More land up to 130 acres if desired.)

Thoroughly recommended by the Sole Agents, as above.

KENT COAST

In a favourite district one mile from the sea.



THIS WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE,

containing:

THREE RECEPTION ROOMS,
EIGHT BEDROOMS,
TWO BATHROOMS, AND THE USUAL
OFFICES.

COMPANY'S GAS AND WATER. MAIN DRAINAGE
Telephone. Garage and other outbuildings.

THE GROUNDS

include tennis and croquet lawns, orchard, kitchen garden
and paddock; in all about

THREE ACRES.

NEAR TO WELL-KNOWN GOLF LINKS.

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.

Agents, DUNCAN B. GRAY & PARTNERS, 129, Mount
Street, W. 1.

Telephones:
Regent 6773 and 6774.

F. L. MERCER & CO.

7, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.1
ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF-A-CENTURY.

Telegrams:
"Merceral, London."

CLOSE TO THE DORSET COAST

A singularly fine position on high ground, well sheltered and commanding WONDERFUL MARINE VIEWS.



A beautiful unadorned example of
Early Georgian architecture.
With a wealth of characteristic "period"
features.

THE FINE OLD HOUSE OF
CHARACTER has been the subject
of many well-conceived improvements in
recent years, involving an outlay of over
£4,000. It provides an imposing hall with
"well" staircase and gallery, a handsome
suite of three reception rooms, nine bed-
rooms, two bathrooms, etc. All the public
services are connected, including Co.'s
electric light, gas and water, telephone and
main drainage; garage for three cars,
lodge entrance. Magnificently timbered
park-like grounds and matured gardens on
a gentle slope, giving a total area of about
TEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES FREEHOLD
Unexpectedly in the market.

FOR SALE AT TEMPTING PRICE.

Inspected and recommended. Particulars and photos of F. L. MERCER & Co., 7, Sackville Street, W. 1.
Tel., Regent 6773.

RUMSEY & RUMSEY

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, BOURNEMOUTH.

BEAULIEU RIVER

IDEAL HOME FOR A YACHTSMAN.



PICTURESQUE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

occupying a high situation in the woodland, on the
west bank of the river, with beautiful panoramic
views of the NEW FOREST.

ANCHORAGE AT BUCKLER'S HARD,
CLOSE BY.

Hall, three reception, six bed and dressing, two
bathrooms (h. and c.), complete offices.

LARGE GARAGE, ACETYLENE LIGHTING,
CENTRAL HEATING, GOOD WATER SUPPLY,
MODERN DRAINAGE, TELEPHONE.

DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS OF
THREE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

FOR SALE, LEASEHOLD,
AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

For further particulars apply to the Agents, as
above. (Folio D 141.)

WILLIAM COWLIN & SON, LTD.
25, VICTORIA STREET, CLIFTON, BRISTOL.
SPECIALISTS FOR COUNTRY PROPERTIES IN
THE WEST OF ENGLAND.



UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

FOR SALE AT HALF RECENT COST, OR WOULD
BE LET, FURNISHED.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (CONVENIENT FOR
BEAUFORT AND BERKELEY HUNTS; SIX
MILES FROM BRISTOL).—DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN
RESIDENCE, in perfect order and replete with every
convenience; paneled lounge hall, three reception, music
or billiard room, ten bedrooms, four fitted bathrooms;
central heating, electric light, Company's water; pleasant
gardens, tennis lawns, parkland; stabling, lodge, garden
cottage; in all about TEN ACRES. Price £6,000 (open
to offer), or would be Let, Furnished, at £10 10s. per week.
WILLIAM COWLIN & SON, LTD., as above. (285.)

HANKINSON & SON
AUCTIONEERS, LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS
Phone 1307. BOURNEMOUTH.

BEAULIEU, HANTS

Ideal for small yacht owner.



MODERN BIJOU RESIDENCE, specially
designed for small party and minimum of labour;
delightful views over a long stretch of the river; lounge,
dining room, sitting room, loggia, four bedrooms, bath-
room and office; double garage; electric light, main
drainage and water, constant hot water, telephone; half-
acre well-kept garden. PRICE £2,500 (or near offer
for quick Sale).

'Phones :
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HEAD OFFICE : 2, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1

Branches :
CASTLE STREET, SHREWSBURY.
THE QUADRANT, HENDON.
THE SQUARE, STOW-ON-THE-WOLD.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

WITH A MILE OF SALMON AND TROUT FISHING.

DEVONSHIRE

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF TAVISTOCK, AND ABOUT FIFTEEN MILES FROM PLYMOUTH.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL AND
SPORTING ESTATE,

"MOUNT TAVY," TAVISTOCK

comprising the old-fashioned Georgian Residence,
occupying a magnificent position, approached
through well-timbered park.

ENTRANCE AND LOUNGE HALLS,
BILLIARD AND FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS,
FOURTEEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,
THREE BATHROOMS,
EXCELLENT DOMESTIC OFFICES.



ELECTRIC LIGHT
COMPANY'S GAS,
GOOD WATER SUPPLY.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS.

which are exceptionally beautiful, include two
tennis lawns, flower gardens, two fish ponds,
numerous specimen trees, walled vegetable and
fruit garden.

Garages. Stabling. Home farmery. Lodge.
Five other cottages.

TWO FIRST-CLASS DAIRY FARMS.

ROWDEN FARM and KING-
FORD FARM,

with good houses and excellent
model buildings, having about
70 and 80 acres respectively of
sound pastureland; the whole
being well timbered.

Together with accommodation
land, a smallholding, building
sites; the total area extends in all
to about

300 ACRES

Note.—Lot 1 will comprise
Residence with 45 acres only.



For SALE Privately now, or by AUCTION in Lots, at Tavistock, in April. Full details of the Solicitors, Messrs. ORMOND & FULLALOVE, Wantage, Berks ;
or from the Land Agents, Messrs. WARD & CHOWEN, Tavistock ; or the Auctioneers, CONSTABLE & MAUDE, as above.

BY DIRECTION OF GEORGE ROSE, ESQ.

AN UNSPOILT BEAUTY SPOT ONLY 25 MINUTES FROM TOWN.

MIDDLESEX, SURROUNDING THE NEW SOUTH HAREFIELD STATION

ONE MILE FROM UXBRIDGE HILLINGDON, ICKENHAM AND DENHAM STATIONS.

A new golf course, bowling greens and tennis courts,
are contemplated on adjoining land on the Estate.

VALUABLE PORTIONS OF THE HAREFIELD PLACE ESTATE

situated on high ground between Uxbridge and
Harefield, and enjoying delightful views.

Comprising numerous Lots of valuable

FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND.

THREE MILES OF ROAD FRONTAGES
RIPE FOR IMMEDIATE DEVELOPMENT.



Also the imposing
GEORGIAN MANSION,

suitable for School or Institution ; in all about

700 ACRES

of which about 90 acres will be offered in Lots
varying from one to five acres.

N.B.—AN OFFER FOR THE WHOLE ESTATE
WOULD BE CONSIDERED.



MESSRS. CONSTABLE AND MAUDE

will offer the above-mentioned
Property for SALE by AUCTION,
in 28 LOTS, at the CHEQUERS
HOTEL, UXBRIDGE, on Thurs-
day, May 10th, at 2.30 p.m.
precisely (unless previously Sold
Privately).

Particulars from the Solicitors,
Messrs. E. F. TURNER & SONS,
115, Leadenhall Street, E.C.3 ; the
Local Agent, J. BROISE, Esq.,
Estate Office, Harefield Place, near
Uxbridge ; or the Auctioneers at
their Offices :



2, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

CONSTABLE & MAUDE, 2, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE

BOURNEMOUTH:
JOHN FOX, F.A.I.
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FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS, BOURNEMOUTH.

SOUTHAMPTON:
ANTHONY B. FOX, P.A.S.I.
Telegrams:
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BY ORDER OF COL. E. W. MORRISON BELL AND SIR CLAUDE W. H. MORRISON BELL, Bt., J.P., EXECUTORS UNDER THE WILL OF THE LATE MRS. E.B. DIXON.

BOURNEMOUTH

OCCUPYING A BEAUTIFUL POSITION ON THE EAST CLIFF WITH UNINTERRUPTED SEA VIEWS.

A MAGNIFICENT MODERN MANSION

containing

THIRTEEN PRINCIPAL BEDROOMS. SEVEN SECONDARY BEDROOMS.
MENSERVANTS' BEDROOMS.

WARDROBE ROOM. FIVE BATHROOMS.

AN EXCELLENT SUITE OF FIVE RECEPTION ROOMS.

CONSERVATORY.

COMPLETE DOMESTIC OFFICES.

TWO GARAGES. TWO COTTAGES. ALL MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
INCLUDING AN ELECTRIC LIFT.

! GROUNDS OF ABOUT ONE ACRE ON THE SEA FRONT.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

TO BE SOLD PRIVATELY, OR BY AUCTION IN MAY NEXT.

Particulars of Messrs. FOX & SONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth.

BOURNEMOUTH

UNQUESTIONABLY THE FINEST TOWN IN ENGLAND

915 ACRES OF PARKS AND PLEASURE GROUNDS. SIX OR SEVEN GOLF COURSES IN AND AROUND THE DISTRICT.

SIR DAN GODFREY'S WORLD-REOWNED ORCHESTRA TWICE DAILY.

GRAVEL SUB-SOIL.

MAGNIFICENT SHOPS.

LOW RATES.

MILES OF OVERCLIFF AND UNDERCLIFF DRIVES AND WALKS.

THEATRES.

ALL SPORTS.

DELIGHTFUL HOUSES FROM £1,000 TO £20,000.

A NEW PROPERTY REGISTER

containing

1.—DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS AND VIEWS OF BOURNEMOUTH AND DETAILS OF THE CLIMATE, SOIL, MUSICAL AND EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES, SHOPPING FACILITIES, RATES, ETC.

2.—ILLUSTRATIONS OF HOUSES AVAILABLE FOR SALE.

3.—A MAP OF BOURNEMOUTH SHOWING THE PUBLIC PARKS, GOLF LINKS, AND OPEN SPACES.

MAY BE OBTAINED POST FREE ON APPLICATION TO

FOX & SONS, AUCTIONEERS AND ESTATE AGENTS, BOURNEMOUTH.

BOURNEMOUTH

IN THE TALBOT WOODS DISTRICT.

THE PREMIER RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBOURHOOD. CLOSE TO THE CENTRE OF THE TOWN AND MEYRICK PARK GOLF LINKS.

THIS HOUSE IS EXCEPTIONALLY WELL PLANNED

and contains

SEVEN BEDROOMS.

BATHROOM.

DINING ROOM.

DRAWING ROOM 26ft. 9in. by 17ft. 9in.

LARGE LOUNGE AND COMPLETE DOMESTIC OFFICES.

BRICK BUILT GARAGE.

THE GARDEN IS MOST TASTEFULLY LAID OUT, AND EXTENDS TO AN AREA OF ABOUT

ONE ACRE.

A PORTION OF THIS HAS BEEN LEFT IN ITS NATURAL STATE AND FORMS A MOST ATTRACTIVE FEATURE.

PRICE £4,000, FREEHOLD.

Particulars of Messrs. FOX & SONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth.



FOX & SONS, BOURNEMOUTH (SEVEN OFFICES); AND SOUTHAMPTON

BOURNEMOUTH:

JOHN FOX, F.A.I.
ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
WILLIAM FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.

FOX & SONS

LAND AGENTS, BOURNEMOUTH.

SOUTHAMPTON:

ANTHONY B. FOX, P.A.S.I.
Telegrams:
"Homefinder," Bournemouth.

IN A DELIGHTFUL PART OF THE NEW FOREST
CLOSE TO GOLF COURSE. HUNTING WITH TWO PACKS.



Full particulars of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth

FOR SALE, this exceptionally charming Freehold RESIDENCE of Queen Anne design, fitted with up-to-date conveniences, approached by a long carriage drive, and containing: Twelve bedrooms, two bathrooms, three reception rooms, servants' hall, complete domestic offices.

PRIVATE ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.
[STABLES. GARAGES. TWO COTTAGES. OUTBUILDINGS.

The delightful pleasure gardens and grounds include rose and flower gardens, tennis and croquet lawns, lily pond, kitchen and fruit gardens, thriving orchard, paddocks; the whole extending to an area of about

20 ACRES

CAMBERLEY, SURREY

THE WATCHETTS ESTATE.

FOX & SONS are favoured with instructions to offer for SALE by AUCTION at an early date, a further portion of this Estate, comprising a number of excellent

FREEHOLD BUILDING SITES, abutting on good roads, and with all public services available.

Within a few minutes of Camberley Station, and only 35 miles from London.

At the same time will be offered the valuable Mansion known as

"WATCHETTS HOUSE," standing in its own beautifully matured grounds, and very suitable for a private hotel or institution.

Also

"FRIMLEY FARM," comprising about 136 acres of excellent pasture and arable lands.

Particulars and plans may be obtained in due course of Messrs. FOX & SONS, Auctioneers, Bournemouth.

BY DIRECTION OF MAJOR VERNON T. HILL, J.P.

SAND BAY, WESTON-SUPER-MARE

Two-and-a-half hours from Paddington by express train service, nineteen miles from Bristol.

FOX & SONS and J. H. PALMER & SONS, are favoured with instructions to offer for SALE by AUCTION, as a whole or in several Lots, at the Town Hall, Weston-super-Mare, on Friday, May 18th, 1928, at 3 o'clock precisely (unless previously Sold Privately), the valuable Residential, Agricultural and Building Property, known as the "WOOD-SPRING PRIORY ESTATE," including the historic Augustinian Priory Residence (as illustrated), containing ten bedrooms, bath-room, dining hall, drawing room, ample domestic offices; extensive farm buildings, four cottages, rich dairy lands. WOODSPRING GOLF COURSE. NEARLY FIVE MILES OF COAST FRONTAGE. 80 fine Building Sites facing Sand Bay, and its magnificent sweep of sand beach; also Sand Bay and Sand Point Farms, with commodious houses and ample buildings

THE WHOLE COVERING AN AREA OF ABOUT 650 ACRES.
VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

Particulars and plans may be obtained in due course of the Solicitors, Messrs. FREDERIC WOOD & SON, Wrington, Somerset; or of the joint Auctioneers, Messrs. J. H. PALMER & SONS, Weston-super-Mare, and Messrs. FOX & SONS, Bournemouth and Southampton.



HAMPSHIRE

One-and-a-half miles from Christchurch Station, on the Southern Ry. main line. Four miles from Bournemouth.

COMMANDING BEAUTIFUL UNINTERRUPTED VIEWS ACROSS THE VALLEY OF THE RIVER STOUR.

FOR SALE, this exceptionally attractive FREEHOLD PROPERTY, with picturesque House containing four bedrooms, two sitting rooms, kitchen and dairy; Company's water. Tyings for seven cows, numerous buildings, bungalow. There is a nice cultivated vegetable garden and tea lawn, also first-class pasture and meadow-land, the whole extending to an area of about TEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES. PRICE £3,300, FREEHOLD.

The Property would be Sold with less land if required.

Particulars of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

TO SPORTSMEN AND FARMERS.

HAMPSHIRE

Eight miles from Basingstoke Station on the Southern Railway main line, one hour from Waterloo by express train service; five miles from Micheldever Station; two miles from Dummer; eleven miles from Winchester.



FOX & SONS are favoured with instructions to offer for SALE by AUCTION, in two Lots, at the George Hotel, Winchester, on Monday, April 23rd, 1928, at 3 o'clock precisely (unless previously Sold Privately), the first-class Sporting and Agricultural Property known as

BREACH FARM.

about one mile off the London main road, comprising a superior RESIDENCE, containing: seven bedrooms, three reception rooms, excellent domestic offices; dairy; good water supply; two sets of farm-buildings, eight cottages, fertile arable land, choice pasturage, exceptional partridge shooting, well-placed coverts. The whole extends to an area of about

792 ACRES.

Vacant possession at Michaelmas next (except the shooting, which is let for the coming season).

Particulars and conditions of Sale with plan, may be obtained of the Solicitors, Messrs. BRAIN & BRAIN, 156, Friar Street, Reading; or of the Auctioneers, Messrs. FOX & SONS, Bournemouth and Southampton.



SOUTH HAMPSHIRE COAST

Full south aspect, superb position; one-and-a-half miles from New Milton on the Southern Railway main line.

COMFORTABLE FREEHOLD MARINE RESIDENCE, commanding wonderful sea and coastal views; seven bedrooms (three fitted with lavatory basins), dressing room, three bathrooms, lounge hall, three large reception rooms, excellent domestic offices; electric lighting, central heating Company's gas and water, main drainage; garage; kitchen garden, conservatory; tastefully disposed grounds, including tennis and pleasure lawns; the whole extends to an area of about

ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

For SALE by Private Treaty or by AUCTION later. Particulars of FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

HEREFORDSHIRE

On the Monmouthshire Border, seven miles from Abergavenny, thirteen miles from Hereford, two-and-a-half miles from Pontrilas Station, and one mile from Pandly Station on the G.W. Ry. (Newport, Abergavenny and Hereford Section).

FOX & SONS are favoured with instructions to offer for SALE by AUCTION, in 40 LOTS, at the ANGEL HOTEL, ABERGAVENNY, on TUESDAY, April 17th, 1928, at 2.30 o'clock precisely (unless previously Sold Privately),

THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY,

LLANCILLO ESTATE.

Including SIX FINE STOCK REARING FARMS, with first-class houses and ample buildings, as follows:

ARCADIA FARM	144 acres.	VINEYARD FARM	143 acres.
LODGE FARM	120 "	LLANCILLO COURT	287 "
UPPER GOYTRE FARM	61 "	LLANCILLO HALL	141 "
Three smaller Farms, viz:			
UPPER COED-Y-GRAVEL FARM	25 acres.	BAYNUM'S FARM	32 acres.
MIDDLE GOYTRE FARM	28 acres.		

NUMEROUS CHOICE SMALL PASTURE HOLDINGS

varying in area from two acres to seventeen acres. Also several cottages, accommodation pasture fields, fine residential sites, and one-and-a-half miles of TROUT and GRAYLING FISHING in the reputed river Monnow. The whole Estate covers an area of about

1,134 ACRES.

TITHE AND LAND TAX REDEEMED.

Illustrated particulars and conditions of sale with plan may be obtained of the Solicitors, Messrs. RAWLINS, DAVY and WELLS, Bournemouth; or of the Auctioneers, Messrs. FOX & SONS, Bournemouth and Southampton.



HINDHEAD, SURREY

Beautiful scenery; five minutes' walk of the famous Devil's Punch Bowl.

A VERY CHARMING MODERN HOUSE designed in the old-world style, approached by carriage drive, and containing five bedrooms, bathroom, six rooms, two reception rooms, lounge hall, kitchen and complete offices; central heating, main water, gas, electric light; garage. The garden is well arranged, and includes wns, crazy paved terrace, and the whole extending to an area of about ONE ACRE. PRICE £3,225, FREEHOLD. FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

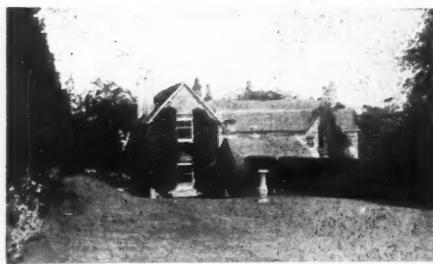
FOX & SONS, BOURNEMOUTH (SEVEN OFFICES); AND SOUTHAMPTON

Telephone: Regent 7500.
Telegrams:
"Selanlet, Picoy, London."

HAMPTON & SONS

(For continuation of advertisements see pages vi. and viii.)

Branches: **Wimbledon**
"Phone 0080
Hampstead
"Phone 2727



HANTS. NEAR PETERSFIELD

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD, this delightful old COUNTRY HOUSE, on rising ground, and close to village.

Lounge hall, drawing room, dining room (panelled decorations), six bedrooms, bathroom, and offices.

GARAGE AND SIX-ROOMED COTTAGE.

CENTRAL HEATING AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.

CHARMING OLD GROUNDS ABOUT

SIX ACRES.

Including paddock about three acres.

HUNTING, FISHING AND SHOOTING OBTAINABLE.

Full details from
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (H.32,208.)



NORFOLK

A FEW MILES FROM NORWICH.

Amidst nice country, close to a village.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, a delightful COUNTRY HOUSE, having modern conveniences, including electric light, telephone, etc.

Lounge hall, billiard room, three reception rooms, fourteen bedrooms, three bathrooms, etc.

TWO GARAGES WITH CHAUFFEUR'S ROOMS, GOOD STABLING.

FINELY TIMBERED GROUNDS,

TENNIS LAWN, WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN, MEADOWLAND.

Full details of
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (E.30,505.)



ISLE OF WIGHT

EXCELLENT YACHTING AND GOLFING FACILITIES. Choice position, nice open views.

WELL-APPOINTED FREEHOLD FAMILY RESIDENCE, "THE EYRIE," BEMBRIDGE. Approached by carriage sweep, and containing inner and lounge halls, two reception rooms, conservatory, two staircases, nine or ten bedrooms, bathroom, and offices.

COMPANY'S GAS AND WATER. MAIN DRAINAGE. Pretty and well-arranged gardens and grounds, lawn for tennis, kitchen garden; in all over

ONE ACRE.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

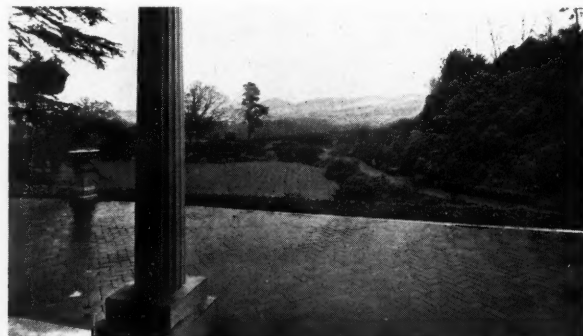
To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1, on TUESDAY, MAY 8th, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously Sold). Solicitors, Messrs. ROSE, JOHNSON & HICKS, 9, Sunnyside Street, London, S.W. 1.

Particulars from the Auctioneers,
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.

IN A SYLVAN SETTING 'MIDST THE GLORIOUS SURREY HILLS

MAGNIFICENT POSITION, PRACTICALLY ADJOINING TANDRIDGE GOLF COURSE, 350FT. UP WITH UNEQUALLED VIEW TO THE SOUTH.

"OXTED PLACE."



ONE OF THE MOST ATTRACTIVE OF THE SMALLER FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES IN THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES, comprising:
AN OLD-FASHIONED AND COMFORTABLE HOUSE.

approached by long drive, and containing fourteen bedrooms, four bathrooms, two staircases, lounge hall, lofty billiards or ball room, three other reception rooms, winter garden, loggia and offices.

The whole being replete with costly fittings. Central heating, acetylene gas, good water supply, and telephone.

Garage for three. Stable. Glasshouses. Entrance lodge. Two cottages. Farmery.

ENCHANTING TERRACED PLEASURE GROUNDS, colourful rose gardens, tennis lawns, hard court, etc., and grassland; in all over

35½ ACRES.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION.

Also a picturesque little DWELLING-HOUSE known as "MACENDE COTTAGE," and three modern COTTAGES, with SIX-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES of GRASSLAND. To be SOLD by AUCTION, in THREE LOTS, at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1, on TUESDAY, MAY 22nd, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously Sold).

Solicitors, Messrs. OLDMAN, CORNWALL & WOOD ROBERTS, 3, Harcourt Buildings, Temple, London, E.C. 4.

Particulars from the Auctioneers, HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.



IN THE BEAUTIFUL DISTRICT OF

TOTLAND BAY

IDEAL SITUATION WITH LOVELY VIEWS.

FOR SALE, unusually attractive RESIDENCE, on high ground in retired position; hall, four reception, eleven bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, servants' hall. Company's water and gas. Main drainage. Electric light.

Entrance lodge of seven rooms. Garage.

REALLY BEAUTIFUL GROUNDS OF OVER TWO ACRES.

Two tennis lawns, flower and kitchen garden, etc. Small SECONDARY RESIDENCE. Might be sold without the smaller residence.

Apply W. J. WATERHOUSE, Esq., Estate Agent, Totland Bay; and
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1. (H.39,894.)



NEAR LIPHOOK AND PETERSFIELD

Amidst lovely and extensive commons and pinewoods.

XVIIIth CENTURY FARMHOUSE

WITH 53 OR 102 ACRES.

THE PICTURESQUE OLD HOUSE, brick built, half timbered and tiled, possesses undoubted opportunities for adapting into a gentleman's week-end Residence, and contains:

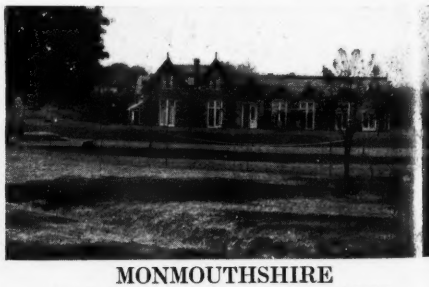
Three good bedrooms, boxroom, large sitting room, kitchen, back kitchen, etc.

Gas laid on.

SET OF FARMBUILDINGS.

The land lies well together and is very prettily timbered.

Strongly recommended as a Property offering great possibilities, by the Agents,
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.



MONMOUTHSHIRE

GOLF, FISHING, HUNTING AND RACING.

Bracing position, between 700ft. and 800ft. up.

COMPACT FREEHOLD PROPERTY,

"THE GROVE," CATBROOK, TINTERN.

South aspect; extensive views over the Wye Valley.

Approached by carriage sweep and containing hall, three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, bathroom and domestic offices. Excellent repair, own electric light, telephone.

DELIGHTFUL PLEASURE GROUNDS, kitchen garden and grassland; in all nearly SEVEN ACRES.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION. To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the St. James' Estate Rooms, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1, on TUESDAY, APRIL 17th, at 2.30 p.m. (unless previously Sold).—Solicitors, Messrs. WILKINSON, BOWEN, HASLIP & JACKSON, 34, Nicholas Lane, E.C.

Particulars from the Auctioneers,
HAMPTON & SONS, 20, St. James' Square, S.W. 1.

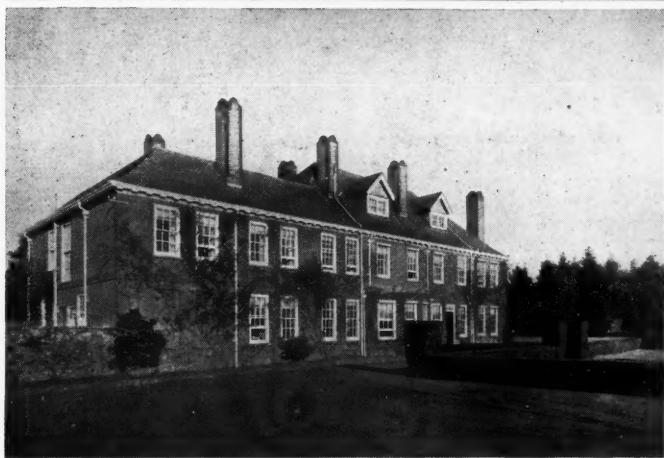
Offices: 20, ST. JAMES' SQUARE, S.W.1

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents (Audley)
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

6, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.
(For continuation of advertisements see page xi.)

Telephone:
Grosvenor 3273
(5 lines).



SUSSEX

ABOUT FOUR MILES FROM CRAWLEY AND SIX MILES FROM THREE BRIDGES STATIONS.

THIS ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL AND SPORTING PROPERTY, known as

FOREST HOUSE, CRAWLEY,
including

THE VALUABLE AND WELL-KNOWN STUD FARM,
with boxes for about 30 horses, stud groom's cottage, lodge and four other cottages.

THE RESIDENCE CONTAINS ELEVEN BED,
THREE BATH AND FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS.

CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE. ACETYLENE, GAS. GOOD WATER SUPPLY.

WELL-FENCED PADDOCKS.

INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS AND LAND,

In all about

100 ACRES.

WHICH WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION (UNLESS PREVIOUSLY SOLD),
DURING MAY NEXT.

Full particulars of Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & Co. (31,499.)

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED, OR SOLD.

SUSSEX

WITHIN FOUR MILES OF FOREST ROW GOLF LINKS, AND ONE-AND-A-HALF MILES FROM STATION.

THIS ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, 350ft. above sea level, commanding distant views over very pretty country.

SEVENTEEN BEDROOMS, FOUR BATHROOMS, BILLIARD ROOM, LOUNGE HALL AND THREE RECEPTION ROOMS.

GARAGE. STABLING FOR SEVEN.

GAS AND WATER LAID ON. SEPTIC TANK DRAINAGE. TELEPHONE. TWO GOOD COTTAGES.

INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS

and about

20 ACRES OF GRASS AND WOODLAND.

Photos and full particulars of Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & Co. (30,448.)



NORTHUMBERLAND

WITHIN FOURTEEN MILES OF ALNWICK, AND TWO MILES FROM A STATION.

3,200 ACRES SHOOTING OR MORE.

HUNTING WITH FOUR PACKS.

GLORIOUS POSITION OVERLOOKING THE CHEVIOTS AND CHILLINGHAM.

AN ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, with all modern conveniences including:

CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE. ACETYLENE GAS.

SIXTEEN BEDROOMS. TWO BATHROOMS. FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS.
Garage. Five cottages.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED, ON LEASE AT A MOST REASONABLE RENT.

OR THE ESTATE OF ABOUT 3,200 ACRES MIGHT BE SOLD.

Personally recommended from personal knowledge. Photographs and full particulars from JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 6, Mount Street, London, W.1. (81,025.)



FOR SALE BY AUCTION (UNLESS SOLD PRIVATELY).

THE MANOR HOUSE.

GREAT SOMERFORD, WILTS

Stations: Little Somerford under a mile, Chippenham seven, Swindon thirteen miles.

THIS ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN MANOR HOUSE, approached by a long avenue carriage drive, with LODGE entrance, and commanding very pretty views of the Wiltshire Downs; sixteen bedrooms, four bathrooms, billiard room, four reception rooms.

GOOD HUNTER STABLING FOR 20 HORSES, FIVE COTTAGES, GARAGES, ETC. SQUASH RACQUET COURT.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.
GOOD WATER SUPPLY AND MODERN DRAINAGE.

BAILIFF'S HOUSE, very good dairy farm with capital range of buildings; the whole extending to about

190 ACRES.

And if desired the Manor House would be Sold with about 28½ ACRES.—Full particulars of the Auctioneers, Messrs. JOHN D. WOOD & Co. (60,830.)



JOHN D. WOOD & CO., 6, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Telephone:
Tunbridge Wells
1153 (2 lines).

BRACKETT & SONS

London Office:
Gerrard 4634.

27 & 29, HIGH ST., TUNBRIDGE WELLS, and 34, CRAVEN ST., CHARING CROSS, W.C.2.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

ON THE FAMOUS PEMBURY SANDSTONE RIDGE, 464ft. above sea level, and less than a mile from Tunbridge Wells Central Station (London in 48 minutes).



AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE
DETACHED RESIDENCE of moderate size, standing in nicely matured pleasure and kitchen gardens of

1A. OR. 13P.

Three reception rooms and a very fine billiard room with top light, 31ft. 6in. in length; six family bedrooms, two dressing rooms, bathroom and three rooms for maids, ground floor kitchen offices with servants' sitting room.

CENTRAL HEATING.

ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE,

by order of Executors, either with or without the valuable Furniture and other contents of the Residence.

Particulars of BRACKETT & SONS, as above.
(Folio 32,771.)

KENT

THE GARDEN OF ENGLAND.

A VERITABLE SUN TRAP.



A CHARMING RESIDENTIAL
PROPERTY, in a pretty old-world village near Tunbridge and Tunbridge Wells, and commanding pretty views; lounge hall, two reception rooms, billiard room, nine bed and dressing rooms, bathroom and complete domestic offices; handsome heated conservatory; Company's water, central heating, acetylene gas lighting, telephone, electric bells.

Beautifully laid-out and extensive pleasure grounds with ornamental and forest trees and shrubs, two tennis lawns, summerhouse, rose garden, lily ponds, etc.; capital kitchen garden, park-like meadowland, orchards, etc.; in all about

24 ACRES.

Garages, kennels and other outbuildings, three cottages.

FOR SALE, PRICE £8,750, FREEHOLD, including tenant's fixtures and fittings, etc.

Personally inspected and very strongly recommended.—Full particulars of LAMBERT & SYMES, Land Agents, Paddock Wood; and BRACKETT & SONS, Auctioneers, as above. (Folio 32,772.)

ESTATE
AGENTS.

HARRIE STACEY & SON

AUCTIONEERS.
Phone: Redhill 681
(3 lines).

REDHILL, REIGATE AND WALTON HEATH, SURREY



SURREY

Close to the old village of Charlwood; centre of good HUNTING DISTRICT, with main line station three miles.

THIS BEAUTIFUL
OLD ELIZABETHAN RESIDENCE.

"THE MANOR HOUSE," tastefully restored regardless of expense; nine bed, two bath, four reception rooms; ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING, CO.'S GAS AND WATER.

Winding carriage drive to crazy paved court.

LOVELY OLD GARDENS.

Hard and grass courts; farmery and park-like sloping meadows; about

22 ACRES.

To be offered by AUCTION, at the London Auction Mart, on April 19th, 1928.

Solicitors, Messrs. MORRISON, HEWITT & HARRIS, Reigate and Redhill.



By order of Executors of T. B. Heathcote, Esq.

In one of the prettiest old-world villages in England, away from motor traffic and only eight minutes from station.

BETCHWORTH, SURREY

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN FREEHOLD
COUNTRY RESIDENCE.

Eight bedrooms, two dressing rooms, bathroom, suite of three reception rooms all facing south. GARAGE AND STABLING, CO.'S GAS AND WATER.

Prettily timbered grounds with tennis lawn.

ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION EARLY IN MAY.

Solicitors, Messrs. WILDE, WIGSTON & SAPTE, 21, College Hill, E.C. 4.
Auctioneers, HARRIE STACEY & SON, as above.



DUNKELD

BURGESS HILL, SUSSEX.

Few minutes from main line station, all churches, schools. Main electric light, gas, water, drainage.

PERFECTLY APPOINTED FREEHOLD
RESIDENCE; eight bedrooms, bath, three reception, billiard room, offices. Conservatory.

STABLING, GARAGE.

WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN, DELIGHTFUL
FLOWER GARDEN.

Farmery and paddock.

SIX ACRES. £4,000.

POSSESSION.

Sole Agents, YOUNG & JAMES, Burgess Hill.

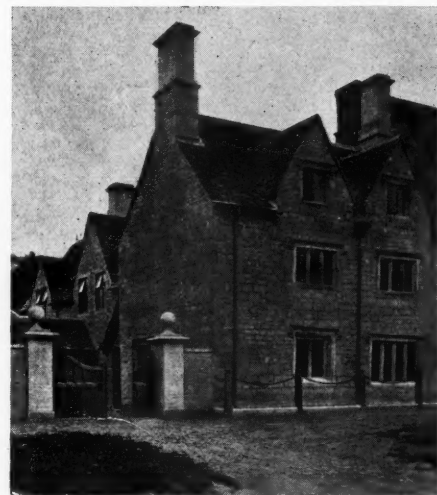
MESSRS. YOUNG & GILLING

(Established over a Century).

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, CHELTENHAM.

Telegrams: "Gillings, Cheltenham." Telephone 2129.

ILLUSTRATED REGISTER OF PROPERTIES IN CHELTENHAM AND THE WESTERN COUNTIES WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION



TO BE SOLD (in a beautiful Cotswold town), the above charming stone-built gabled HOUSE, with open fireplaces, oak beams, mullion windows; comprising two reception rooms (one of them handsomely oak paneled), five bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.), first-rate kitchen offices; electric light, main water, modern drainage; pretty gardens; the whole in first-rate order and ready for immediate occupation. Price £1,850.

MESSRS. YOUNG & GILLING

(Established over a Century).

LAND AND ESTATE AGENTS, CHELTENHAM.

Telegrams: "Gillings, Cheltenham." Telephone 2129.

W. HUGHES & SON, LTD.

Auctioneers and Estate Agents,
38, COLLEGE GREEN, BRISTOL.

Phone: 1210 Bristol.

Established 1832.



PRICE ONLY £4,750

Standing some 500ft. up on sandy loam, commanding superb views, and in glorious country on the upper stretches of the River Wyre, within few miles of Ross, and in the midst of well-timbered and beautiful grounds. This very charming old-fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE of four reception, ten beds, bath (h. and c.), with electric light, 'phone, together with stabling, garage and two cottages, and about 20 acres, mostly grassland. Good sporting facilities.

Inspected and recommended by W. HUGHES & SON, LTD., as above. (17,350.)



DEVON AND SOMERSET BORDERS

In a magnificent position, some 750ft. up, well sheltered from the north and east and commanding glorious views, and within easy reach of Taunton, Chard and Honiton. This delightful old-fashioned MANOR HOUSE of lounge hall, three reception, billiard room, fourteen bed and dressing rooms, two baths (h. and c.), and all modern conveniences; standing in beautiful park-like grounds with pasture, woodland, the whole covering about 40 acres; stabling, garage, farmery, cottage. Good hunting, trout fishing and rough shooting.

PRICE £8,250.

Full particulars from W. HUGHES & SON, LTD., as above. (16,744.)

HERTS (midway between Hatfield and Hertford, and within half-a-mile of Welwyn North Station, L. and N.E. Ry. main line).—Delightfully situated on high ground and commanding magnificent views. The RESIDENCE contains lounge hall, three reception rooms, loggia, cloak room, seven bedrooms, bathroom, kitchen and excellent offices; grounds of about six-and-a-half acres attractively laid out with tennis lawn, flower, fruit and vegetable gardens, rock garden, orchard, paddock, etc.; garage for two cars and ample outbuildings. Freehold, Price £5,000.—Full particulars and order to view apply F. C. & D. W. DABBS, 66, Stamford Hill, N. 16. Tel. 0483 Clissold.

ESTATE OFFICES,
RUGBY.
18, BENNETT'S HILL
BIRMINGHAM.

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

LONDON, RUGBY, OXFORD AND BIRMINGHAM.

44, ST. JAMES' PLACE,
LONDON, S.W.1.
140, HIGH STREET,
OXFORD.

IN A BEAUTIFUL DISTRICT OF HEREFORDSHIRE
BETWEEN HEREFORD AND HAY, WITH FRONTAGE TO THE WYE.



A VERY EXCEPTIONAL BARGAIN.
THE SUBSTANTIAL STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE is delightfully situated on a plateau above the river, to which the grounds and paddocks slope; three reception rooms, thirteen bedrooms, three bathrooms, etc.
VERY FINE MODERN STABLING AND GARAGE.
FOUR COTTAGES.
VERY INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS, with tennis lawn and kitchen garden.
The whole of the land is pasture with farmhouse and buildings.
There is a frontage of some 600yds. to the Wye. A 13lb. fish was taken on the first occasion this season.

PRICE FOR THE WHOLE, £5,750.

OR FOR THE HOUSE AND SEVEN ACRES (INCLUDING THE RIVER FRONTAGE), £4,250.
Inspected by the Sole Agents, JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, S.W. 1. (L 3721.)

CLOSE TO GATTON PARK, NEAR REIGATE AND REDHILL



THE VERY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, KNOWN AS
"CLEEVE PRIOR,"

delightfully situated amidst open country on a private road and yet within one mile of Redhill station. It stands in tastefully disposed grounds of three-quarters of an acre and contains three reception rooms, seven bedrooms, bathroom and particularly good offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS, MAIN WATER, MAIN DRAINAGE AND TELEPHONE.

Very good brick-built garage.

THE GROUNDS

include tennis lawn, kitchen garden, with a quantity of fruit trees.

THOROUGHLY REASONABLE PRICE.

Joint Sole Agents, Messrs. WATKIN & WATKIN, Reigate, and JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, London, S.W. 1.

BUCKS



HIGHLY ATTRACTIVE SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE.

THE CHARMING RESIDENCE has been completely modernised by a well-known firm of architects and was in olden-days the fishing home of the monks. It is approached by a lime avenue and contains entrance hall, two reception rooms, adequate domestic offices, eleven bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms. ELECTRIC LIGHT, CENTRAL HEATING. MODERN DRAINAGE, TELEPHONE.

THE GARDENS are remarkably attractive and include two lakes, the larger having a thickly wooded island, and include rose gardens, tennis courts, etc., the whole being well wooded. HARD TENNIS COURT. Adjoining is excellent pastureland extending to about

TWELVE ACRES.

PRICE £8,500.

Agents, JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, Rugby. (R 6233.)

TO BE LET AT A VERY MODERATE RENT with shooting over 1,500 acres.

LINCOLNSHIRE

In a good sporting district, five miles from main line station.

THE RESIDENCE is completely equipped with electric light, central heating, etc., and contains four reception rooms, 22 bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms and usual offices; modern drainage; LODGE, STABLING, GARAGE; spacious gardens, including tennis court, woodland walks, with stream, etc.

TROUT FISHING. HUNTING. GOLF.

The House is very well furnished with many genuine Chippendale pieces. To be LET. Furnished, for a term of years at a low rent to a good tenant. A short tenancy would also be considered or an Unfurnished Lease.

Apply JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James' Place, London, S.W. 1. (TR 1044.)

GIDDYS

MAIDENHEAD (Tel. 54).

SUNNINGDALE (Tel. 73 Ascot).

WINDSOR (Tel. 73).

BETWEEN MAIDENHEAD AND COOKHAM

CLOSE TO FAMOUS CLIVEDON REACH.



Convenient for two stations on the main G.W. Ry.: 35 minutes Town.

A PROPERTY OF UNUSUAL CHARM, approached from a private avenue, and comprising a particularly well appointed House, containing entrance and inner halls, fine drawing room (about 30ft. by 22ft. 6in.), dining room, morning room, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, servants' hall, etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. STABLING. GARAGE.

GARDENER'S BUNGALOW. REMARKABLY PRETTY GROUNDS, finely timbered and shrubbed, with tennis lawn, kitchen garden, two greenhouses, and paddock; in all about

FOUR ACRES.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £4,500.

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Agents, GIDDYS, Maidenhead.

GIDDYS, SUNNINGDALE, MAIDENHEAD AND WINDSOR.

SUNNINGDALE AND ASCOT

(BETWEEN).

MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE, containing eight bedrooms, bath, three reception rooms, and excellent offices; gas and water laid on; garage for two cars, stabling for three; beautifully timbered grounds OF FOUR ACRES.

Together with a smallholding and four cottages. FOR SALE PRIVATELY, OR BY AUCTION, IN LOTS.

Sole Agents, GIDDYS, Sunningdale.

COOKHAM DEAN, BERKS

300ft. up, on gravel soil.

"RONDELS," WINTER HILL—This charming Freehold Country Residence, with nine bedrooms, three bathrooms, three reception rooms, panelled lounge hall, etc., model offices; electric light, Co.'s water; garage for three, men's rooms; charming pleasure grounds of ABOUT FIVE ACRES.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, on May 16th next (or Privately in meantime).—Sole Agents, GIDDYS, Maidenhead.

WHATLEY & CO. in conjunction with DAVEY & CO.
Estate Agents, Auctioneers & Surveyors, Ltd.
CIRENCESTER, 113, WHITELADIES ROAD, GLOS. BRISTOL.
Telephone: Cirencester 33. Bristol 4852.

AN IDEAL RURAL RETREAT.



£2,000. Convenient for main line with excellent train service (London two hours). Polo, golf, etc. For SALE, an exceptionally well-built RESIDENCE; sitting hall, large reception room, kitchen, etc., five bedrooms, bathroom; all modern sanitary fittings, wired for electric light; quantity of oak, including panelling, doors, staircase, etc.; garden, paddocks, about two-and-a-half acres. Possibly more land adjoining could be obtained.—For further particulars apply WHATLEY and Co., Estate Agents, Cirencester, or DAVEY & Co., 113, Whiteladies Road, Bristol. (3/236.)

CLARK & MANFIELD

50, JERMYN STREET, S.W. 1.
Tel.: Regent 4600. Grams: Clarman, Piccy, London.

BETWEEN HUNTINGDON AND CAMBRIDGE.



ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN HOUSE, with large lofty rooms and unusually bright and cheerful; three reception, billiard room, eleven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, etc.; electric light; stabling, garage. The gardens and grounds are in excellent order and most attractive; the total area being about nine acres. Price £4,500. Soil light with sand and gravel subsoil. Strongly recommended.

BUCKLAND & SONS

WINDSOR, SLOUGH AND READING.
Also 4, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE, W.C. 1. Museum 0472.
LAND AGENTS, SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS.
Windsor 48, Slough 28, Reading 1890.



EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN.—Magnificent RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE, overlooking one of the finest reaches of the Thames; seventeen bedrooms, two bathrooms, lounge hall, four reception rooms, ballroom; electric light, gas and main water; grounds of about THREE ACRES. Long frontages. COST £14,000 TO BUILD. PRICE £3,500.—Full particulars of BUCKLAND and Sons, 154, Friar Street, Reading.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY AND WALTON & LEE

THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W. 1



BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Three miles from Slough Station, from whence London is reached in under 30 minutes.
IN A FAVOURITE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT.

STOKE COURT, STOKE POGES.

A FREEHOLD PROPERTY, consisting of an HISTORIC HOUSE; THE HOME OF THE POET GRAY and also of the PENN FAMILY. Standing in beautifully timbered grounds and approached by a carriage drive terminating in a sweep; delightful views with principal aspect south-west; magnificent suite of reception rooms, 20 principal bedrooms and ample servants' accommodation and five bathrooms. *Electric light, Company's and spring water, central heating, telephone.* Ample stabling and garage accommodation and rooms for chauffeur, three cottages.

THE WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS are extremely attractive, and include two small lakes, paved terrace, formal garden, spreading lawns, two tennis courts, and numerous flowering shrubs, kitchen gardens, matured maize; in all about

35 ACRES.

Additional land can be purchased if desired. THE STOKE POGES GOLF COURSE PRACTICALLY ADJOINS.

FOR SALE AT A LOW PRICE.

Solicitors, Messrs. E. B. LOYNES & SON, Wells-next-the-Sea and Holt, Norfolk; Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (23,436.)

THE FAVOURITE SOCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT OF

NORTH BERWICK

OVERLOOKING THE GOLF COURSE AND THE FIRTH OF FORTH, AND WITHIN EASY REACH OF SEVEN FIRST-CLASS SEASIDE GOLF COURSES.

WESTERDUNES, NORTH BERWICK.

THIS EXCEPTIONALLY FINE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY is situated about ten minutes' walk from the first tee of the West Links. The stone built modern Residence contains lounge hall, billiard and three reception rooms, boudoir, nine family bedrooms, day and night nurseries, schoolroom, six bathrooms, and ample servants' bedrooms and offices. *ELECTRIC LIGHT AND CENTRAL HEATING.*

SERVICE LIFT. GOOD WATER SUPPLY. MODERN DRAINAGE.

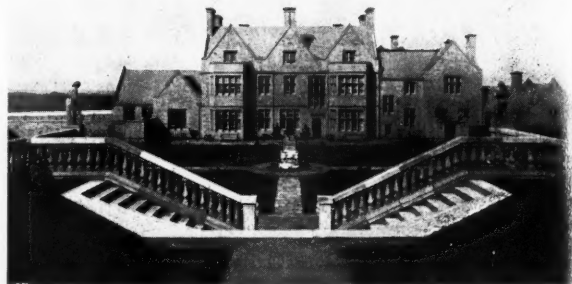
GARAGE. STABLING. TWO COTTAGES.

UNDULATING AND WELL PLANTED GROUNDS OF ABOUT FIFTEEN ACRES.

Two tennis lawns, walled garden, glasshouses, model yachting and bathing pond, squash racquet court and unique Japanese garden, small pitching and putting course.

TO BE SOLD PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION AT A LATER DATE.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1, and 90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.



BY DIRECTION OF A. J. WALMSLEY, ESQ.

LEICESTERSHIRE

In one of the finest hunting districts in England, six miles from Market Harborough, twelve miles from Rugby.

THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, HILLSOME, HUSBANDS BOSWORTH.

THE PICTURESQUE GEORGIAN HOUSE contains hall, four reception rooms, twelve bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, and offices.

AMPLE WATER SUPPLY. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN DRAINAGE. TELEPHONE.

RANGES OF HUNTING STABLES. FOUR COTTAGES. GARAGE. GROOMS' ACCOMMODATION. HOME FARMBUILDINGS.

Old-world GARDENS, rich pastureland; in all about

32½ ACRES.

HUNTING WITH THE FERNIE AND PYCHLEY FOXHOUNDS.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION, at Market Harborough, at an early date (unless previously disposed of Privately).

Solicitors, Messrs. DOWNE & GADBAN, Alton, Hants; Auctioneers, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.



BETWEEN SANDWICH & FOLKESTONE

TO BE SOLD.

A FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

In a picturesque valley and occupying part of the SITE OF AN ANCIENT ABBEY.

THE WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE, erected in 1815 in the Gothic style, with an embattled tower and castellated parapets, is fitted with modern comforts and conveniences.

And contains hall, billiard room and six reception rooms, fourteen bed and dressing rooms, linen and workrooms, four bathrooms and offices.

Company's electric light, gas and water, electric heating; entrance lodge, cottages, stabling, garage and farmbuildings.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are intersected by a river, which forms a series of ornamental lakes with wooded islets and fountains, and is well stocked with trout, fruit gardens and an orangery; in all about

23 ACRES.

SEVERAL GOLF COURSES NEAR.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (4706.)



BY INSTRUCTIONS OF CAPT. H. R. S. BIRKIN.

RUDDINGTON GRANGE, NOTTINGHAM

STANDS IN THE CENTRE OF A WELL-TIMBERED PARK,

through which it is approached by a long carriage drive with double lodge at entrance.

The accommodation is very conveniently arranged on two floors; billiard room, six reception rooms, 22 bed and dressing rooms, four bathrooms.

Electric light. Central heating. Garages. Stabling. Farmbuildings. Cottages.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS; extensive lawns, herbaceous borders, clumps of rhododendrons, rose gardens, wild flower garden, pergola, pond with small island, grass and hard tennis courts, glasshouses, etc., the whole Property extending to an area of about

90 ACRES.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.



KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,
AND
WALTON & LEE,

20, Hanover Square, W. 1.
90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.
41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.
Bridge Road, Welwyn City.

Telephones:

314 } Mayfair (8 lines).
3066 }
20146 Edinburgh.
327 Ashford, Kent.
248 Welwyn Garden.

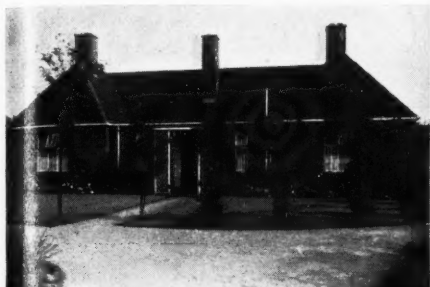
(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii., v., xiv., xv., and xxix.)

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY AND WALTON & LEE

THE ESTATE SALE ROOMS, LONDON, W. 1

WITHIN 35 MINUTES OF LONDON

Five minutes from main line station.



FREEHOLD £1,600.

BRICK AND TILED RESIDENCE.

Two reception rooms, four bedrooms, bathroom.

GAS AND COMPANY'S WATER.

GARAGE.

ONE ACRE OF GROUNDS.

Three acres extra if required.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,
20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (24,254.)

SUFFOLK

Stowmarket nine miles, Lavenham seven miles, Ipswich thirteen miles.



FOR SALE, FREEHOLD.

A GEORGIAN HOUSE, 230ft. above sea level, in well-timbered park; two halls, four sitting rooms, twelve bedrooms, bathroom, and offices.

Electric light, central heating, good water supply and drainage.

Two cottages, stabling, garage, farmbuildings.

TENNIS LAWN. Large kitchen garden.

Herbaceous borders.

38 ACRES (32 GRASS).

Hunting with two packs; golf; shooting.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,
20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (23,842.)

ON THE KENT HILLS

600ft. above sea level, magnificent views extending to the sea. One mile station.



PICTURESQUE OLD-STYLE RESIDENCE, with a large amount of old oak beams and rafters and other features.

Lounge, three reception rooms, six bedrooms, bathroom, and offices.

Company's water. Hot water service. Modern sanitation.

Garage. Garden house. Small farmery.

Gardens and pastureland.

THREE-AND-A-HALF ACRES. FREEHOLD £2,250.

Additional land can be purchased.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,
20, Hanover Square, W. 1, and Ashford, Kent. (6184 c.s.)

AT A LOW PRICE.

SUFFOLK

ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF A PICTURESQUE VILLAGE.
BETWEEN IPSWICH AND BURY ST. EDMUND'S.



A singularly attractive and compact Freehold RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, pleasantly situated in a finely timbered park intersected by a river which provides boating and excellent coarse fishing. THE MODERN TUDOR-STYLE RESIDENCE, substantially built of red brick with stone mullioned windows, is approached by two drives and contains entrance hall, four reception rooms, eighteen bedrooms, bathroom, and complete offices; electric light, central heating, modern drainage, telephone, ample water supply; entrance lodge, stabling and garage accommodation, two cottages, farmbuildings; matured pleasure grounds, tennis lawn, herb and rose gardens, terrace walk, walled fruit and vegetable gardens, orchard, valuable woodland; in all about

80 ACRES.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (11,690.)

BETWEEN TUNBRIDGE WELLS AND FOLKESTONE

ONE MILE FROM A STATION.



TO BE SOLD.

A CHARMING XVth CENTURY BLACK-AND-WHITE HOUSE, situate in one of the highest parts of the district and commanding good views. It has massive oak beams throughout, studded doors and oak floors. Hall, two reception rooms, billiard room, loggia, nine bedrooms, bathroom and usual offices.

ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S WATER. TELEPHONE.

GARAGE AND ENGINE HOUSE.

Shady grounds with old-world flower garden, rose pergola, sunk garden, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock; in all about

FIVE ACRES.

ADDITIONAL 90 ACRES CAN BE PURCHASED.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (16,296.)

SURREY

IN A FAVOURITE RESIDENTIAL DISTRICT.
Near good golf course; one mile from station, whence London is reached in 35 minutes.



A PICTURESQUE MODERN HOUSE, 330ft. above sea level, approached by a carriage drive; lounge hall, two reception rooms, five bedrooms, bathroom. Electric light, telephone, Company's gas and water, main drainage, electric bells and power plugs.

Garage and three sheds.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS are laid out with great care; about

ONE ACRE.

THE WHOLE PROPERTY IS IN EXCELLENT ORDER.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY.

Agents, Messrs. ARNOLD & SON, 2, Church Street, Leatherhead; and

Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,
20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (24,675.)

IN THE HEYTHROP COUNTRY

AND CONVENIENT FOR SEVERAL OTHER PACKS.



AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, formerly a coaching inn, and once the property of William Lenthall, Speaker of the "Long Parliament." Three reception rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, three bathrooms, box-room, etc., usual offices. Electric main from town supply lighting house, garages, stabling, and cottage. CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE. Two garages. Stabling for four. Cottage (five rooms). HUNTING. GOLF. FISHING CAN BE HAD. THE GROUNDS, including pleasure and vegetable gardens, small conservatory and tennis court, extend to about

TWO ACRES.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £4,000.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,
20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (24,632.)

ESSEX AND SUFFOLK BORDERS

(CONSTABLE'S COUNTRY.)

Two miles from main line station.



AN ATTRACTIVE MEDIUM-SIZE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY,

comprising an OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE, DATING BACK TO THE TUDOR PERIOD, in first-rate order, standing high in the midst of unspoilt country. Accommodation:

LOUNGE HALL, THREE RECEPTION ROOMS, TEN BEDROOMS, TWO BATHROOMS, ETC.

MODERN CONVENIENCES.

Stabling. Garage. Lodge. Cottage. Farmbuildings.

TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS

with double tennis court, rock garden, kitchen and fruit gardens; arable and pastureland; in all about

191 ACRES. PRICE £7,500.

Agents, Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,
20, Hanover Square, W. 1. (24,535.)

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY,
AND
WALTON & LEE,

{ 20, Hanover Square, W. 1.
90, Princes Street, Edinburgh.
41, Bank Street, Ashford, Kent.
Bridge Road, Welwyn City.

(Knight, Frank & Rutley's advertisements continued on pages iii., v., xiv., xv. and xxviii.)

Telephones:

314 } Mayfair (8 lines).

3068 }

20146 Edinburgh.

327 Ashford, Kent.

248 Welwyn Garden.

ESTATE
AGENTS AND
AUCTIONEERS.

GIFFARD, ROBERTSON & LUCEY

(SUCCESSORS TO DIBBLIN & SMITH).

106, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1.

Tel.:
Grosvenor 1671
(2 lines).

SIX MILES FROM RYE GOLF COURSE



XVIII CENTURY FARMHOUSE,
situated above and with exquisite views over the Rother
Flats.

Two reception, two bathrooms, nine bedrooms, lounge
hall; electric light, modern drainage, telephone, domestic
hot water boiler.

FIRST-CLASS BUILDINGS, TWO COTTAGES, ETC.;
extending to an area of about

63 ACRES,
including nine acres of profitable fruit orchards, seven
acres of woodland.

FOR SALE AT A REASONABLE PRICE.
Full particulars from the Owner's Agents, Messrs.
GIFFARD, ROBERTSON & LUCEY, 106, Mount Street, W. 1.

PETERSFIELD AND HASLEMERE



A TUDOR GEM,

being a most interesting old place in absolutely faultless
condition, rich in old oak and mellowed tile and brickwork,
400ft. up on gravel soil, near a golf course of the first rank,
and entirely secluded; three charming reception rooms,
eight or nine bedrooms, bathroom; electricity and main
water; one of the best-preserved character Houses in the
Home Counties; pretty gardens; garage, stabling and
cottage.

EIGHT ACRES. FREEHOLD £5,000.

Strongly recommended from actual knowledge by
GIFFARD, ROBERTSON & LUCEY, 106, Mount Street, W. 1.
Tel.: Grosvenor 1671.

EAST GRINSTEAD DISTRICT

AN IDEAL WEEK-END RESORT.

HIGH UP WITH SOUTH ASPECT.



THIS SMALL TUDOR HOUSE is a delightful
example of XVth Century building. The photo-
graph shows the least attractive side. There are three
reception rooms, six bedrooms, two bathrooms, and
Company's water, electric and gas are laid on.

PRETTY GARDEN AND WELL-WOODED PASTURES
EIGHT ACRES, £3,250.

Further particulars from the Agents, GIFFARD, ROBERT-
SON & LUCEY, 106, Mount Street, W. 1. Gros. 1671.

Telephone:
Holborn 4913.

ALFRED SAVILL & SONS

Head Office: 51a LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.2.

AND AT 6, BIRCHIN LANE, E.C.

GUILDFORD, WEYBRIDGE AND WOKING.

BY DIRECTION OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE LATE T. W. BISCHOFF, ESQ.

DITTON HILL, SURBITON

In a delightful position in this favourite residential locality; Surbiton Station one-and-a-quarter miles
(Waterloo in 20 minutes).



THE ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE, "SUMMERFIELD."

Hall, three reception rooms, ten bedrooms,
dressing room, bathroom; garage for two cars.
**ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS, COMPANY'S
WATER, MAIN DRAINAGE.**

Charming and well-timbered grounds with
tennis lawn and well-stocked kitchen garden;
in all over

ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

Held on Lease for a term of 97 years from
December 10th, 1867 (36½ years unexpired), at
a ground rent of £32 per annum.

POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

Also **TWO FREEHOLD COTTAGES**, Nos.
5 and 6, Herne Road, Ditton Hill, each con-
taining four rooms, which will be offered by
AUCTION by Messrs.

**ALFRED SAVILL & SONS (IN CONJUNCTION WITH MESSRS. NIGHTINGALE, PAGE AND
BENNETT),** at The London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.4, on MONDAY, APRIL 23RD, 1928,
at 2.30 o'clock.—Solicitors, Messrs. BISCHOFF, COXE, BISCHOFF & THOMPSON, 4, Great Winchester Street, E.C.2;
Auctioneers, Messrs. ALFRED SAVILL & SONS, 51a, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2, and Branches as above; and Messrs.
NIGHTINGALE, PAGE & BENNETT, Eagle Chambers, Kingston-on-Thames, and at Surbiton and Dorking.

SURREY

WATER. ELECTRIC LIGHT. CENTRAL HEATING. GAS.

IN A FIRST-RATE SOCIAL DISTRICT, A HIGH SITE FACING SOUTH, WITH
PROBABLY THE BEST VIEWS IN THE COUNTY.



OLD WALLED GARDEN.
FRENTHAM, NEAR FARNHAM.

WELL-TIMBERED SITE SHELTERED FROM NORTH.
THREE MILES STATION. 40 OF TOWN.
FREEHOLD £12,000.

"A 7759," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

A MOST EXCELLENT MODERN HOUSE,

WITH OAK-PANELLED LIBRARY.

TWO HALLS.

VERY LARGE DRAWING ROOM.
DINING ROOM.

TWO LOGGIAS AND STONE TERRACE.

THIRTEEN BED AND DRESSING
ROOMS,

SIX LUXURIOUS BATHROOMS.
SERVANTS' ROOMS.

FIFTEEN ACRES.

GARAGE. STABLES.
THREE COTTAGES.

STIMPSON, LOCK & VINCE

WATFORD, ST. ALBANS,
BUSHEY, PINNER AND NORTHWOOD.
Agents for Herts and Middlesex Properties.



WATFORD.—Soundly constructed RESIDENCE in
beautifully matured grounds about half-an-acre; best
residential district, outside borough boundary, but ten
minutes station. Accommodation: Eight beds, bath,
three reception, convenient offices, all large rooms; low
rates; electricity, gas, central heating; good repair
throughout. Price £3,250, Freehold, or near offer.—Full
particulars from STIMPSON, LOCK & VINCE, 9, Station
Road, Watford (Telephone 1155/6). Offices also at St.
Albans, Bushey, Pinner and Northwood.

CENTRE OF PYTCHLEY.—To be SOLD, com-
fortable old-fashioned RESIDENCE, in pretty grounds
of six acres. The accommodation includes three delightful
reception rooms and nine bedrooms; electric light, main
drainage, good water; hunter stabling, garage, and cottages.
Price £5,500.—View by appointment only with Messrs.
HOLLOWAY, PRICE & Co., Land and House Agents, Market
Harborough.

MARKET HARBOUROUGH.—To be SOLD,
first-class HUNTING ESTABLISHMENT, of moderate
size, in suitable grounds. Seventeen superb loose boxes,
ample servants' accommodation. Immediate possession.—
View by appointment only with Messrs. HOLLOWAY, PRICE
and Co., Land and House Agents, Market Harborough.

FOR SALE. Freehold (within two miles of Eton and
Windsor, close to station, golf links and river), modern
RESIDENCE, with hall, three reception, six bed and dressing,
and bathrooms, complete offices; electric light, Company's
water; three-quarters of an acre with tennis lawn and well-
stocked rock, rose and kitchen garden. £2,100.—Apply to
Owner, "A 7771," c/o COUNTRY LIFE Offices, 20, Tavistock
Street, Covent Garden, W.C. 2.

TO BE LET OR SOLD, a small ESTATE of seventeen
acres, whole or in part. One House; six bed, four
reception, two bath (h. and c.), with offices; stabling, garage;
garden and greenhouse, etc. Also Cottage-house; three
bed, three sitting rooms (on small scale), scullery, kitchen
and larder, bath (h. and c.); small outbuildings; Co.'s water,
electric cable close; high, healthy and attractive; in village
but tucked away.—Apply GARNET MAN, Benenden, Kent

MESSRS. J. CARTER JONAS & SONS

LONDON, OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE



FOR SALE.

BEARFIELD HOUSE, BRADFORD-ON-AVON

300FT. ABOVE SEA LEVEL; ABOUT EIGHT MILES FROM BATH.

STONE-BUILT MANSION,
standing in park of about

100 ACRES.
WITH SMALL HOME FARM.

LARGE ENTRANCE HALL, DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, STUDY, MORNING ROOM, COMPLETE WELL-ARRANGED MODERN DOMESTIC OFFICES, ELEVEN BEDROOMS AND DRESSING ROOMS, SIX SERVANTS' BEDROOMS, FOUR BATHROOMS.

ATTRACTIVE AND EXTENSIVE GROUNDS AND PLEASURE GARDENS,
WALLED-IN KITCHEN GARDEN AND GREENHOUSES.

CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT. COMPANY'S WATER SUPPLY
MAIN DRAINAGE.

For further particulars and orders to view, apply Messrs. J. CARTER JONAS & SONS, 8, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, London, S.W. 1; 27, Market Hill, Cambridge; 11, King Edward Street, Oxford.

BY DIRECTION OF ALGERNON C. W. DUNN GARDNER, ESQ.

NEAR NEWMARKET

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY, THE FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE KNOWN AS FORDHAM ABBEY.
SITUATE ON THE BORDERS OF SUFFOLK, ABOUT FIVE MILES FROM NEWMARKET, COMPRISING

THE ABBEY

with gardens, grounds and park (about 50 ACRES) with woods and plantations, four agricultural holdings, smallholdings and cottages, covering in all an area of
ABOUT 1,148 ACRES.

THE RESIDENCE includes hall with panelled walls and old carved oak overmantel dated 1621, drawing room, a double apartment with panelled walls, dining room and library, five principal bedrooms on first floor with panelled walls, bathroom, and w.c., six bedrooms on second floor, ample domestic offices.

CENTRAL HEATING AND HOT WATER IS SUPPLIED FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES FROM A SEPARATE BOILER.
LIGHTING BY ACETYLENE GAS. MODERN DRAINAGE SYSTEM. WATER SUPPLY EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD.

THE GARDENS AND GROUNDS INCLUDE PLEASURE GARDENS, WALLED-IN KITCHEN GARDEN WITH RANGE OF VINERIES,
AND PEACH-HOUSE WITH BOILER HOUSE, ETC., AND ORCHARD

THE STABLING includes eight loose boxes, carriage house, harness room, and garage for two cars. TWO ENTRANCE LODGES AND THREE PAIRS OF MODERN COTTAGES (built in 1914) situate on the Newmarket Road.

SPORTING FACILITIES.

RACING AT NEWMARKET. HUNTING WITH THE NEWMARKET AND THURLOW HOUNDS.
THE ESTATE PROVIDES GOOD SHOOTING, PARTICULARLY PARTRIDGES.

GOLF AT NEWMARKET, WORLINGTON AND MILDENHALL.

For further particulars and order to view apply to Messrs. J. CARTER JONAS & SONS, Land Agents and Surveyors, 27, Market Hill, Cambridge; 8, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, London, S.W. 1; 11, King Edward Street, Oxford.

ESSEX

ONE-AND-A-HALF HOURS LONDON.

TWELVE MILES FRINTON AND COAST.

TO LET.

THORRINGTON HALL FARM.

CHARMING OLD RESIDENCE.—Ample modern buildings and twelve cottages, conveniently placed for serving the farm.

575A. 1R. 38P.
with further

SHOOTING OVER 130 ACRES WOODS.

THE LAND is easy-working arable land in a high state of cultivation, with good hard road frontages, most of it within a mile-and-a-half of the station. It includes

443 ACRES ARABLE, AND 120 ACRES OF PASTURELAND,

Some of which is excellent marsh land adjoining the Thorington Creek, which is capable of carrying a large
HEAD OF STOCK.

AVAILABLE MICHAELMAS NEXT.

For further particulars and order to view, apply Messrs. J. CARTER JONAS & SONS, 8, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, London, S.W. 1; 27, Market Hill, Cambridge; or 11, King Edward Street, Oxford.



NORMANDY COAST. FOR SALE

WELL-BUILT PICTURESQUE FRENCH VILLA, with magnificent views over the Channel, about four miles from Le Treport and about fifteen miles from Dieppe. Two sitting rooms and domestic offices, four bedrooms and dressing room; bath and cellars; standing in own grounds on cliff.

TO BE SOLD WITH THE FURNITURE AT A LOW PRICE.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. J. CARTER JONAS & SONS, 8, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, London; 27, Market Hill, Cambridge; or 11, King Edward Street, Oxford.

TO BE SOLD.

WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION OF PURCHASE.

STANDON HOUSE, STANDON, HERTS

Situate in the village of Standon, close to the church and station; 60 to 70 minutes from the City by the L. & N.E. Ry.

CHARMING EARLY GEORGIAN HOUSE, perfect in every detail, of one of the most delightful periods, carefully modernised and entirely unspoiled.

TWO RECEPTION ROOMS. SIX BEDROOMS. BATHROOM.
COMPACT DOMESTIC OFFICES. GOOD LIGHT CELLARAGE.
GARAGE AND TERRACED GARDEN.

THE HOUSE

is built in red brick, with rubbed brick string course and parapet, tiled roof and pleasing elevation.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. J. CARTER JONAS & SONS, 8, Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, London, S.W. 1; 27, Market Hill, Cambridge; 11, King Edward Street, Oxford.

CITY OF OXFORD

SUPERIOR RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Dining room, drawing room, study, complete domestic offices, eleven bedrooms, two bathrooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

WELL LAID-OUT GARDEN OF
ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.

COUNTY OF BERKS

FOR SALE. "KINLOSS."

Woodside, near Abingdon; opposite Frilford Golf Links.

Freehold HOUSE, containing dining room, drawing room, domestic offices, six bedrooms, two bathrooms.

TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES OF GROUNDS.

COUNTY OF OXFORD

FOR SALE. "RUTLAND HOUSE."

A Gentleman's RESIDENCE in the centre of the Bicester and Warden Hill Hunt. Dining room, drawing room, domestic offices, six bedrooms and dressing rooms, bathroom.

GARDENS, GROUNDS AND THREE COTTAGES.

LAND AGENTS,
SURVEYORS AND
VALUERS.

ST. JOHN SMITH & SON

UCKFIELD, SUSSEX. (Tel. No. 18.)

And at
SEAFORD.

E. LAKE WALKER, ESQ., DECEASED.

NEAR ASHDOWN FOREST "THE ROCKS," BUXTED.



THIS CHOICE SMALL FREEHOLD ESTATE, comprising an attractive RESIDENCE, with three reception rooms, eleven bed and dressing rooms, bathroom, cloakroom, servants' hall, good domestic offices; matured grounds and water garden; range of outbuildings, two cottages, farmhouse; grass, arable and woodland, extending to upwards of 63 ACRES.

For SALE by Private Treaty, or by AUCTION, on May 4th, 1928 (with possession of the residence, grounds and cottages).
Solicitors, Messrs. RIDER, HEATON, MEREDITH & MILLS, 8, New Square, W.C. 2.
Illustrated particulars with plan of ST. JOHN SMITH & SON, as above.

BY ORDER OF TRUSTEES.

IN A BEAUTIFUL PART OF KENT



AN IMPORTANT HISTORICAL

AGRICULTURAL AND SPORTING ESTATE, with the remains of an old CASTLE IN THE GROUNDS. A gentleman's Residence, containing ten bedrooms, bathroom, three reception rooms; matured gardens, delightfully timbered park. Secondary residence; ample farmbuildings, six cottages, bailiff's house, with pasture, arable, orchard, hop and woodland; extending to about 470 ACRES.

VACANT POSSESSION of the whole excepting the secondary residence, Let until Michaelmas, 1929. For SALE Privately or by AUCTION in June.
Illustrated particulars with plan of ST. JOHN SMITH & SON, as above.

WOODCOCK & SON

Phones: Mayfair 1544; Ipswich 2801.
LONDON OFFICE: 20, CONDUIT STREET, W. 1.
Provincial Office: 45, Princes Street, Ipswich.

OXTED AND TUNBRIDGE WELLS (between).



410ft. up with panoramic views; 50 minutes from Town; one-and-a-quarter miles two stations; high-class social district; faultless condition (£7,000 recently spent).

Four reception, seven bedrooms (all with basins h. and c.), two baths; central heating, Company's water electric light and power; south aspect; garage for three cars; delightful grounds and paddock; six-and-a-half acres in all. A bargain at £5,490.

Apply to London Office.

HERTS (under 30 miles of Town, main line).—Very charming old QUEEN ANNE MANOR HOUSE; three reception, ten bed, bath; electric light, etc. In old-world gardens and in park-like surroundings; capital farmery, including model cowhouses and six cottages; 260 acres in all. Excellent pheasant shooting. Price £10,500, or House would be sold with about twelve acres for £5,750. Recommended.—Apply London Office.

EASTBOURNE FIVE MILES.—Charming roomy HOUSE; three or four reception, four or five bedrooms, two bathrooms, very ample offices; electric light, Co.'s water and gas, central heating; garage, stabling and numerous outbuildings; delightful matured grounds of two acres with nuttery, wooded dell, etc.; £3,000.—Apply London Office.

NORFOLK BROADS.—A delightful SPORTING ESTATE with small farm; 256 acres (114 excellent pasture and arable); two small broads. Modernised Residence (three reception, ten bedrooms); lovely grounds; farmhouse, three cottages; exceptional wild fowling. Freehold £6,500.—WOODCOCK & SON, Ipswich.

NORTHANTS FOR SALE.

EARLY XVIIIth CENTURY COUNTRY HOUSE. Charming grounds. Freehold.

Healthy situation; modern sanitation, central heating, electric light; ideal for school or institution; near main line station, about one-and-a-half hours from London.

LAND AVAILABLE UP TO 70 ACRES.

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HAMPSHIRE AND SOUTHERN COUNTIES Including

SOUTHAMPTON AND NEW FOREST DISTRICTS.

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ESTATE AGENTS,

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Business Established over 100 years.

WARWICKSHIRE AND MIDLAND COUNTIES.—COUNTRY HOUSES, FARMS and ESTATES.—Free register of Messrs. FAYERMAN & Co., Leamington Spa. Established in 1874.

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AUCTIONEERS, CHARTERED SURVEYORS and ESTATE AGENTS,
CROWBOROUGH AND TUNBRIDGE WELLS.

ASHDOWN FOREST

ON CROWBOROUGH LINKS (by order of the Owner, who has gone abroad).—For SALE, at a considerable sacrifice, the charming Freehold RESIDENCE, known as

"CROSSCOMMONS,"

adjoining the Common and Golf Links. Situated high with magnificent views, quiet spot, away from motor traffic; lounge hall, loggia, drawing and dining rooms, good offices, seven bedrooms, two bathrooms; garage, garden room; garden one acre.



Company's water, petrol gas lighting plant, modern drainage. For AUCTION, at Tunbridge Wells, May 18th, 1928 (unless Sold previously by Private Treaty).—Auctioneers, CHARLES J. PARRIS, as above.

ON ASHDOWN FOREST (opposite the Crowborough Golf Links, close to Club House, in a delightful sunny spot, on high ground).—For SALE, a charming moderate-sized modern RESIDENCE, known as

"MOORCOT,"

standing well back from main road in THREE-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES of well laid-out grounds, orchard, etc.; two reception, four bed, bath, offices, garage; Company's water, electric light, modern drainage, telephone. Possession.



For AUCTION, at Tunbridge Wells, May 18th, 1928 (at a really low reserve).—For full particulars apply CHARLES J. PARRIS, Auctioneers, Crowborough, or Tunbridge Wells.

ON CROWBOROUGH HILL.—For SALE, several choice RESIDENCES. Prices from £2,000 to £10,000.—Apply Messrs. PARRIS, Chartered Surveyors, Crowborough.

SUSSEX.—For SALE, charming FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE; 80 acres, and a pretty old-fashioned oak-beamed Residence; three reception, ten bed, two baths, offices; pretty grounds.—Particulars from Messrs. PARRIS, Land Agents, Tunbridge Wells, and Crowborough.



By Order of J. Burgess, Esq.

FOR SALE, by Private Treaty, or To LET, "ELMSTONE," FORSTEN GREEN, BIDDENDEN, midway between Cranbrook and Tenterden, with frontage to the main road, 25a. Or. 35p. of pastureland and fruit plantation; interesting old HOUSE, with oak beamed ceilings, oak and brick floors, hearth fire and chimney corners; tennis lawn, flower and vegetable gardens; garage, stabling, cowsheds, etc. Possession in June or earlier.—All particulars and orders to view from Messrs. WINCH & SONS, Auctioneers and Estate Agents, Cranbrook, Kent.



By Order of the Public Trustee, re G. F. Appach, Esq. deceased.

SISSINGHURST, CRANBROOK (four miles from Staplehurst Station).—Small Freehold RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, "Camden Lodge," built of stone, with south aspect; hall, four reception rooms, verandah, billiard room, two conservatories, six principal bedrooms, dressing, bath and three servants' rooms, excellent domestic offices and cellar; stabling, garage for three cars, cowhouse for seven, pigsties, dog kennels, together with the pleasure grounds, lawn or two tennis courts, kitchen garden, orchard and well-timbered miniature park, 19a. 2r. 23p.; three pairs of cottages with gardens. "Camden Villa," with paddock, 1a. Or. 5p.; a plot of land abutting to the main Cranbrook to Staplehurst Road. The above occupying a complete island site, bounded by roads. A pair of cottages in Mill Lane, and a valuable meadow with building frontages, 0a. 3r. 30p., will be SOLD by AUCTION by Messrs.

WINCH & SONS at the Star Hotel, Maidstone, on Thursday, April 19th, 1928, at 3 p.m., in eight Lots. Possession of the Residence, grounds and park on completion of the purchase.—Particulars and conditions of Sale, with plan and views, may be had of Messrs. CREE & TURNER, Solicitors, 100, Jernyn Street, St. James's, S.W. 1, or of the Auctioneers, Cranbrook, Kent.

CAMBERLEY (main road 30 miles from Town; ideal situation for doctor or other professional man; in growing district).—RESIDENCE containing three reception rooms, seven bed, two dressing and bathrooms, usual offices including servants' hall; fine old secluded gardens up to seven acres; bungalow and garages, etc., modern conveniences. For SALE or to be Let, Unfurnished, on Lease.—Further particulars Messrs. PERMAIN LYDFORD & Co., 2, London Road, Camberley: Tel 353.

Telephone :
Central 9344
(3 lines).

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CHARTERED SURVEYORS, AUCTIONEERS, LAND AGENTS AND VALUERS.

CITY OFFICES : 29, FLEET STREET, E.C.4.

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(3 lines).

TO BE LET ON LEASE

BURWOOD, COBHAM, SURREY

22 MILES FROM HYDE PARK CORNER.

AN ATTRACTIVE
GEORGIAN
HOUSE.

STANDING IN A WELL-
TIMBERED PARK.

Containing :
Five entertaining rooms,
Seven principal bedrooms,
Nine secondary bedrooms,
Six tiled bathrooms.



RUNNING
WATER.

CENTRAL
HEATING.

ELECTRIC
LIGHT.

THE WHOLE
RECENTLY
MODERNISED

Apply FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, FLEET STREET, E.C.4, and 26, DOVER STREET, W.1.

ITALY. ON LAKE COMO

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD.

"VILLA NORELLA."

A CHARMING RESIDENCE, enjoying perfect views
over the world-renowned Lake, the PLEASURE
GROUNDS of about

TWO ACRES

extending to the Lake and boathouse.

Entrance hall, three large reception rooms, a loggia,
five principal bedrooms, (some with balconies), bathroom,
ample accommodation for servants, etc.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

REFRIGERATION.

OWN WATER SUPPLY.

Close to English Church and within easy reach of golf
course.

FURNISHED READY FOR OCCUPATION.

Particulars and orders to view of Messrs. FAREBROTHER-
ELLIS & Co., Chartered Surveyors, 29, Fleet Street, E.C. 4,
and 26, Dover Street, W. 1; or of CHARLES MYLIUS, Esq.,
British Vice-Consul, Menaggio.

DENBIGHSHIRE, N. WALES

UNIQUE SMALL SPORTING ESTATE

OF MODERATE SIZE and economical upkeep, extending
over about

2,600 ACRES,

of which about 1,300 ACRES ARE MOOR, and having
thereon

AN EXCELLENT RESIDENTIAL HOUSE,
with nine bedrooms, two bathrooms, three reception
rooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, GOOD WATER SUPPLY
AND MODERN DRAINAGE.

The Farms and Small Holdings are let to good tenants,
and the whole has an actual and estimated rental of about

£900 PER ANNUM.

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE HOUSE.

For details of the sporting, etc., apply FAREBROTHER
ELLIS & Co., 29, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

ITALY

ON LAKE MAGGIORE.

21 hours from London.

AN ATTRACTIVE VILLA,

WITH BEAUTIFUL VIEWS OVER THE LAKE,
and having seven bedrooms, bathroom, four reception
rooms.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

EXCELLENT WATER SUPPLY.

Kitchen garden, etc., and grounds of about

ONE-AND-A-QUARTER ACRES.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD.

PRICE £3,300,

OR MIGHT BE LET FURNISHED.

Apply FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & Co., 29, Fleet Street,
London, E.C. 4.

MERIONETHSHIRE. NORTH WALES

THREE MILES FROM THE FAMOUS
HARLECH GOLF LINKS.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE
STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE,

with

Thirteen bedrooms,
Four bathrooms,
Large oak-panelled hall,
Billiard room,
Three reception rooms,
Modern offices.

GARAGE.

STABLING.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.



STANDING IN ITS OWN ESTATE
of about

400 ACRES,

and surrounded by terraced gardens, etc.;
tennis lawns, kitchen garden and
paddock.

SALMON AND TROUT FISHING

and

ROUGH SHOOTING

(woodcock and snipe).

TO BE SOLD, FREEHOLD.

Apply FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & Co.,
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COBHAM, SURREY

ABOUT 21 MILES FROM
LONDON.

FREEHOLD
RESIDENCE,

situated about a quarter of
a mile from the Fairmile on
the London-Portsmouth Road
and known as

"WOODTHORPE."

With

Twelve bedrooms,
Three bathrooms,
Four reception rooms.



ELECTRIC LIGHT.

CENTRAL HEATING.

GARAGE. COTTAGE.

MATURED GROUNDS
extending to nearly

SIX ACRES.

TO BE SOLD.

Apply

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & Co.,
29, Fleet Street, E.C. 4, and
26, Dover Street, W.1; or to
EWBANK & Co., High Street,
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Further particulars of the above Properties from FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, E.C. 4; and 26, Dover Street, W. 1.

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TURNER LORD & DOWLER

127, MOUNT STREET, LONDON, W.1.

Telephone:
Grosvenor 2200 & 2201.

BY DIRECTION OF COL. FRANKLIN THOMASSON.

IN THE BEAUTIFUL LAKE DISTRICT.

HALLSTEADS, PENRITH, CUMBERLAND

A PRE-WAR RENT OF £276 PER ANNUM AND NO PREMIUM, NOTWITHSTANDING AN EXPENDITURE ON IMPROVEMENTS OF ABOUT £3,000, THUS OFFERING A REMARKABLE OPPORTUNITY TO INGOING LESSEE.
WITH ENCHANTING VIEWS AND ON THE SHORES OF ULLSWATER, AFFORDING EXCELLENT YACHTING FACILITIES.



THE LEASE TO BE ASSIGNED, AT THE NOMINAL PRE-WAR RENT, OF A DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN RESIDENCE, AS DEPICTED ABOVE, containing:

21 BEDROOMS, SEVEN UP-TO-DATE BATHROOMS, FIVE LARGE RECEPTION ROOMS, BILLIARD ROOM, AMPLE DOMESTIC OFFICES.

TWO LODGES. TWO GARDENERS' COTTAGES. GARAGE ACCOMMODATION. HOTHOUSES. TWO BOATHOUSES.
STANDING IN BEAUTIFULLY TIMBERED GROUNDS AND EMBRACING ALTOGETHER AN AREA OF ABOUT

70 ACRES

THE RESIDENCE HAS ALL MODERN CONVENIENCES INCLUDING CENTRAL HEATING, RUNNING WATER TO THE BEDROOMS, ACETYLENE GAS LIGHTING, ETC., ETC.

YACHTING.

FISHING.

GOLF.

DEER STALKING.

FROM THE HOUSE AND GROUNDS SOME OF THE FINEST VIEWS IN ENGLAND CAN BE OBTAINED OF THE SURROUNDING HILLS AND LAKE LAND SCENERY.

Very strongly recommended by the Agents, TURNER LORD & DOWLER, 127, Mount Street, Grosvenor Square, W. 1.

SUSSEX

In the beautiful and much sought-after Petworth district.

FREEHOLD. £7,750.

A PERFECTLY ENCHANTING OLD-WORLD HOUSE, described amongst The Lesser Country Houses of To-day in COUNTRY LIFE.

Mullioned windows, fine old oak-beamed ceilings and oak floors, circular oak staircase with central newel of plastered brick.

CENTRAL HEATING. ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Seven bedrooms, three up-to-date bathrooms, magnificent lounge hall, and excellent domestic offices.

TWO COTTAGES.

GARAGE AND STABLING.

Particularly attractive gardens with broad stone-flagged terrace; about

SIXTEEN ACRES.



Both the above Properties can be recommended by the Agents, TURNER LORD & DOWLER, 127, Mount Street, W. 1.

FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

NEWBURY, BERKS

MESSRS. A. W. NEATE & SONS are favoured with instructions from CANON MYERS to SELL by AUCTION, in their SALEROOM, 8, ST. MARK'S HILL, NEWBURY, on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4TH, 1928, at 3 o'clock p.m.,

THE VALUABLE RESIDENTIAL ESTATE, KNOWN AS

"GREENHAM COURT," NEWBURY.

consisting of a substantial, moderate-sized RESIDENCE, occupying an elevated position, approached from the Kingsclere Road by a long sweeping carriage drive with lodge at entrance gates, and containing:

FOUR RECEPTION ROOMS,
THIRTEEN BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,
AMPLE DOMESTIC OFFICES.

CENTRAL HEATING. GAS. WATER

ATTRACTIVE INEXPENSIVE GARDENS AND GROUNDS.
LAUNDRY, STABLING, GARAGES, FOUR COTTAGES. SMALL FARMERY.

WELL-TIMBERED PARK-LIKE PASTURES.

The whole extending to an area of about

48 ACRES
(more or less) in THREE LOTS.

POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.



May be viewed by the Auctioneers' order only.—Particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained of Messrs. FINCH, JENNINGS & TREE, Solicitors, of 2, Gray's Inn Square, London, W.C. 1, and of Messrs. A. W. NEATE & SONS, Auctioneers, Valuers, etc., Newbury and Hungerford.

UPSET PRICE £10 AN ACRE.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

DERBYSHIRE

22 MILES SOUTH OF MANCHESTER, TWO MILES FROM BUXTON



THE WHITEHALL ESTATE EXTENDING TO ABOUT 1,900 ACRES

EXCELLENT GROUSE MOOR.

RESIDENCE.

FIVE FARMS.

VACANT POSSESSION OF THE MOOR AND RESIDENCE.

Agents, HAMPSON BROS., BUXTON.
Solicitors, MESSRS. GROVER, SMITH & MOSS, 77, FOUNTAIN STREET, MANCHESTER.



WALCOT HALL
(ILLUSTRATED ABOVE).

TO BE LET, FURNISHED.

THE ABOVE FINE GEORGIAN MANSION, standing in a GRANDLY TIMBERED PARK, together with some 6,000 ACRES OF SHOOTING.

THE SHOOTING IS UNIQUE as although a bird has not been put down since the war the average bag for the last two seasons is

1,000 PHEASANTS, 475 PARTRIDGES, 50 WILD DUCK, 65 HARES, the whole affording a very ATTRACTIVE SHOOTING famous for its many high stands.

TROUT FISHING IN THE STREAM RUNNING THROUGH THE ESTATE.

The House consists of seven reception rooms, 20 bedrooms (exclusive of servants' rooms), and is lighted throughout by

ELECTRIC LIGHT, AND CENTRALLY HEATED.
DRAINAGE AND WATER SUPPLY EXCELLENT.

THERE ARE FINE PLEASURE GROUNDS AND WALLED KITCHEN GARDEN.

Also
STABLING FOR SOME 20 HORSES.

THE UNITED PACK HUNT THE DISTRICT.

Further particulars, including rent, and orders to view, can be had on application to POWIS CASTLE ESTATE OFFICE, Welshpool.



STYCHE HALL, MARKET DRAYTON

SOME THREE MILES FROM MARKET DRAYTON IN SHROPSHIRE
STANDS STYCHE HALL.

the property of Viscount Clive, the eldest son of the Earl of Powis.

It has a double connection with his ancestor, the great Lord Clive, who was born in the old house and built the present one.

The Clives and their progenitors in the female line have been established at Styche for about 600 years, James Clive having married the heiress of the Styche family in the XVth century.

The founder of our Indian Empire was born in old Styche Hall in 1725, and some 40 years later he demolished it and erected the present big square house, which is less characteristically Georgian than many country houses of its date.

It is a symmetrical building, its plainness relieved by an entrance front with slightly projecting three-sided wings and a handsome porch. The very appearance of the place speaks of solid comfort and homely domesticity.

STYCHE, WHICH HAS ATTACHED TO IT SOME
58 ACRES.

including a small farmery, is in an excellent hunting country, the Wynnstay, Cheshire, North Shropshire, and North Staffordshire Hounds all being available, and there is

STABLING FOR 20 HORSES.

SHOOTING OVER 3,000 ACRES IS OBTAINABLE.

TO BE LET, UNFURNISHED.

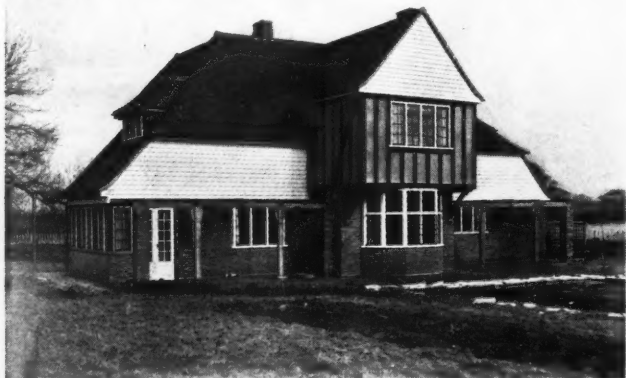
The POWIS ESTATE OFFICE, Welshpool.

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9, STANHOPE TERRACE,
REGENCY PARK.

HEALEY & BAKER
33, GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1

And
CROXLEY GREEN
(Metro. Station), HERTS.

SURREY



Effingham Junction, 31 minutes Waterloo by electric trains; few miles Guildford and Leatherhead; fifteen minutes' walk golf course.

250ft. above sea level, and on the edge of a common, shielded on north side by belt of trees. **FREEHOLD RESIDENCE**, contract-built to architect's design and containing four excellent bedrooms, all fitted gas fires, with tiled hearth and surrounds; best bedroom has built-in dressing table with wardrobe fittings each end; tiled bathroom, easy staircase; square hall, dining room and drawing room, with ingle fireplace and door to sun room, glazed with Vita glass, loggia, light kitchen, scullery, larder, pantry, etc. COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER, GAS AND WATER (with softening plant). Drainage. Septic tank by Tuke & Bell.

GARDEN OF ONE ACRE.

with lawns, flower beds, random pavings, many young fruit trees, sunk rainwater tank with well head and pump; large garage and covered wash space.

Unusual circumstances compels Sale. Electric light and railway pattern curtain fittings, linoleum, mirrors, etc., included in price of £3,500.

Inspected and recommended. 'Phone, Mayfair 2461 and 3401.

ON THE CHILTERN HILLS

On the outskirts of a picturesque village near Great Missenden (Met. and L. & N.E. Ry.), 45 minutes London.

APPROACHED BY A CARRIAGE DRIVE.

A DETACHED COUNTRY RESIDENCE of old-world charm, yet having all the amenities of a Town house.

ACCOMMODATION: Drawing room, smoking room, dining room, communicating with sun room, which leads to garden; on the first floor only are five excellent bedrooms, large bathroom (h. and c. supplies). Ground floor: Domestic offices.

COMPANY'S WATER, GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT FROM OWN INSTALLATION.

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.

The matured grounds extend to about **SIXTEEN-AND-A-HALF ACRES**, and include tennis lawn, flower and kitchen gardens and park-like meadowland (having valuable road frontages); extensive range of outbuildings.

FREEHOLD £5,000.

RECOMMENDED AS AN IDEAL COUNTRY RETREAT.

'Phone, Rickmansworth 4.

WALTON ON THE HILL



Eight minutes' walk of the station and under two miles Walton Heath Golf Club.

At the summit of a hill with uninterrupted views over the Downs, yet well sheltered by a belt of ornamental trees.

A DETACHED MODERN RESIDENCE of exceptional charm, perfectly equipped with every up-to-date improvement, including white-tiled offices.

ELECTRIC POWER AND CONSTANT HOT WATER.

ACCOMMODATION (entirely on two floors): Two charming reception rooms, five good bedrooms, dressing room, two bathrooms and domestic offices.

GARAGE.

WELL-MATURED GROUNDS

including well-stocked kitchen and flower gardens, sloping lawn with room for tennis; extending in all to about

ONE ACRE.

PRICE, FREEHOLD, £4,250.

Strongly recommended. 'Phone, Mayfair 2461 and 3401.

IN THE FAMOUS WHADDON COUNTRY
BUCKS.

In an unspoilt village under 50 miles of Town by car.

A CHARMING RESIDENCE of pleasing elevation and design, approached by a drive and containing lounge, hall and loggia, dining and drawing rooms, five bedrooms, bathrooms (h. and c. supplies), boxroom, etc.; domestic offices are ample and shut off from the ground floor.

Extensive outbuildings.

Garage and capital gardener's cottage.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS are a special feature, and include tennis and other lawns, pergolas, ornamental trees, kitchen gardens, well stocked orchard and paddock; the whole extending to nearly

EIGHT ACRES.

THIS PROPERTY IS ADMIRABLY SUITABLE FOR A SPORTING GENTLEMAN.

PRICE £3,500.

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GREAT YARMOUTH

ON THE BRACING EAST COAST.

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-BUILT MARINE RESIDENCE.

THREE CHARMING PAXELLED AND EXPENSIVELY FITTED RECEPTION ROOMS, LOUNGE HALL, LOGGIA, CLOAKROOM, SEVEN BEDROOMS, BATH ROOM (h., c. and salt), EXCELLENT OFFICES.

PART CENTRAL HEATED. H. AND C. SERVICE TO BEDROOMS.

GARAGE FOR TWO CARS.

ROCK TERRACED GARDEN AND SUNK TENNIS COURT.

COMMANDING MAGNIFICENT UNINTERRUPTED SEA VIEWS AND OVERLOOKING RECREATION GROUND.

BUILT FOR PRESENT OWNER IN 1913.

BARGAIN AT PRE-WAR PRICE £4,500.

Apply WM. GAMBLING, Auctioneer, Regent Street, Gt. Yarmouth. Telephone 89.

PENISA'R GLYN, BRONYGARTH

NEAR OSWESTRY.

Situate at the lower end of the Glyn Valley, opposite Chirk Castle, commanding magnificent views of the valley.



CONTAINS:

Lounge hall, three entertainment rooms, five principal and three maids' bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.).

MODERN SANITATION.

EXCELLENT DOMESTIC OFFICES.

Tennis lawn, terraced flower garden, kitchen garden, water garden.

OUTBUILDINGS

AND TWO GARAGES.

STABLING.

LODGE, CONTAINING TWO ENTERTAINMENT ROOMS, THREE BEDROOMS.

34 ACRES

of

PASTURE.

FREEHOLD

PRICE £3,000.—Apply as above.



SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE TO BE LET.

AN ATTRACTIVE SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE standing in seven acres of very pretty grounds, with tennis lawn, is to be LET at Lady Day. There are seven bedrooms, bathroom and w.c., three sitting rooms and good domestic offices, with a good water supply and modern drainage; bracing and healthy situation quite in the country and near 18-hole golf links. Rent £100 per annum.—Apply to Mr. ALLAN HERBERT, Estate Agent, Andover, Hants. 'Phone 102.

BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO.

ESTATE AGENTS,
SURVEYORS AND AUCTIONEERS,
ALBION CHAMBERS, KING STREET,
GLOUCESTER.
Telegrams: "Bruton," Gloucester.
Telephone: No. 967 (two lines).



GLOS (in a beautiful district, about five miles from Stinchcombe Hill Golf Links).—An attractive RESIDENCE, in excellent order and standing in delightful grounds; lounge hall, three reception, lounge-conservatory, cloak-room, ten bed and dressing, two baths and usual offices; central heating, main drainage, Company's water, electric light, telephone; large garage, stabling for five, men's rooms and other outbuildings, two cottages. The grounds include two tennis courts, rock garden, paved pergola, etc., also nicely timbered park-like pasture; in all about seven-and-three-quarter acres. Hunting with the Badminton and Berkeley packs. Price £4,000.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (D 74.)

GLOS (about eight miles from Gloucester).—For SALE, a small RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY, comprising substantially built Residence (hall, four reception, six bed and dressing, bath and usual offices); grounds, including lawn and excellent walled kitchen garden; small group of farmbuildings; pasture orchard and pasture field; in all about six-and-a-half acres. In good hunting country; within easy reach of two well-known golf links. Vacant possession. Price £2,000.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester. (H 268.)

DRUIDSTONE, BROADHAVEN (Pemb.).—For SALE, an attractive modern stone-built RESIDENCE, standing alone on the edge of the cliffs, commanding lovely views over St. Bride's Bay, with one-third mile frontage to sea; four reception, garden room, ten bed and dressing rooms, bath, and offices; bathing hut, cottage, stabling and garage; grounds of about one acre, croquet lawn, and 2½ acres of grassland; very dry and warm climate; hunting, fishing, shooting. Price £3,000.—Full particulars of BRUTON, KNOWLES & Co., Estate Agents, Gloucester.



WORCESTERSHIRE.

Near to the picturesque old Abbey town of Pershore. BRUTON, KNOWLES & CO., are instructed to SELL by AUCTION, at The Star Hotel, Worcester, on Wednesday, April 18th, 1928, at 3 o'clock punctually, the following valuable Freehold Property:

PERSHORE HALL,

a compact Residential Estate comprising an attractive and well-appointed modern Residence occupying a delightful position on an eminence overlooking the Avon Valley. It is approached by a carriage drive with avenue of chestnuts and contains dining and drawing rooms, billiard room, morning room, excellent domestic offices, seven bedrooms, two maids' rooms, two bathrooms, etc. The House is particularly well equipped hot and cold water being laid on to the principal bedrooms; central heating, electric light, modern sanitation; garage for four cars (heated), stabling and farmbuildings suitable for converting into loose boxes, gardener's cottage. The gardens are attractive and inexpensive to maintain. There is valuable pastureland and orcharding with a total area of about

36A. 3R. 16P.

The Property is situate in the heart of Worcestershire, the centre of a district which abounds in variety of scenery and historic interest. Golf at Fladbury (three-and-a-half miles), hunting with the Croome, Worcestershire and North Cotswolds. An additional area of 140 acres may be purchased if desired.

VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.

Further particulars may be had of BASIL HARRISON, Esq., Solicitor, Pershore, or of the Auctioneers, Albion Chambers, Gloucester.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—To LET, a charming RESIDENCE, with delightful well laid-out grounds, and containing hall, two reception rooms, five principal bedrooms, bathroom with suitable lavatory accommodation, ample servants' quarters, and usual domestic offices; productive kitchen garden, tennis lawn; acetylene gas, excellent gravitation water supply; garage and stabling; situate close to main road, about nine miles from the City of Hereford, and within easy distance of railway station.—For full particulars apply to Messrs. APPERLEY & BROWN, Land Agents and Auctioneers, Bank Chambers, Hereford.

HEREFORDSHIRE.—For SALE, charming Freehold RESIDENCE, with about four-and-a-half acres of land situate in the Golden Valley, Herefordshire, containing hall, two reception rooms, six bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.), lavatory and usual domestic offices; gravitation water supply; stabling and garage.—For particulars apply to Messrs. APPERLEY & BROWN, Land Agents and Auctioneers, Bank Chambers, Hereford.

GEERING & COLYER, F.A.I.

AUCTIONEERS, LAND AGENTS AND VALUERS, ASHFORD, KENT (Tel.: 25.)
RYE, Sussex (Tel.: 55); HAWKHURST, Kent (Tel.: 19);
and "ABBEY HOUSE," 2, VICTORIA STREET, S.W.1 (Tel.: Victoria 8244.)



SUSSEX COAST

(NEAR).
Glorious position, extensive land and sea views: close several famous golf courses: two miles Battle Station.

"ALLENS WOOD,"
TELHAM HILL, BATTLE.

GENTLEMAN'S DELIGHTFUL
WELL-APPOINTED RESIDENCE:
six bed and dressing, bath (h. and c.), two reception, lounge hall, etc.

TELEPHONE.

GOOD WATER AND DRAINAGE.

WIRED FOR ELECTRIC LIGHT.

Superior six-roomed cottage. Bungalow.

Garage, and

58 ACRES

(40 PASTURE, 17 WOOD).

POSSESSION.

For SALE by AUCTION, as a whole or in 3 Lots, at The Devonshire Hotel, Bexhill, on April 19th (unless previously disposed of Privately).

GEERING & COLYER, as above.

HALL, WATERIDGE & OWEN, LTD.

ESTATE AGENTS, SHREWSBURY, OSWESTRY, WEM.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED.

PITCHFORD HALL, NEAR SHREWSBURY, SHROPSHIRE

LATE XVth AND XVIth CENTURY.

A beautifully
Furnished historic
MANSION
in perfect order.

Situate about six miles
from Shrewsbury.

Four reception rooms.
Large hall.
Seventeen bedrooms,
Five bathrooms.

LOVELY OAK
PANELLING.



ELECTRIC LIGHT.
CENTRAL HEATING.
USUAL DOMESTIC
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One-and-a-half miles
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Eight bedrooms and a
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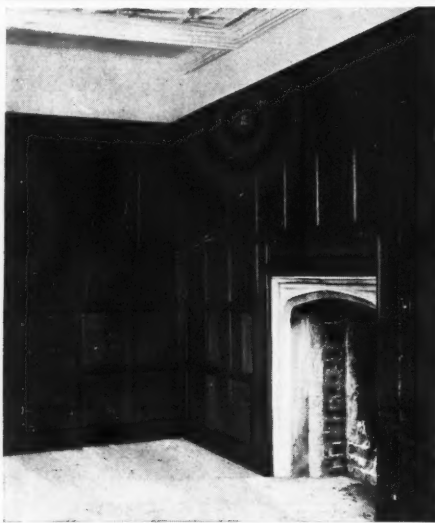
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FIFTEEN ACRES.



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FINE OLD XVTH CENTURY COTTAGE RESIDENCE, HEAVILY BEAMED, PARQUET FLOORING. Five bed, bath, three reception. ELECTRIC LIGHT. GARAGE.

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"WYCLIFFE HALL," N.R., YORKS.—To LET, on Lease, with or without 3,000 acres of sporting, a delightful COUNTRY RESIDENCE, situated in the centre of the Zetland Hunt Country. House; central heating, electric light, and excellent water supply; stables and garage; small grounds; two cottages.—For full details apply J. A. FOXTON, Burton Constable Estate Office, Swine, Hull.

HINDHEAD AND LIPHOOK.—For SALE, valuable Freehold SPORTING PROPERTY, 131 acres, affording beautiful site for a gentleman's House; adjoining commons, well timbered, 400ft. up, excellent views, three golf courses available. Low price of £45 per acre for quick Sale. Recommended.—Apply REGINALD C. S. EVENSEN, Estate Agent, Haslemere, also at Hindhead and Farnham.

FOR SALE, delightful small ESTATE, comprising Queen Anne Residence; four reception, ten bedrooms, two bathrooms (h. and c.), usual domestic offices; good stock farm, capital house and buildings, all in a ring fence; about 270 acres. Right in Worcestershire Hunt. Early possession; £12,500.—Full particulars, GRIFFITHS, Estate Agent, Broad Street, Worcester.

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£2,250. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION. **BERKS** (between Maidenhead and Twyford, on high ground off the main road, with extensive views).—Excellent RESIDENCE; six bedrooms, bathrooms, three reception rooms; garage, stabling; garden and grounds about two acres.—Recommended by SIMMONS & SONS, Henley-on-Thames. (1444.)

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AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.

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V.W.H. AND OLD BERKS HUNTS (on Berks and Wilts borders).—Attractive Georgian FARMHOUSE, containing twelve bed and dressing rooms, two bathrooms, lounge hall and three reception rooms; extensive stabling, garage, cottage; walled gardens, the tennis lawn. Immediate possession.—Inspected and recommended by SIMMONS & SONS, Henley-on-Thames. (1356.)

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CHARMING OLD BLACK-AND-WHITE COTTAGE, replete with every convenience; electric light, central heating, main water and in perfect repair; four bedrooms, bathroom, lounge hall, two reception rooms, four-roomed bungalow, and choicely stocked garden of half-an-acre.—Apply SIMMONS & SONS, Henley-on-Thames. (1204.)

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SHIPLAKE (Oxon; close to station and river).—Comfortable six-roomed COTTAGE-RESIDENCE; bathroom (h. and c.). Freehold 1,000 guineas, or might LET. Furnished.—Agents, SIMMONS & SONS, Henley-on-Thames. (1280.)

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TWO ACRES.
MODERATE PRICE, FREEHOLD.



ON A SURREY COMMON (with beautiful views; one hour Town).—DELIGHTFUL OLD FARMHOUSE (converted); three reception, five bedrooms, bath, boxroom, heated linen cupboard, two staircases; CO.'S WATER, NEW DRAINAGE.
Well laid-out garden, tennis court and paddock.
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XVTH CENTURY STONE COTTAGE.
thatched roof, modernised and with recent additions; three or four bedrooms, bath, two reception; COMPANY'S WATER, ELECTRIC LIGHT and GAS shortly; old-world garden HALF-AN-ACRE.
LOW PRICE, £1,275 FREEHOLD,
INCLUDING ALL FURNITURE.

SOMERSET, EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY

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High position.

Gravel soil.

Beautiful views of Quantocks.



DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE, in park-like grounds of approximately two acres; perfect order; G.W. Ry. main line two miles.

Hall, four reception, nine bed, bathroom, etc.

COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND WATER, MODERN SANITATION, CENTRAL HEATING; GOOD STABLING, GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS.

CHARMING PLEASURE GROUNDS, beautifully timbered.

Tennis and croquet lawns, well-stocked kitchen garden, conservatory and greenhouse.

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NOT PREVIOUSLY ON THE MARKET.

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For particulars of the above and other Properties and Building Sites for Sale in these lovely districts, apply Haslemere Office. Special selection of Furnished Houses on application.

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TO BE LET FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

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SOUTH OXON.—To be LET, Furnished (easy distance from Henley, Maidenhead and London; one mile station). Elizabethan MANOR HOUSE; sixteen bed, five reception; beautiful gardens.—Apply FRANKLIN & JONES, Frewin Court, Oxford.

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ESTABLISHED OVER A CENTURY.



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TO BE SOLD, OR TO BE LET FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

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BOURTON-ON-THE-WATER, GLOS.



IN OLD COUNTRY TOWN, close to station.—For SALE, with vacant possession, in the Heythrop Hunt, nineteen miles from the City of Oxford. An attractive well-built RESIDENCE; lounge hall, three reception, five bedrooms, bathroom (h. and c.), excellent domestic offices with modern conveniences; enclosed secluded grounds, with charming garden, ornamental water, tennis court, walled-in kitchen garden with greenhouse; paddock; garage.—Particulars from JOHN A. BLOSS & CO., Bourton-on-the-Water, Glos.



FOR SALE, delightful Freehold stone-built eight-room VILLA, at Anne Port, Jersey, Channel Islands. Both summer and winter resort, situated in a lovely position overlooking Anne Port Bay. Large sheltered verandah affording extensive views of sea, rocks and woods, also commanding a longer range of the French coast than any other part of the Island. Modern sanitation; bathroom (h. and c.); beautiful garden, well stocked with flowers and vegetables. Price £1,600. Freehold. Also well-built substantial garage, £200. Freehold.—For further particulars apply YARDE and LOADER, 1, Raymond Buildings, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.

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 LARGE GARAGE. COTTAGE (AVAILABLE).
 Lovely gardens, fine trees, full-size tennis lawn, kitchen
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FIVE ACRES.

ONLY £4,000 FREEHOLD.

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 possessing that dignity and restful charm so rarely obtain-
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40 ACRES. £4,250.

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FOR SALE BY AUCTION IN APRIL.

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Delightful position overlooking sea; one-and-three-quarter miles station.

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DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN RESI-
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CONSTANT HOT WATER SERVICE.
TELEPHONE, ETC.

Accommodation on two floors only: Six
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EXCEPTIONAL GARDENS, lawns for
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TWO-AND-A-HALF ACRES.!

Inspected and recommended by the Agents, MAPLE & Co., LTD., Tottenham Court Road, W. 1.

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FREEHOLD ESTATE OF 260 ACRES.

IN A FAVOURITE RESIDENTIAL PART; 30 MILES OF LONDON; SIX MILES FROM A
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THE TUDOR STYLE MANSION
 well situated in a beautifully timbered
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 outer hall, oak-pannelled and galleried reception
 hall, four reception rooms, billiard room, 10
 bed and dressing rooms, nine bathroom,
 complete domestic offices.

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 ELECTRIC LIGHT, COMPANY'S WATER.
 MODERN DRAINAGE.
 TWO LODGES. GARDENER'S HOUSE.
 25 LOOSE BOXES.

GARAGE AND FARMBUILDINGS.

Pleasant old-world gardens with stream,
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 garden, orchard, and exceptionally fine glass-
 houses.

The Estate is practically in a ring fence with
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PRICE £16,000. TO INCLUDE VALUABLE TIMBER.

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 with fair sporting, up to 10,000 acres, preferably in the
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WANTED TO PURCHASE, a COUNTRY RESI-
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 Somerset, South or West Wilts, or Dorset. Accommoda-
 tion: three or four sitting rooms, a minimum of twelve bed-
 rooms, modern conveniences not essential (these would be
 installed if price allows); stabling and garage, one or two
 cottages; matured and nicely timbered grounds essential,
 and land sufficient for privacy: up to 100 acres entertained.
 Price asked not to exceed £10,000. Immediate inspection
 made of any apparently suitable property.—Reply to "H."
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WANTED TO PURCHASE (within two hours'
 train journey of Town), a really well-appointed
 HOUSE, containing 16 to 20 bedrooms, preferably of the
 Georgian period, with a small park or Home Farm of about
 100 acres. A good price will be paid by "Shipowner," c/o
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 clay soil, with fourteen bedrooms and four reception rooms;
 garage and stabling. Near first class golf; and if possible
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TO LET**

FURNISHED HOUSE, XVIIIth century (see *Country*
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 50 miles London, fifteen miles Oxford; to LET, two months,
 summer; five bedrooms (three double), three reception
 lounge hall, bathroom; garden two-and-a-half acres; ex-
 cellent tennis court; garage. Price per week, to include
 gardener's and cook-housekeeper's wages and food (separate
 cottage, with extra room, if required), 9 guineas.—Write
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FURNISHED BUNGALOWS to LET, Easter
 and onwards, each having large lounge, three or more
 bedrooms, bath (h. and c.); indoor sanitation; garage;
 close to sandy beach and village.—ALLOP, Haybrook
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SOUTH HANTS.—To be LET on Lease, for 7, 14 or
 21 years a MANOR HOUSE (unfurnished), standing
 in a park of about 500 acres, and containing six reception
 rooms, ten principal, five secondary and seven servants'
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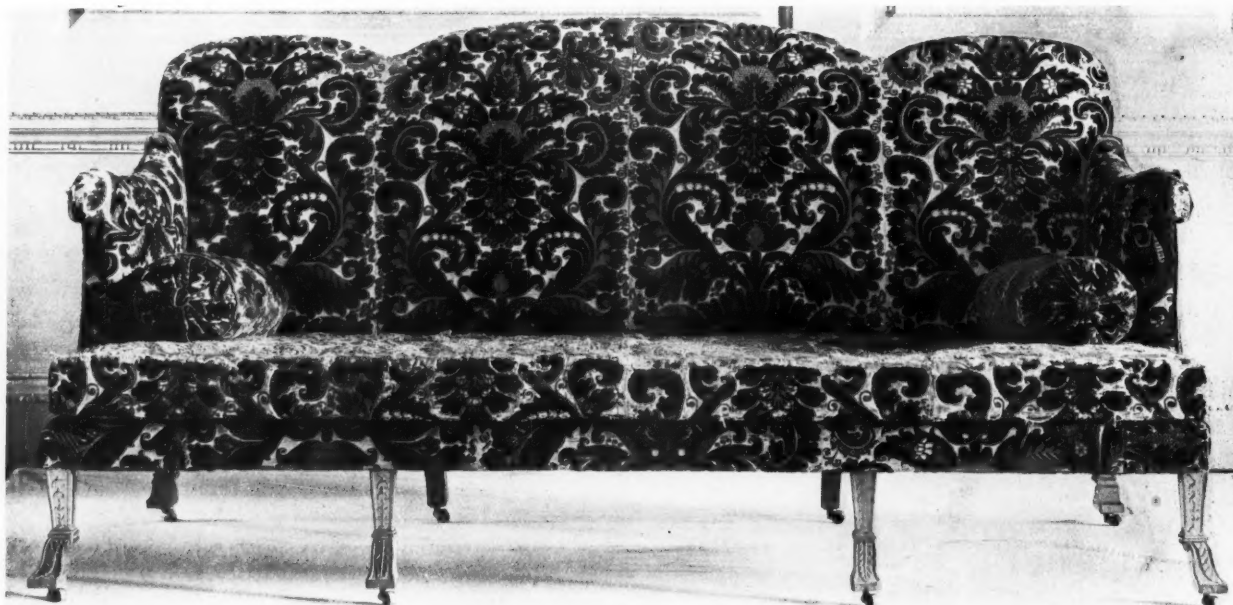
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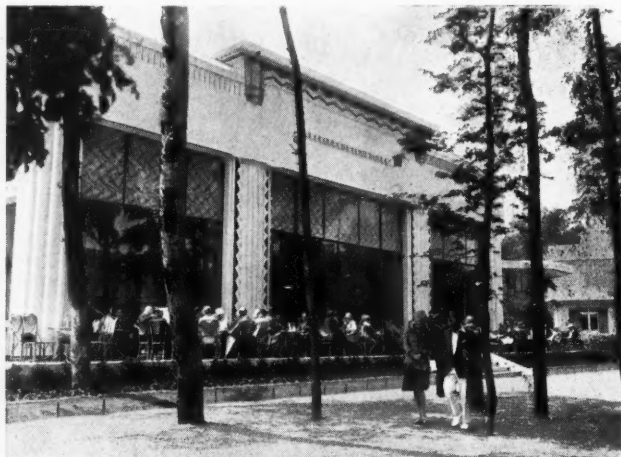


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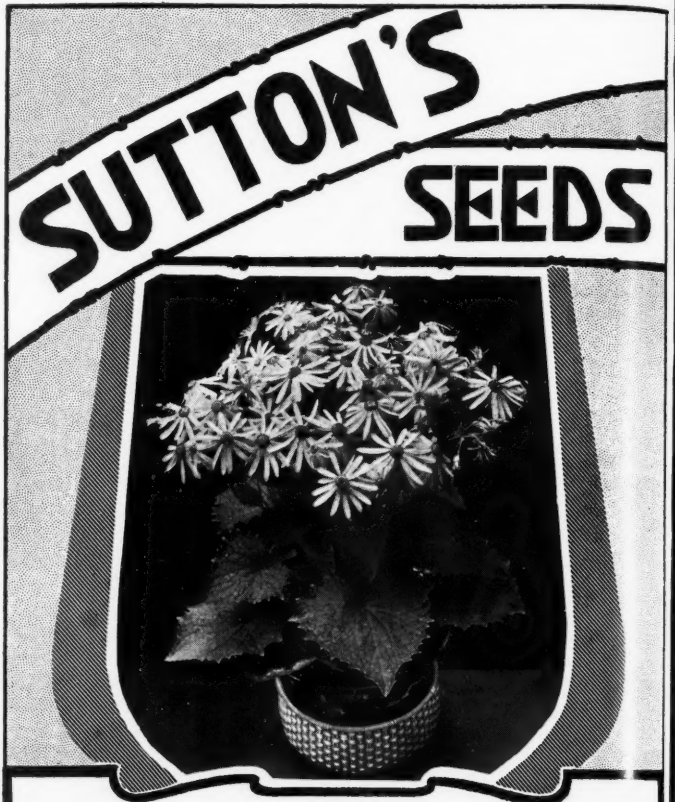
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The Post Office and the Farmer

WHEN Lord Wolmer, the present Assistant Postmaster-General, stated in January "that if the Post Office were managed by private enterprise, it would be a more economical and more efficient service," he brought down upon himself a shower of rebukes. Clouds from every quarter gathered over his head. Even the general public, fearful of being drawn into political arguments, of which they are a trifle tired, concerning State versus Private Ownership, gave him scant encouragement. But, whatever our views may be on this matter, we should, surely, commend the unexpected candour of a Minister who abandons for a moment the usual standpoint that his department is a model of efficiency and economy, and beyond all criticism.

The first step towards any improvement must always be a proper appreciation of the need for it, and the report

just issued by the special committee of business men that has been enquiring into the telegraph service leaves no room for doubt on this point. One critic has, somewhat cruelly, said that "the first obstacle that must be removed is the hide-bound conception entertained by Post Office officialdom of its possession of a monopoly of all the wisdom that affects Post Office management." We decline to believe, however, that there are not many able and enthusiastic men in this service, as in others, and now that the shortcomings of one department have been so clearly demonstrated, they have a great opportunity of showing what they can do to retrieve the position.

At the same time, it should not be forgotten that the Post Office is not merely a profit-making concern, but is primarily a collection of public services. And here we take the opportunity of referring once more to a reform which we have consistently urged in these columns for years past, viz., the introduction of a preferential postage rate for small parcels of agricultural produce. The Post Office undertakes other services besides the despatch of telegrams which do not pay for themselves, such services, for instance, as the conveyance, at special rates, of printed matter. These are maintained, it is said, for the general benefit of trade. Yet the Post Office refuses to take the risk of trying this other preferential postage, a measure which would be of very great benefit to the agriculturist, whose prosperity is of primary importance to the nation. C.O.D.—a much more complicated matter—has already been introduced, but by itself can be of little help to the farmer. With a preferential rate for foodstuffs, however, its extensive development would be assured and profitable. Moreover, nearly all the food parcels would represent "new business," which might, in time, provide considerable additional revenue. The measure would, admittedly, be of little value to the large farmer or to the wealthy consumer. But it would help those who greatly need and deserve help—those who are willing to take trouble and show initiative, both among consumers and those small producers who are so largely at the mercy of the existing marketing system, a system which has as yet developed little organisation for economically handling small quantities. Producers who were willing to build up a *clientèle* for themselves would get a little better and a much less fluctuating price for their minor products.

The special foodstuffs rate would have to be about 50 per cent. of the normal, and we have calculated the following limits of weight as being suitable for level quantities of produce plus the usual wrapping or boxes:

Normal Rates		Food Rates	
	s. d.		d.
Up to 2lb. ..	6	Up to 2½lb. ..	3
2lb. to 5lb. ..	9	2½lb. to 5½lb. ..	5
5lb. to 8lb. ..	10	5½lb. to 8½lb. ..	6
8lb. to 11lb. ..	13	8½lb. to 12lb. ..	8

The special rate would, of course, be confined to parcels certified as home-grown food and sent under special label, on the back of which would be a declaration to be signed by the sender. Rural post-masters would have instructions to open and check a certain number of parcels, and heavy penalties for misrepresentation would prevent any extensive fraud. A further safeguard would be provided if producers were obliged to despatch parcels at their own post office. With such a rate, butter in 2lb. lots could be sent for 1½d. per pound, in 5lb. lots for 1d. per pound. Cream could be sent for 3d. a pint, chickens for 5d. or 6d. each, eggs in dozens for 3d. per dozen, or in 4-dozen lots for 1½d. per dozen. Honey in 4lb. tins would go for 1½d. per pound, apples in 8lb. bags for 1d. per pound. With such facilities the small home producer would have a real chance of exploiting the market at his door and conferring, at the same time, a benefit on consumers. No election pledges and no political expediences stand in the way of any Government giving him this chance.

Our Frontispiece

OUR frontispiece this week is a portrait of the Hon. Mrs. Beaumont-Nesbitt, who is the elder daughter of Viscountess Hardinge and the late Viscount Hardinge, and was married recently to Major F. Beaumont-Nesbitt, M.C., Grenadier Guards.



COUNTRY NOTES

ONE of the most delightful things about that annual miracle, the return of spring, is the opening chorus of bird voices. For months the woodlands have been silent, already they are murmurous with tremulous notes of song and a busy flitting here and there of new arrivals. Invisible warblers sing in the depths of the copses, cock pheasants call defiance to their rivals, and there are abrupt little immature half-phrases of song from shy birds invisible in the budding hedgerows. The starlings, iridescent in their new plumage, bewilder us by rendering imitations of half a dozen familiar songsters, and the woodpeckers are as noisy as a troop of beaters. On plough and pasture the lapwing wheels on ecstatic display flights, and the sound of his wing-beats throbs in the air. Already the sunshine bids the larks pour forth their song. In the security of the tall trees we can see the nest-building of the woodpigeons and that pair of thievish magpies, and then, in a week or two, concealment will close down upon them as the buds break into leaf. The hazel and chestnut alleyways in the woods will burst into green, the distances narrow down, and the full business of nest-building and love-making will occupy the feathered world. All day long there will be bird song in the woodlands and on the hills, and we can tell without a calendar that spring is really here at last.

IT is sad that Lord Haig did not live to see the proceeds of the sale of poppies on Remembrance Day pass the half-million pounds mark. From year to year the observance of the eleventh hour of the eleventh day of the eleventh month, so far from slackening, has grown deeper and more universal. Last year three million more poppies were sold than in 1926, and the total proceeds have risen steadily from the £106,000 collected in 1921. Up to date nearly two and a half million pounds have been raised by the sale of those little red tokens. The statistics published by Lord Haig's Fund provide interesting reflections on the comparative success of various places in raising funds. London as a whole subscribed £72,900, Kensington leading among the districts with £3,789, and Wandsworth making a good second with £3,496. In the provinces, Birmingham heads the list with £11,035. English and Welsh counties raised £262,000, Scotland £76,991, and Ireland £14,000. British communities overseas subscribed nearly £64,000. In England followers of hounds, by means of "caps," gave £2,787; and passengers on British liners at sea nearly £4,000. The Prince of Wales' broadcast appeal and the enthusiasm of the voluntary helpers are, no doubt, largely responsible for these figures. But, behind them, it is not difficult to discern the nation's increasing affection for the silent and tireless figure of Lord Haig.

WITH "Mr. Punch's" assent we are publishing, in the present number, the first of a choice from fox-hunting "humours" of Mr. George Denholm Armour. There can be few of our readers who have not passed happy times in the good company of "Mr. Punch," whose pages

have been seasoned with the jests of Mr. Armour's fox-hunting and other sporting drawings for over thirty years. Though "Mr. Punch's" humour will be there, the coloured plates which we shall print will not be exact copies of the pen and ink drawings. Everybody knows that what is "good enough for *Punch*" makes everybody happy, and pictures in colour, culled from thirty years of hunting humour, are good enough, we think, to be kept in something more reliable than memory for many years yet. With "Mr. Punch's" kindly "Aye," we hope to publish these coloured plates at intervals during the next few months; months during which, if the horn of the hunter is no longer heard on the hill, its music will be heard again and again in our dreams whenever we are in the friendly company of fox hunters—and what better friend for the purpose than Mr. Armour? In his company we can re-experience the fun of the past and anticipate the excitements still to come when the cry of the hounds once more brings us from our beds and the fox from his lair in the morning.

THERE are enthusiasts who assure us that the industrial and agricultural future of the country depends on the development during the next decade of the vast electrical schemes which are to bring power to every corner of the countryside. The public as a whole need no persuading that electricity is an ideal source of light, heat and power, but they are up in arms against the preposterous inequality of the charges made by the various electric light companies. London led the revolt, which has now spread to the provinces, and the crusade for cheaper electricity is now fairly launched. The remonstrances of the past are giving place to organised protest. Ratepayers' associations are beginning to delve critically into the figures of municipal electric supply undertakings, Members of Parliament are raising questions in the House, and the whole question of compelling lower electrical supply charges will have to be considered by the Government. The cheap production of electricity ultimately depends on increasing the general consumption. The attitude of the companies in maintaining extortionate rates reacts not only locally, but against electrical progress as a whole. The manufacturer and the private consumer are alike ready to use electricity for their needs, but it must be supplied at a reasonable price and looked on as a necessity rather than a luxury.

STONE DYKES.

Across the long, low Northern braes
The little dykes run, stone on stone,
Unchanging still from ancient days
Though men who made them lie unknown;
Along the green uneven ground,
Unending winds each crazy wall,
With boulders large and smooth and round,
That lean and lean and never fall.

Beside them wander cropping sheep,
Above them rooks and peewits fly;
And all day long cloud-armies keep
Their stately march across the sky;
And all day long the silver chime
Of water follows at their sides,
With sounds of bells in olden time
On fiery steeds of fairy brides.

I hear the wind come souging there
Through chinks and crannies in the stones,
And filling all the misty air
With old and unfamiliar tones
Of those who walked with tireless feet,
And built their walls on every hill,
And saw the days pass full and sweet—
And in their slumbers see them still.

ELIZABETH FLEMING.

ON April 3rd the manuscript of *Alice in Wonderland* is to be offered for sale at Sotheby's, and we cannot but feel anxious about *Alice's* future home, since America welcomes little manuscripts in "with gently smiling jaws." To lose the manuscript of a book is not like losing a picture but it would be sad, nevertheless, to see *Alice* go, not only because we are so intensely fond of her, but because she

is so intensely English we pride ourselves that nobody but ourselves can quite appreciate her. "I have tasted eggs, certainly," said Alice, "but little girls eat eggs quite as much as serpents do, you know." The pigeon, however, would not believe it, and our sentiments in this matter are those of the pigeon. Other races may like *Alice*, but they cannot love her as we do; and we do not believe they really understand those beloved jokes and beloved pictures. Probably, no work of fiction, unless it be *Hamlet* or *Pickwick*, has given us more friendly quotations with which to garnish our conversation; indeed, they are so familiar that we talk Alice, as Monsieur Jourdain talked prose, without knowing it. Is it, like her adventures, a "wonderful dream" that she may stay at home and not leave us for "another shore, you know, upon the other side"?

CAMBRIDGE have, in everyday language, got their tails up just now, and gave further evidence of that fact by another sweeping victory in the sports at Queen's Club. It seemed, beforehand, that if, in the case of one or two doubtful races, things should go right for Oxford and wrong for Cambridge, there might be a really close finish, but, in point of fact, everything went right for Cambridge. Not merely did their "certainties," in the shape of Rinkel in the hundred and quarter, Weightman-Smith in the two hurdle races and Howland in the weight, duly come off, but Green, the freshman from Shrewsbury, who had to carry a heavy double burden in the mile and half-mile, won both of them in a blaze of glory. He must be set down as the hero of the day, and it was a really delightful spectacle to see him, having run himself out to the last brave inch, received in the arms of his father, himself an old Blue, who had, probably, never been so proud in all his life. Incidentally, the half-mile showed how experienced runners can, in the excitement of the moment, make odd errors of judgment. It was clearly Oxford's business to make the pace too hot for Green, who had had a hard mile out of them, yet, though they took the lead at once, they ran so slow a first quarter as to play right into their enemy's hands, with the inevitable result.

ANOTHER curious and interesting race was the three miles, which ended in a very fine win for Edwards, the Oxford third string. That a third string should win was odd enough, but that his only competitor at the finish should be the third string on the other side was a unique circumstance. It is to be remembered, however, that all three Cambridge men had finished in a bunch at Fenner's, and that Edwards was not an ordinary third string, but a former first string who had been out of form. He certainly got back his form on this occasion, and ran with the greatest judgment and spirit. There was no better win in the whole day. It may, perhaps, be permissible to utter a mild protest against the tedium of the pole vault, which went on for ever and ever, and took longer even than it need have done because the authorities were rather inept in hoisting the bar into position. When we first see pole vaulting we deem it graceful and even, perhaps, "swan-like," as the young ladies at Dingley Dell deemed skating, before they saw Mr. Winkle do it; but after watching it for some three-quarters of an hour we come to find it gloomy and wearisome. Who would have thought that we could have wished the poor dear hammer back again so soon?

IT is rather surprising to find that the taxi-cab is only just of age, and that a dinner has been given to celebrate this anniversary. One may, indeed, wonder, on getting into some of the more decrepit of our London taxis, if these belong to the original fleet which took the road in that more leisured year of nineteen hundred and seven. The prophets of that day acclaimed the arrival of the taxis as heralding a day when all London traffic would move swiftly. In this they have been confounded, for the choked medley of modern traffic—cars, taxis, giant omnibuses and horse-drawn carts—moves, actually, slower in central London than it did in the old days of hansom cabs, horse 'buses and the high-wheeled tradesman's delivery arts. We may regret the passing of London's picturesque

and unique vehicle, the hansom cab. Generations yet to come will be able to study one carefully preserved in a museum, but hardly to envision the horse traffic streets of Edwardian London.

MR. GUY DAWBER, who has been elected Royal Gold Medallist in Architecture for 1928, is essentially a countryman. He was born, and served his articles of four years, in King's Lynn, where the simple Georgian traditions of architecture seem to have directed his early tastes. It is not with Norfolk, however, but with the Cotswolds that Mr. Dawber is associated in most people's minds. He went there to supervise the building of Batsford for Lord Redesdale, after working in the office of Messrs. Ernest George and Peto, an office in which Sir Edwin Lutyens and Sir Herbert Baker were then working. The influence of Sir Ernest George confirmed Mr. Dawber in his architectural faith. But in the Cotswolds he found a more characteristic and vital tradition of architecture. He spent all his spare time among the stone towns and villages, studying and sketching, and it was at Bourton-on-the-Hill that he began practice, walking miles to the various jobs that he had in hand. Mr. Dawber's subsequent development has been in continuation, rather than in revival, of the Cotswold tradition. His practice has been largely to do with country houses which lie scattered up and down the land. By singular good fortune he occupied the presidential chair of the Royal Institute of British Architects when the Council for the Preservation of Rural England was formed. His love and understanding of the country converted his *ex officio* connection into a source of scarcely hoped for strength to the Council of which he is now vice-president.

CUCKOO!

Old Gaffer Goodman, stiff with rheumatics,
High under thatch in one of the attics,
Stares from his bed into staring spring blue,
Keeps still and listens; then leaps and calls "Lou!
(Cuckoo!) 'Tes cuckoo!"

Old Gammer Goodman, half deaf and silly,
Climbs grumbling up with her sharp "'Twill kill 'ee
Jumping like that; do, 'ee'l bring the floor through
On my head—well, what now?" He shouts, "Can't you
(Cuckoo!) Hear cuckoo?"

While they listen together both forget
What life has wrought, for two lovers have met
In a long-ago lane where gates lead through
To woodlands of green and hazy blue—
(Cuckoo!) "'Tes cuckoo!"

ALFRED TRESIDDER SHEPPARD.

THE meeting at Reading last July, at which the Council for the Preservation of Rural England succeeded in bringing together the local authorities of the Thames Valley, was so successful that it has been decided to form an independent branch of the Council to deal with this area. This body, which, in composition, is similar to the provisional committee formed in July, consisting of representatives of county and borough councils, the universities of Oxford and Reading, local landowners and societies, holds its first meeting at Reading on Friday, March 30th. Its formation marks an important movement of decentralisation on the part of the C.P.R.E. The Council exists primarily as an intermediary between the powerless masses who want to preserve beauty and the executive bodies who usually destroy it. Covering, as it does, the whole country, the Council can, obviously, not keep in close touch with every parish. A thickly populated and subdivided part like the Thames Valley between Oxford and Staines needs constant watching. It is to be hoped that this precedent will be followed, and more local branches of the Council be formed.

THE London and North Eastern Railway, having already held five exhibitions of posters in the Board Room at King's Cross, has taken the novel step of filling the New Burlington Galleries with a collection representing

the best work of the last six years. During this period poster art has advanced enormously, and the L.N.E.R. has been its most enlightened patron among railways, if we except the Underground, which is put in a different category by its more ephemeral requirements and more restricted material. It is a remarkable tribute to a railway company, and particularly to Mr. W. N. Teesdale, who was in charge of publicity during these years, that one gets a good deal more pleasure out of this show than out of many artists' exhibitions. Most of the posters are familiar. Indeed, some of Mr. Fred Taylor's, such as his "Antwerp" and "Interior of York Minster," have made a permanent

impression on one's senses. Magnificent as are Mr. Brangwyn's bridges, the exhibition is a triumph for Mr. Taylor, whose progress in adapting the picturesque for lithography is clearly perceptible. The tendency of poster art, however, is towards abstraction: the making of a pleasing design out of some idea associated with travel. Mr. Tom Purvis is consistently good in this method, though a single design by Mr. Claude Flight ("Holland," 1927), of which wind and the motion of windmills is the subject, and a new poster by M. Cassandre in the modern French style, are the most impressive applications of geometric design to poster requirements.

THE COMMON HERON AT HOME.—I

THE heron is a singularly beautiful bird, and the census of herons that is to be taken by ornithologists this spring may prove that there are more of these waders in our isles than was generally supposed, for they are fairly well protected by the people on whose land they nest, partly from sentimental reasons and partly for old acquaintance sake, some of the heronries being of long standing.

Last spring I watched a heron family for over three months, and this study, as well as being extremely pleasant, was full of interest and excitement. I first visited the heronry early in March, and after a look round concluded that almost every nest contained eggs. I counted nineteen nests, but others were built later on, and the total would be nearly thirty when the season was in full swing.

The nests were built in the tallest trees, chiefly elm and beech, and so near to the top as to be inaccessible for photography. The one exception was a beech tree which contained three nests; two of them were hopelessly out of reach, but the other looked a likely one for working. It was on the south side of the tree, and the sun would be in my lens all day, but that could not be helped, for it was that one or none.

I tried to get to it, but failed, owing to the very awkward shape of the trunk; this meant a rope ladder, and so one was procured, and, with the assistance of the gamekeeper, I managed to get up to within about ten feet of, and level with, the lowest nest. The branches around this part of the tree were suitable for hide building, and I laid, there and then, the foundation; but it took over five weeks to complete, because the birds were so very wild.

April 15th—Good Friday—saw me in the hide for the first time, up against the nest, which contained four young about eighteen days

old. Having previously found freshly ejected egg-shells under the nest, I got a clue to the date of hatching.

The youngsters, however, kept well down, and as my hide had not sufficient elevation to enable me to see into the nest, I did not see any more of them than the top of their downy heads. Later I found that there were four of them, three of which were reared; the other was, I think, accidentally knocked out of the nest, for I found its dead body on the ground under the nest one day, when it was just over three weeks old.

I made only two exposures in four hours on this day, the female, which was brooding, being very nervous, and the light was bad.

The day following—April 16th—saw me in the hide at 12.30 p.m., waiting for the return of the female, who had left on my arrival. Other

herons arrived at their nests, with their strange cries of "Honk, Honk!" and a peculiar choking noise like "Co-wuk, Co-wuk!" (uttered quickly two or three times in succession), the young adding to the babble with their queer noise, which sounded like "Tchack, Tchack, Tchack!" the three noises made in rapid succession, and which they continued to utter until they were either fed or brooded.

Almost an hour had gone by before the female bird circled overhead and alighted on the branch just before the nest. For ten minutes she stood alternately looking at the camera lens and the young, which were all the time "Tchack, Tchack, Tchacking," before coming hesitatingly on to the nest and brooding them, taking much care in arranging her long legs to lie on each side of the young, and at the same time comfortably doubled up underneath her body.

After making a few exposures I sat quietly watching. Blackbirds and song thrushes



THE AUTHOR ENTERING THE HIDE FROM A ROPE LADDER.

were singing all around, and occasionally a cock pheasant would give voice with a harsh cackle. A starling sat on a twig within two feet of my peep-hole and gave me a fine interlude of song. He was no mean performer, having a fine richness, if no strength, about some of his notes, and many of his imitations of the thrush and blackbird were little masterpieces.

The heron had a fine dark-ringed eye with a bright yellow iris and large bright black pupil, dull flesh-coloured bill which was slightly translucent and very pointed; black bands running from the base of the bill and over the eye on each side of the head joined at the back, forming a black crest which fell down her neck in the form of a long pointed plume, which was only seen when the wind blew it about, or when the male bird alighted in the tree, after I had been in the hide for about two and a half hours.

He greeted her by arching his neck, on which the feathers were standing erect, raising his crest and ejaculating "Co-wuk, Co-wuk!" Her only reply was a squeak, made in a demure manner some two or three minutes later when he came on to the nest to take a turn at incubation, when she rose and flew away. He quickly settled down on the nest and seemed much bolder than his mate: this proved to be a fact when, some minutes later, I let my pipe fall on to my camera with a bang, for he merely turned his head in my direction, stared at the hide, then turned away. The male was very similar to the female in most respects, but with more black on his head, a longer plume to his crest, and a generally smarter appearance.

Some twenty minutes later the female arrived alongside the nest with a large twig in her bill; without any ceremony she reached over her sitting mate and placed it in position on the edge of the nest, pushing it down among the other nesting material with great vigour. After arranging it to her liking, she flew to a near-by tree to preen herself before departing altogether.

Tree and house sparrows were cheekily hopping all round the nest, picking up any scraps of food that they could find, and occasionally threading their way in and out of the sticks underneath the nest. They appeared to be looking for a nesting site, and this proved to be the case, for the tree sparrows did build their nest there later on.

On my next visit to the nest both birds came to the tree together and, after the usual salutations, crest raising and cries of "Co-wuk, Co-wuk!" the female walked to the nest in a most comical manner, with her legs bowed and toes turned in, to facilitate her progress along the branch. Seeing her safely down on the nest, the male flew to a tree and preened himself for half an hour, after which he came on to the branch alongside the nest and indulged in a great display of "Co-wuking," at the same time thrusting his neck out with crest erect, ending by pointing his bill straight up into the air and emitting a hoarse croaking sound. This over, he came up to the nest, grabbed a tuft of feathers in the middle of the female's back and gave a good tug. This was evidently a hint to her to go, for she speedily

left the tree and allowed him to brood the noisy young. After brooding for some time he stood up in the nest and re-arranged some of the sticks on the outer edge, then proceeded to feed his noisy family.

He appeared to regurgitate solid food into the bottom of the nest, then feed the young with liquid from his throat, in much the same manner that a pigeon feeds its offspring. I could not see the young, they being too low in the nest, and so had to guess at what was happening from the movements of the male's head. Apparently, he afterwards re-swallowed the solid food he had regurgitated into the nest, and settled down to brood again.

I was prevented by rough, wet weather from visiting the hide again until the end of April, when the young were about five weeks old.

I procured a long stick with a hook on the end to pull a branch aside that was interfering with my vision. The youngsters were very pugnacious, and grabbed at the stick every time it went near the nest. At this stage they were ugly little things, covered with a dirty-looking ash-coloured down, and about the size of two weeks old ducklings; they had stumpy beaks, fairly long green upper and yellow lower mandibles, eyes with white irises and black pupils, neck and legs fairly long.

I had been in the hide nearly three hours watching them grabbing at flies, preening themselves and each other, trying to stand up, flapping their stumpy wings, stretching their necks, and doing all kinds of things that I myself, in my cramped position, would have liked to have done, when the male arrived, and, without any ceremony, regurgitated an evil-looking mess into the nest, of which they made very short work. With wings flapping, and trembling with excitement, they greedily and noisily gobbled it all up while their worthy sire stood stoically by, not even deigning to bestow a glance on them until they had quietened and settled down into the bottom of the nest, when he got down and brooded them.

The youngsters grew very quickly, and on my next visit I found, on arriving in the hide, that they were cowering down with their beaks lying on the edge of the nest and watching very keenly every movement from my direction. After a time they became more at ease, and gently raised their

heads as if to see if all were clear. Their efforts to stand up met with failure in the case of each one of them, so they settled down to watch the sky and open their beaks every time a heron flew over the tree.

The female alighted in the tree after about an hour had elapsed; she seemed very suspicious and came slowly towards the nest after nearly half an hour of keen scrutiny of the lens, during which time I sat stock still, almost holding my breath for fear she should take fright and fly away.

I dared not move the camera for the same reason, and was relieved beyond description when she walked on to the nest and turned her attention to her noisy offspring, which were incessantly "Tchack, Tchack, Tchacking." They grabbed at her bill when



THE MALE GUARDING HIS MONTH-OLD FAMILY.



THE YOUNG HERONS SQUABBLING FOR THEIR FOOD.

were singing all around, and occasionally a cock pheasant would give voice with a harsh cackle. A starling sat on a twig within two feet of my peep-hole and gave me a fine interlude of song. He was no mean performer, having a fine richness, if no strength, about some of his notes, and many of his imitations of the thrush and blackbird were little masterpieces.

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THE YOUNG HERONS SQUABBLING FOR THEIR FOOD.

she got near enough, but only received a hoarse croaking sound from her, as though she were bidding them "Be quiet!" She was about to brood them when she detected some movement or other in the hide, and away she flew to an adjacent tree, where she stayed watching the hide for half an hour.

Her next move was to the top of the nesting tree, and a note written at the time says: "4 p.m., she is still in the top of the tree, have only exposed one plate. 4.30 p.m., nothing doing yet, she's still 'up top,' not a bit like her mate which never seems to worry, the youngsters keep bobbing their heads up and snapping their bills in her direction, but she makes no move. . . . Have just dropped a bottle out of the hide to make her do something,—time 5 p.m." She flew off to a neighbouring tree and that was where she still stood when the keeper came to let me out of the hide at 6 p.m., and jolly glad I was to get out, too, for I had to hold my camera (a reflex) on my knee to make all my exposures, there being no branches strong or near enough on which I could fix it. Her constant watching of the protruding lens obliged me to sit almost without movement for the greater part of the five hours. She, however, was determined not to settle, and my sitting was almost a blank that day.

May 6th—a brilliant, scorching day—was my next visit, and when I got into the hide I found the young were suffering from the heat. They lay panting like dogs, with their beaks open and throats making rapid vibrations—and no wonder, for a most awful stench pervaded the air, coming, no doubt, from decaying food in the nest.

I discovered on this visit that an enterprising starling had built its nest in a fold of the canvas at the rear of the hide, and had four eggs. The owner of this nest came to it soon after I had got settled, and as she shuffled herself down on to the eggs I could feel her pushing me in the middle of the back, as though she were saying—"Squeeze up, old chap, give us another inch." If, in my forgetfulness, I leaned too far back and squeezed her, off she would go to a near-by branch with loud expostulations of wrath at being so rudely disturbed. I had had about an hour of this entertainment when the female heron came to the top of the nesting tree and gently made her way down from branch to branch to the nest, where the young greeted her with many "Tchacks" and grabbings at her bill. She was persuaded in the end to disgorge a large eel about one and a quarter inches in



THE MALE BIRD AFTER FEEDING MONTH-OLD CHICKS.

diameter and about seven or eight inches long, minus head. This portion, I suppose, had been digested by herself.

Two of the youngsters immediately pounced upon it and grabbed an end each; then ensued a most amusing tug-of-war, until one of them slipped and lost his hold, whereupon the other smartly swung the eel up into the air and commenced to swallow it. This proved a task, but after a great struggle he managed to get it all down; but the eel was so firm and stiff that he could not bend his neck down into the attitude of repose, and had, perforce, to sit with it sticking bolt upright in a most ludicrous manner.

He held this position for about five minutes and then seemed to decide that something would have to be done if ever his neck was to assume its normal graceful shape again, and so disgorged the offending eel. This was the signal for the other two to grab for it, and, after a scuffle in which pieces were torn off, one of them succeeded in swallowing it for the third and last time. He looked anything but comfortable with it inside him, but obstinately refused to part with it, evidently considering it high time that the last was seen of that much debated morsel. The whole affair lasted about twenty minutes, and was one of the most amusing diversions I have ever witnessed from a hide.

My next visit was equally interesting. It was on May 16th, and on my arrival at the tree I found ejected egg-shells from which young had been recently hatched. They proved to be out of the nest above the hide, for, when I had got up and all was quiet, one of the adult birds arrived at that nest and was greeted with faint cries as from very young birds; this meant that either they had a second brood or that other birds had taken the nest.

The last time I remembered seeing the youngsters standing around that nest was about two weeks earlier, and it was hardly likely that a strange pair of birds could be incubating eggs while the owners of the nest were coming to it to feed their own young there. I therefore concluded that the female laid her second clutch while the first brood were still at the "brancher" stage, and that the male bird took them away to the feeding grounds at some time during the period of incubation of the second clutch, and looked after their welfare while the female tended the second brood.

This points to the common heron being, on occasions, a double-brooded bird.

A. H. WILLFORD.



THE MALE REGURGITATING FOOD FOR SIX-WEEKS CHICKS.

WHEN DID IT BEGIN?

IT is difficult to say when it began. Not that it matters. Ordinary people can go about their business without bothering about it nowadays. Others are paid to find out for them. The man behind the poster has been thinking about it for months. His subordinate knows it is approaching. He has been told to look in the dictionary of quotations under "Daffodil" and "Swallow" and "April." The news editor considers it, sniffing the warmer air after breakfast, and turns to one of his staff: "Better do a spring story. It's a nice day. Crocuses in the parks, and buds, and so on. You know the sort of thing."

Why go out to look for it? You can watch its progress sheathed in concrete and steel among the fretting of tube trains. In February they announced the beginning of it. They would make a bargain with you, they said. You would buy a ticket, and they would hurtle you out through the tube to where there was some light, and not so much soot, and (you had only to look at the poster) a chocolate-coloured field with darker strips on it, and two horses looming under the sky with a man straining behind

season, the breaking of the year's chrysalis, when the earth seems to shake out her moistened wings and poise, shakily at first, in an uncertain light.

Thereafter you are aware of the change, and begin to watch for the unsteady, frost and wind hampered growth. If you live in a valley or in the shelter of a wood you will find, when you climb out on to the slopes or pass round the trees to the unsheltered fields, that spring lags for a time. It has no one beginning. You cannot say "Spring is here," as the posters do, for the sake of convenience. It begins in a hundred places and at a hundred times.

I thought I had surprised it early in February, in the valley of the Tweed, where, along the sheltered reaches, the heron flapped, drowsy with unusual warmth, and the woods breathed deeply and slowly, exhaling a kind of mist, like vapour rising from the shaggy brown coat of a bear when it has prowled in the rain. But a day later, on the Border hills above Yarrow, winter shrieked at me as I sat in the shelter of a fir grove. I could see it whirling down the western hill slope like a pillar of smoke. Before I could



"A CHOCOLATE-COLOURED FIELD WITH DARKER STRIPS IN IT."

them at the plough. It was somewhere in a country they had appropriated and re-named after the name of their railway.

But if, unimpressed by the printed word and the painted sign, you must still be inquisitive and ask, When did spring begin? The answer is that in this island it never begins at all. That is the fun of it. It fights a long winning fight for existence, at first in the hollows, then pushing upwards towards the heights. One evening or morning you hear it or smell it, seeing usually comes afterwards, and you know that you have been walking in the middle of it for quite a long time without noticing any difference. Perhaps, one morning, a blackbird chatters outside your window, or a fresh smell of earth passes into your room, or a light air touches your face. Whatever it is, sleep drops away and leaves you wondering what you have been doing all those hours. You were asleep, and now, suddenly, without any slur of drowsiness to bridge a semi-conscious gap in your existence, you are awake. You know then, as you lie with your senses poised and keen as if some invisible force had burnished and sharpened them overnight, that, for once, it is not the morning, the coming of light, that has awakened you, but the coming of a

rise it was upon me, not smoke, but a flurry of snow dancing to the howl of invisible demons. Without warning the warmth and the quiet were gone, and in their place a driving desolation through which the fir trunks hovered like mooring posts breasting the foam of an incoming tide. In less than half an hour the wind had swept the sky clean again and put the sun back in its place, leaving the heather with a powder of white. I could see the storm witch continuing her mad whirling dance across the valley to the east, her feet skimming the turf, and her grey, eldritch garments flapping out across the sky.

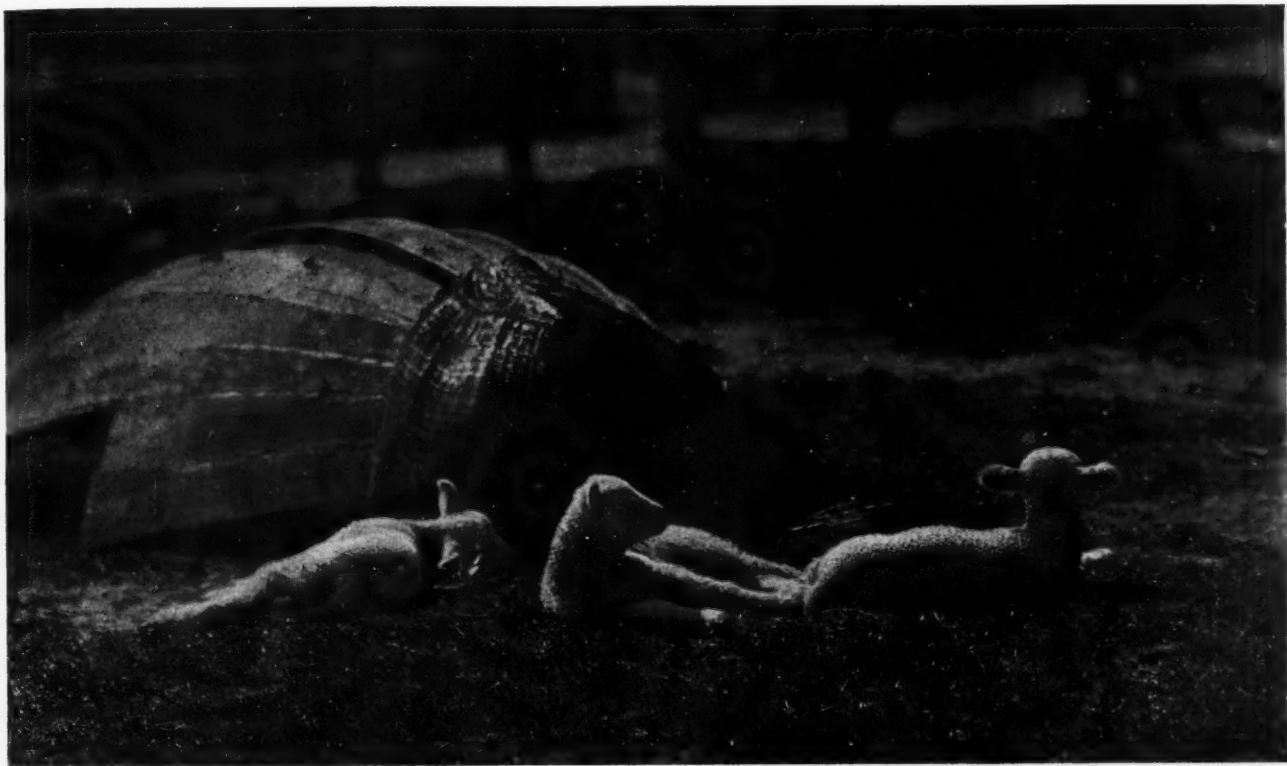
That was one skirmish, an episode in the battle of the seasons. Usually, you cannot watch the actual struggle. The spells of spring and winter alternate, one gathering quiet strength in sheltered solitude, while the other wastes its force upon the hills and moors.

There are a few places where you can be sure of watching the struggle at its best, especially in March. Standing on the lip of the South Downs when a south-west wind blows bitterly from the sea, March buffets you rudely on one cheek, while April caresses the other. On the seaward side of Chantonbury Ring



"WHERE THE WHITE BLOSSOM SWAYS ABOVE,
AND THE GOLD BREAKS AT OUR FEET."





"THE LAMBS LIE IN THE OPEN FOLD,
THE LAMBS LIE IN A WEB OF GOLD,
THAT THE SUN THROUGH SLANTING BRANCHES
THROWS ATHWART THE WOODLAND STREET."



March storms, while north of the Chanctonbury trees the weald lies in stillness below you busied with quiet growth, the crowing of cocks and the barking of dogs in the farmyards piercing upwards with a strange clearness in the spring air.

If you must have your spring all at once, and not in battling fragments, you will find it, if anywhere, on the Chilterns, near Great Missenden or round about Penn. The hills there are too easily scaled for winter to hold them long, and the beech woods give shelter to the weaving and clothing going on in the fields about them, so that the season settles evenly and sluggishly. Up there, in the fields near Penn, you become more leisurely, putting a check on your mental speed. The earth has slackened its pace. Its outlines are long, passing quietly from slope to slope. The beech woods hang low and the farm buildings crouch low in the hollow near Penn Bottom, their barns and out-houses clustering round, a shade lighter than the brown furrows, propped like the card houses you build up and blow over with a puff of breath. As you pass in at one gate and out at

another through the farmyard the pulse of the place beats with the movement of ducks in the pond or the sound of the bull in his stall as he clanks his chains, ponderously munching his fodder. The spring air stirs the smells, richly gathered together, coming from the warmth of the byre and the musky odour of the granary and the old-fashioned midden heap piled up in the yard.

Beyond, across the pasture land, the young cows trail in a line, following as if you had them all in tow, until you pass the farther gate and they stand together, solemnly blowing and chewing. Beyond that, again, when I passed, earlier in the spring a man sowed corn, swaying from left to right in the ritual dance of the year's conception, following each furrow where the clods gaped to receive the seed. The sower, and the fledgling catkins in the farther hedge, and the weak voices of early lambs, together with the lapse of wind and the tepid moisture that pattered from the bare branches on to last year's beech leaves, might have been the beginning or, at least, one beginning. A. B. AUSTIN.

"HE HAD TO SMILE"

THE huntsman of Mr. Armour's painting, reproduced in the present number, has come to COUNTRY LIFE from Mr. Punch's country—or so I understand. Perhaps it is that Mr. Punch is his joint Master, but I cannot think that either Mr. Punch or COUNTRY LIFE is really to blame for this huntsman's misery. And the artist himself is only partly to blame: the real culprit is Hard Fact—H. Fact, the Master of us all.

Then, who was that huntsman in real life—or whose huntsman was he? But this you must not ask. Having a clear eye to my own comparative safety, I am quite sure that I will not answer that question, and I do not think that the painter of this picture will wish you to ask it. The humour of Mr. Punch is of that shrewd but kindly sort which will remove the sting of personality and leave a jest which all can share. It would, therefore, be a pity as well as a clumsiness if I were to hint at from what hunting country news of that huntsman's misery was brought to Mr. Punch.

But perhaps this is one of those cases where the teller of a tale may seek a legal safety which is found in numbers. Perhaps there are, shall we say, *several* huntsmen now hunting hounds in England who will smile a companionable, if rueful, smile at this picture of their brother in distress. Yet, while we have all heard many a huntsman consigned by indignant members of a Hunt to one Bottomless Pit, I myself have heard of only one huntsman who was "sacked" (as is obscurely said) at the bottom of a ditch. That was a huntsman who went rather farther than this huntsman of Mr. Armour's painting. Farther in two senses—for, being heavily unseated, he rolled down into the ditch and stayed there: and then he succeeded in going farther still—he went *too* far. He indulged in the back answer which turns up the flame of wrath.

The Master, failing to mark his huntsman's reappearance after what he judged to be a sufficient interval, rode back to enquire what he was *doing* in the ditch. You, with your quick wits, will be able to think of half a hundred things which the huntsman might have said he was doing—but the huntsman, with rare dignity, ignored his Master's immediate question, and "Prince," he replied (or words to that effect), "I am, as I think, inevitably condemned to spending the greater part of my day in this, or some similar, ditch, so long as I have to hunt your hounds and school your horses at one and the same time. In a word—am I Your Highness's huntsman or Your Highness's bloodstained rough-rider?"

I give, you will understand, the sense, merely, of what the huntsman said. The Master got the sense of it, too—and that was why the huntsman got the sack. I never heard tell of any subsequent triumphs of that huntsman, and yet I should suppose that there was something of greatness for him in the stars he must have seen in those many falls that led, at last, to the bottom of that ditch. I should hope that he went from that ditch to a better country—a "better country" in the strictly hunting sense, I mean, and one at least as good as that in which we see Mr. Armour's huntsman falling about. Mr. Armour's huntsman has a hope, however faint, that his Master will get new horses for the Hunt servants—but the abiding *terror* of that other (ditch) huntsman was that the Master would get new horses: for the Master always *did* get new horses—as soon as ever he could sell (for three times what he had given for them) the brutes of which his huntsman had had the schooling.

Huntsmen are very great men. They have to be. Little as I really know of you, I take leave to doubt whether you would sustain your half of a conversation from the bottom of a ditch. I myself, if I were to be sacked in a ditch, I would choose, I think, to stay sacked and ditched. But your huntsman must (eventually) climb out—for half of his life he must spend hovering over ditches and with sacks hovering over him, as a necessary condition of his employment. They have made a great to-do about Damocles, the courtier, and the naked sword which Dionysius, with doubtful hospitality, if pardonable irritation, hung over his head by a hair: but Damocles at least was having

his dinner while the sword hung over him—your huntsman must go in *search* of his dinner while the sack hangs over him.

I do not mean to suggest by that last remark that a huntsman has to eat fox—but he must certainly be prepared to find on his menu the unattractive dish of humble pie. Unless he be a very fortunate as well as a very good huntsman, he must expect to hear himself pretty often called—even if not to his face—a very bad huntsman. And yet he must not *be* a bad huntsman—that is to say, he must not be so for more than two seasons at a time—or, if he needs to be paid for being a huntsman, he will then cease to be a huntsman at all.

And if a paid huntsman cease to be paid—how pitiful a case is that! "Othello's occupation's gone"—but Othello, after all, was not, at the best of times, very well occupied: and at the worst of times it would have been better for Othello had he been unemployed. But for a huntsman to be unemployed, that seems to me a grievous fate. To have climbed so high, to fall so far! It is a fall which may well take a man over the edge of a Bottomless Pit. For let us remember this—the necessary qualifications of even a bad huntsman are more than some of us have to produce in order to engage in our employment. The worst possible huntsman, if he is to get signed on as a huntsman at all, must have exhibited over some considerable period the majority of those twenty-two qualifications which Mr. Surtees laid down as necessary to huntsmen. The late Lord Willoughby de Broke seems to have narrowed the twenty-two down to seven, but this is one of those cases in which the less includes the greater: whatever authority you may choose to follow on this question of a huntsman's qualifications, you will agree that, in addition to being technically skilled and experienced, a huntsman must be courageous, temperate, determined, and much else, before he can hope to carry the horn.

If he be all those things, he may look forward to thirty years of fox hunting, and to some three thousand days during which he will be actually hunting the fox, killing, perhaps, five thousand of him or running them to ground. And to do all that he must not fail much in courage and skill on many of those three thousand days.

Having come to so solemn a view of a huntsman's occupation, we shall hardly like to take a second look at Mr. Armour's huntsman—finding him, as we do, facing the world on all fours rather than meeting it four-square. And yet . . . "I had to smile—I had to laugh." That will sometimes seem a curiously silly saying of a pseudo, semi-bashful bravado; for, except under misgovernment by Soviet, there could nowhere be, one would have said, any law or penalty against smiling. But if Mr. Armour's huntsman will say it of himself, that will be a different matter:

Ah! ha! they laughed, Ah! ha! ha! ha! but the huntsman laughed too loud.

The poet might have been right (although a line like that makes poetry writing seem very easy): if a huntsman were an ordinary man, he would smile at his troubles a little ruefully, there would be a slightly false note in his laughter. But because huntsmen are no ordinary men, you may hear them laugh with the rest of you and the best of you—Ah! ha! ha! ha! ha!

Yet, even a ditched huntsman must laugh more heartily at some times than others. It may be true (but I don't think it is) that "no one is more profoundly sad than he who laughs too much," but it can certainly be said that we are seldom more profoundly glad than when we laugh the last. And if you like a happy ending, why, here's a fairly happy ending for you. Someone who knew of my interest in that ditched and sacked huntsman has been making enquiries—and here is a letter, come tumbling out of the post: ". . . You may be glad to know," says this just-in-time correspondent, "that when the season ended, that Master *himself* got the sack. What is more, the Huntsman was reinstated—and all went happily afterwards."

In fact, Ah! ha! they laughed, Ah! ha! ha! ha! (and the huntsman had to smile). CRASCREDO.



G. D. Arnould.

"ECHOES OF THE CHASE."
Huntsman (who has been having a very bad ride); "Either Master wants some new horses or a new 'untsman!"

From the painting by

AT THE THEATRE

HELMER'S LITTLE SONG-BIRD

NORA HELMER? *Sans doute il est trop tard pour parler encore d'elle?* I think not, and, anyhow, it is Ibsen's centenary. It is a sign of the really great play that the spectator does not get the maximum of effect out of every part of it on every occasion. A great play bursts the envelope of any particular performance. That, at least, would seem to be the general experience. It is impossible, for instance, to "get" the whole of "Hamlet" at a single playing. At one time your mind will live with the poor Ghost, craving revenge as the drug-taker craves the drug he cannot get. At another you will have no thought for the Ghost and marvel only at Shakespeare's uncanny sense of the situation, of being so much "in" that situation that he makes Hamlet, under the shock of great news, instinctively play for time and fend off his interlocutors until his mind shall have done reeling. This he does by mechanically asking questions as to matters about which he is already informed—"Arm'd, say you?" and "From top to toe?" On another occasion the Ghost will prove a bore, and Hamlet's platform business the mere prelude to re-discovery of the fever and fret which pervade the play from "Lights, lights, lights!" to "Good night, mother."

So it is with "A Doll's House." There are times when, in spite of the fact that Ibsen is now preaching to a converted world, you still find yourself in the bludgeoned attitude of one crouched at the feet of an old prophet with a startlingly new message. On other occasions you find yourself wondering whether, when Nora slammed the door, she was not really running away from her problem. Ibsen would have hated the comparison, but does not Nora resemble just the least little bit in the world the heroines of a thousand commonplace dramas who, having got themselves into impossible situations, migrate to the Wide Open Spaces in order to Think Things Out? If I have said this before, it is because these silly people will go on doing it—and always in capital letters. How does Ibsen suggest that Nora is going to make a living while her cogitative faculties are immersed in cogibundity of cogitation? One presumes that she will become a governess, though what she can teach who is prepared only to learn is doubtful. Probably this is the only weak point in the piece, and we may think that it results from the impossibility of reconciling the theatrical situation with the logical flow. The entire success of the piece is bound up with Nora's slamming of the door, and that Nora should not go out of Helmer's life is as unthinkable, dramatically, as that old Lear should have recovered his reason and his daughter. There are other occasions when you think not at all about the play's total meaning, and become immersed in the extraordinarily technical felicity of it all. What rings Ibsen made round the famous makers of well made plays! If ingenuity alone can amount to genius, Ibsen is a world-shaker on the strength of a single remark of Nora's. Remember the situation: Helmer and Nora have come back from the party; Rank has paid his last call and left his visiting-card marked with the black cross. Nora, who is about to commit suicide, must escape from Helmer, who wants to play the amorous eagle to his doting little song-bird. Nora says simply: "With the thought of your friend's death,"—thus binding together the spiritual things of the play with the machinery for getting the plot along in a manner which can only be described as that of a supreme master. But the finest bit of genius here lies in the fact that Nora's remark is really only a glib excuse born of her natural habit of fibbing. Dr. Rank and his illness are no longer in her mind, and she uses her friend's tragedy merely as a convenient weapon. This is indeed masterly.

Miss Gillian Scaife's Nora at the Kingsway Celebrations was interesting. It is still, perhaps, not sufficiently recognised how difficult this part really is. To this day one remembers the terrific emotional force with which Janet Achurch used to bring out the great retort to Helmer's plea that a man cannot sacrifice his honour: "Millions of women have done so!" One remembers her: "Let me pass, please!" when Dr. Rank made his dreadful avowal. One recalls the terrific emphasis with which that great, unruly actress said these and a score more things, and one remembers, too, how impossible it was that they should have come out of the mouth of the unawakened little ninny. Janet Achurch played Nora very much as though the character had been Brünhilde with some admixture of Boadicea. She made Nora thoroughly and studiously German. Well, this matter of reconciling Nora's childish mentality of the first and second acts with her tremendous and German grasp

of the situation in the third act is an old difficulty, and I do not easily see how it is to be got over. But it can be, and I owe my knowledge of that fact to recollections of performances of the part by Miss Octavia Kenmore, an actress of whom London does not appear to have seen very much. She and a Mr. Leigh Lovel for many years toured Manchester and the provinces with a bagful of the hardest nuts in the Ibsen collection. They played valiantly, distractedly, desperately to empty houses with here and there a solitary student blowing on his nails, with his coat collar turned up. On many a forlorn bench have I sat almost alone, while along the icy draught from the stage and horsed upon the sightless couriers of the air came hurtling the most incomprehensible passages of the forbidding master. Writing the other day in the *Manchester Guardian*, Mr. Allan Monkhouse alluded to this enterprise as the most remarkable example of obstinate idealism the theatre has ever known. I am not joking when I say that an audience of thirty was entirely remarkable, and I am perfectly serious in stating that this venture, which hardly anybody remembers, provided me with my most inspiring adventures in Ibsen. Was Mr. Lovel a great or even a good actor? I think not—and perhaps it did not matter very much. Was Miss Kenmore a good actress? I humbly suggest that she was and, in style, remarkably like Miss Clare Eames. And the fact that she was a really good actress mattered enormously. It is many years since I have heard of either of these old players, and if I have been garrulous about them it is because they were fine artists who, in their day and time, did very great work indeed.

But to go back to Miss Scaife. She was, I thought, admirable in the first two acts. She gave Nora that disposition to plumpness, like the models of Mrs. Laura Knight, which accounted for Helmer's *intransigence* in the matter of macaroons. She made Nora intensely exasperating, so that one sympathised with Helmer for being tied up to an irritating little fool. Miss Scaife did not make the mistake of jumping from babyhood into a mastery of logic worthy to emanate from some chair of philosophy. She did not harangue her husband, but sat dumptily on a chair with her legs dangling and let her new ideas dribble from her. In fact, it was a first-class performance of Ibsen's Nora without, perhaps, being a first-class piece of mag-noperative acting. The cast supporting Miss Scaife actually gave her support—which is a remarkable thing in a show of two performances only. Mr. Gerard Neville's Helmer was excellent, and Mr. Michael Sherbrooke's Krogstad was one of the very best I have ever seen. Mr. Harcourt Williams is a more than intelligent actor, and it is significant that, wherever you find a more than intelligent play, there you are nearly always sure of finding Mr. Harcourt Williams. His Dr. Rank was a very beautiful piece of work. But then, Dr. Rank always is; which proves that Ibsen, besides being the greatest writer of intellectual plays, was one of the greatest writers for the actor that ever lived. Having done honour to Ibsen at the centenary of his birth, the English can now forget all about him till the centenary of his death. And that, we comfortably reflect, is not for another seventy-eight years. It is true that before oblivion sets in there are to be performances of one or two other plays, notably one of "Ghosts," in which Mrs. Patrick Campbell will make one of her brief emergences from obscurity. I did, in point of fact, attend, or endeavour to attend, a performance of "An Enemy of the People." The producer's view of the Stockmann household seemed to be that it inhabited a *morgue*. And as the acting, with, possibly, two exceptions, was below Sunday-school level, I fled, after the first act, shrieking from the theatre. GEORGE WARRINGTON.

THE PLAYBILL

New Arrivals.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.—*Old Vic.*

"When an old bachelor marries a young wife, what is he to expect?"—SIR PETER TEAZLE.

THIS YEAR OF GRACE!—*London Pavilion.*

"Pshaw! there's no possibility of being witty without a little ill nature."—LADY SNEERWELL.

Tried Favourites.

YOUNG WOODLEY.—*Savoy.*

"The town talks of nothing else."—MRS. CANDOUR.

LUMBER LOVE.—*Lyceum.*

"A very pretty talent and a great deal of industry."—LADY SNEERWELL.

ON APPROVAL.—*Fortune.*

"Distinctly jimp. Naughty temper!"
—DON ALHAMBRA DEL BOLERO.

MARIGOLD.—*Kingsway.*

"A pair of sparkling eyes."—MARCO.

THE HIGH ROAD.—*Shaftesbury.*

"When everyone is somebody,
Then no one's anybody!"—MARCO AND GIUSEPPE.

GOOD MORNING, BILL!—*Duke of York's.*

"Benedicite! What early tongue so sweet saluteth me?"
—FRIAR LAURENCE.

HIT THE DECK.—*Hippodrome.*

"'Tis but thy name that is my enemy!"—JULIET.

CLOWNS IN CLOVER.—*Adelphi.*

"Many for many virtues excellent."—FRIAR LAURENCE.

THE WRECKER.—*New.*

"How is't with me when every noise appals me?"—MACBETH.

THE FOURTH WALL.—*Haymarket.*

"If th'assassination
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch,
With his surcease, success."—MACBETH.

A MAN WITH RED HAIR.—*Little.*

"The multiplying villainies of nature
Do swarm upon him."—SERGEANT.

THE TRIAL OF MARY DUGAN.—*Queen's.*

"In these cases

We still have judgment here."—MACBETH.

BACK TO METHUSELAH!—*Court.*

"To the last syllable of recorded time!"—MACBETH.

SWEENEY TODD.—*Elephant.*

"With his brandished steel,
Which smoked with bloody execution."—SERGEANT.

SAUCE FOR THE GANDER.—*Lyric.*

"Beldams as you are,
Saucy and overbold."—HECATE.

THE GIRL FRIEND.—*Palace.*

"Has bought
Golden opinions from all sorts of people."
—LADY MACBETH.

LENGTHENING OUT

BY BERNARD DARWIN.

MY title does not refer to the spring evenings, though they are delightful enough, but to the spring tee shots which lengthen with them. I used to play with a charming old gentleman who, as the autumn came on and the turf grew heavier and slower, was always seen practising with his wooden clubs, on the ground that he had quite unaccountably gone off his driving. We may laugh, or, at any rate, smile gently, at that old gentleman, but we are, in a converse manner, quite as absurd ourselves, since every year, when the spring comes round, we begin to think that we are driving as we never did before.

Somebody who reads that sentence may repudiate the accusation with scorn and disgust. Possibly, then, it is a little unjust. Perhaps we are only so pleased with our new spring driving because it proves that we have not actually become any shorter since last September. During the long reign of mud we had really begun to be afraid that age had lopped off some yards never to return. Whatever our exact mental processes, it is very agreeable to find the ball going farther. This may show a lamentable lack of consistency on our part if we have been declaiming against the modern ball for going too far already, but there the fact remains; we ought to be shocked because we can now reach the fourteenth hole with a drive and a light iron, instead of being short with a brassey, but we find it exceedingly soothing.

That the ball should run farther when the ground is dry than when it is wet is a phenomenon that need excite no surprise, but there is one thing about spring golf that always does surprise me. I am prepared to swear that we now begin to carry farther from the tee than we have done all through the winter. Is this entirely because the air is drier? I am not an authority on atmospheric. Or is it because we are freer, being less thickly swathed in clothes and having felt the sun on our rheumatic backs? Or is it because we are so pleased with seeing the ball run farther that we begin to swing more confidently and so more easily? Perhaps it is a little bit of all three; but, whatever it is, let us rejoice over it with humble and grateful hearts.

When we have come to a certain age or played golf for a certain number of years, we must recognise, unless we are insanely optimistic, that we cannot increase what we are pleased to call our length. Because we are hitting more cleanly we shall drive a little farther on some days than others, and that is all. Even the difference between our good days and our bad days is much smaller than we suppose. I am the possessor of a field in which I occasionally drive balls. Since the grass is rather long and rough, I have to mark the ball with the greatest assiduity lest I lose it, and in order to mark it the better I pace the shot. On some days I am dissatisfied with myself; on other and rarer days I am pleased, but I find that the difference between my two states of mind, as represented in actual paces, is ridiculously small. My total length, or rather shortness, I will not reveal, but a dozen yards or so generally represents the difference between a smile and a sigh. It is true that the ball will not run in my field, so that it is largely a question of carry; but, even so, allowing for that fact, the field has taught me, I hope, a salutary lesson in humility and resignation.

A really perceptible increase in driving power comes to most golfers only once in a lifetime, and then it is usually accounted for by the simple fact that they are growing older and stronger. I remember my own glorious moment very well. That also came in a field. I was about seventeen, and had hitherto driven with light, short, toy-like clubs. Then I was given a longer and more powerful one, and rushed out into the field at home to try it. There was a big wych-elm at the foot of which my best shots used to finish. My first shot with the new club soared high into the air, humming like a hornet, and crashed right into the upper branches of the wych-elm, while I ran hurrying after it like the British infantry down the hill at Waterloo. I am still inclined to believe that that first delirious smack was as good a drive as ever I hit. Whether it was or not, I feel pretty sure that it marked my one definite advance to my own modest limit, and I believe that the same sort of thing has happened just once to most golfers.

I am not saying this in any melancholy strain. We need not be depressed by the fact that the average golfer attains to a certain length which is, on his good days, his best length, to which he cannot add by taking thought. Neither need we cease to rejoice in those good days, because the twelve or fifteen yards, which represents the margin between our good and our bad, are of great importance. They often make the difference between our getting up in two and our being short; they enable us to take an iron, perhaps, out of a rather unattractive lie instead of struggling vainly with a brassey; and, more than all, they enable us to maintain our self-respect. We have no business to be downhearted however much some young giant outdrives us, so long as we are hitting our own humbler shots well. It is only when we are not hitting our shots, and a horrid little cut or a persistent hurrying of the stroke is taking our fifteen yards away from us, that we have some right to feel poor, broken-down, miserable, old creatures.

I am enunciating these moral sentiments in possibly rather a priggish manner because I am, for the moment, feeling self-satisfied. On a course where I play at intervals there is one uncommon long hole. It runs along a valley which has, in the Ordnance Survey map the truly engaging name of Piggleden Bottom. That name has been something too appropriate to it during the winter months. The hole is supposed to require two wooden club shots and a pitch. During the winter it was more usually played as follows: first, a drive from which the ball either stayed quite still or bounded backwards; second, an attempt at a brassey shot, followed by the remark, "It's hopeless trying to take a brassey out of these lies. What a fool I was not to dig it along with an iron"; third, a similar failure with a brassey and a blob of mud in the eye; fourth, some sort of scramble on to the green; and, lastly, three putts, due to insensate fury, and making seven strokes to the hole. Now, to-day, when I played the hole, the ground was dry. I hit my drive and I hit my second, I was home with a mashie, and my putt was in and out of the hole for four. Piggleden Bottom was its summer self once more, and all was right with the world. Still, I am trying hard to curb an insane belief that I really am hitting the ball a little farther.



Since the war Sir Martin Conway has continued the reconstruction of the castle, and has created a garden in the walled enclosure to the south-west.

IT is just twenty-one years and a month or two since we began to repair Allington Castle and bring parts of it back into habitable condition. All that was then livable in it was a building hitched away into a corner of the inner courtyard, which was the Tudor kitchen below and an Elizabethan gabled upper storey, with a room or two adjacent of the older building. Those fragments had descended in condition, first into a farmhouse, then into a pair of labourers' cottages and finally into a single cottage, which had fallen vacant and was about to be abandoned. An enterprising barrister, tired of the courts, and minded to spend the rest of his days growing roses, had stepped in and made these remaining rooms into a picturesque if rather crazy abode.

When we stumbled into the place we found the floors propped up on scaffold poles and the roofs barely watertight, but the courtyards, rescued from pigs and sheep, were aflame with roses set in a green lawn and surrounded by ivy-clad walls and broken towers. Nothing was ever more picturesque or less fitted for comfortable human habitation. An hour's examination, however, showed that all the materials were present for the making of a really comfortable and beautiful home. Within a week or two we entered into possession.

A year was devoted to an intensive study of the ruins. The walls were cleared of ivy, which stood out 6ft. from them. Hidden foundations were excavated. Careful plans were made and comparisons were instituted between the remains and those of other castles of like date. About half the walls were standing almost to their full height. Careful examination produced authority for every vanished detail of importance. It thus became possible to begin structural repairs with assurance that we were proceeding on right lines. We made it an absolute law that every ancient feature was to be preserved and that every addition we made should harmonise with the old work, though not necessarily reproducing what time had removed.

By slow degrees we have rediscovered the rather complicated history of the building. We began with its story as recorded in Hasted's *Kent* and other old publications. A year's work by my daughter in the Record Office proved that the old writers were all ill-informed and replaced their fairy tales by a solid history, every detail of which was established by contemporary records in Pipe Rolls and the like authorities. We now know the name of every owner from the days of Harold to the present time. Equally complicated and difficult of interpretation was



Copyright 1.—FROM THE NORTH-WEST SHOWING RECENT RECONSTRUCTIONS ON THE LEFT.

"C.L."



Copyright.

2.—THE GATE-HOUSE AND MOAT.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



Copyright.

3—THE NORTH-EAST TOWER.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



4—STEPS FROM THE PRIVY GARDEN TO THE COURTYARD.

the architectural history, but that also has yielded to long and patient research, and is, briefly, as follows.

The site is that of a pre-Roman British moated village, adjacent to which a Roman villa was built. One of the small castles of the Conquest, a moated mound, was thrown up just outside the village moat. In the time of Rufus the palisade within the moat was replaced by a stone wall, whereof a part remains. The tenant then was one Ansfrid, who may have been a connection of Bishop Gundulf and was his *dapifer*. His son took his name from the place and is described as "Willelm de Elintona." There appear to have been two successive men of this name, father and son, and it must have been in their time that a castle was built within the old moat and wall of the village. This castle was destroyed by order of Henry II in 1174-75. Only one great fireplace and a bit of wall on each side of it belonging to this castle still remain standing. William de Allington died about 1183, and the property, now rebuilt as an unfortified manor house, passed to his daughter, Avelina, who carried it by marriage to Osbert de Longchamps, brother of William de Longchamps, Justiciar to Richard Cœur de Lion.

Of this late twelfth century manor house considerable fragments remain, including half the west wing, the ground floor of the gatehouse, the lower part of the north wall, the banqueting hall and some of the chambers behind it. Osbert died in 1208, leaving Avelina with a son, William, who was a minor. He came of age in about 1221. His mother lived till about 1238, and he himself till 1256. He was succeeded by another Osbert, who is officially described as "impotens." That was, perhaps, why, in 1279, he parted with Allington to Sir Stephen of Penchester (Penshurst), a very important man in his day, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and what not.

In 1282 he obtained a licence from Edward I to fortify and crenellate his house at Allington, which thus once more became a castle. His work is still easily recognisable by the excellence of the building, the use of Caen stone and of bricks for vaulting, and the character of the mouldings. The property passed by inheritance, more than once in the female line, and the castle seems to have fallen out of repair. It suffered serious damage in or about the fifteenth century, the south wall and a tower being badly broken down. In 1507, one of the Gainsfords being then the owner, the castle was bought by Sir Henry Wyatt. He and his son, Sir Thomas, the poet, thoroughly restored and modernised the building, adding to it a long gallery, a porch and other decorative features and cutting many windows and doors in the old walls. Their work is easily recognisable.

By the attainder of the second Sir Thomas, the rebel, all the Wyatt estates escheated to the Crown in the reign of Queen Mary. The castle was used as a prison, and rapidly deteriorated. A serious fire destroyed the great hall and the north wing, probably in the reign of Elizabeth, by whom the castle and lands were sold to Lord Astley. Early in the seventeenth century extensive repairs were put in hand. A half-timbered storey was added to the parts that had escaped the flames, and the building thus prepared was leased to the Best family. When they departed the castle ceased to be a house of any importance and gradually sank into the condition in which we found it.

It is by no means every old castle that can be turned into a comfortable modern abode. We did not realise this as a general fact, but we found it to be true in one or two particular instances. Thus, one could do nothing with Bodiam for several reasons. Its four corner towers were all in good preservation, with undamaged spiral staircases up each. The rise of the steps was always one foot. No domestic would tolerate such a



Copyright.

5.—THE PRIORY GARDEN TO THE WEST OF THE CASTLE.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



6.—THE MOAT WALL ROUND THE PRIVY GARDEN, AND THE HERBACEOUS BORDER.

steep ascent, but it could not be altered. Again, the rooms in the towers were likewise well preserved, but only lit by arrow-shoots; impossible, therefore, to live in according to modern ideas of light and air. Moreover, the outside walls were likewise unbroken and only pierced by arrow-shoots and two windows belonging to the chapel and the hall. To break holes in such masonry would be sheer Philistinism, so that if one reconstructed living-rooms, one could only light them by windows opening on to what would be a small courtyard. For these and other reasons it was clear that Bodiam must remain a monument of its own date and could not be brought into a condition for modern use.

With Allington it was, fortunately, different. To begin with, it never was a place of any military strength, but was, from the first, merely a fortified country gentleman's house. Then it had been adapted and re-adapted again and again to make it serve the uses of successive social developments. It had been an adulterine castle, a manor house, a castle again, then a Tudor residence, and finally a Jacobean reconstruction. Each generation had done what it pleased with the work it inherited, had turned arrow-shoots into windows, knocked in others and doorways wherever they wanted them, and generally made

which could be thus adapted to modern use with so little structural alteration. We have not, in fact, structurally altered it at all. All our rooms are the old rooms; our floors are at the old levels; our doors are the old entrances.

I am not claiming that we made no mistakes; we, in fact, made one that, for our own comfort, was fundamental. Let me explain. The lodgings, as left by the Wyatts, are arranged around two courtyards, whereof the inner belongs to the domestic offices. All the habitable part of the old building was in one corner of the outer courtyard. We had to begin there, but we could either go round to the right or to the left. In the one case, we must begin with the long gallery and continue with the well preserved west wing, and so reach the gate-house; in the other, we must begin with the banqueting hall and continue with the north wing to the chapel and the gate-house. In the latter case we had to reconstruct all that part of the building which had perished in the fire *temp.* Elizabeth. We now know exactly how that should be done, but it has taken us twenty years to find out. The other was straightforward work, and we chose it; but the part we are now taking in hand is far the most interesting and picturesque. We have been living in the quarters of the retainers and looking at the ruins of the superior



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7.—THE HERBACEOUS BORDER AGAINST THE MOAT WALL.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

such arrangements as appealed to them for their own comfort. What previous owners had done during seven hundred years we could do without apology. The building as we found it had been lived in for at least eight centuries. There was no reason why it should not serve for eight centuries more if one went both practically and piously to work.

Several factors were in our favour. Most important was the relative thinness of the walls, seldom more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick. However widely you splay openings in a 9 ft. wall you cannot properly light a room thereby. Walls $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. thick keep out all vicissitudes of weather, and yet permit the entry of floods of light through suitable apertures. Practically all of them we needed had already been broken open in Tudor or later days. Another great piece of luck was the relative enlightenment of Stephen of Penchester. He had caused a fair-sized *garde-robe* to be attached to every room of any importance—a dozen in all—and each of these could be made into a modern bathroom. Finally, it was possible to introduce the needful indoor staircases and to provide access to every bedroom without passing through another. I know of no other thirteenth-century castle externally so picturesque and complete

chambers. It would have been better if we had begun the other way round, but we might have made some fatal mistakes.

When Allington Castle was described and illustrated in three numbers of *COUNTRY LIFE* in April, 1918, about half the building had been brought into occupation. During the next years a good deal had still to be done indoors for comfort and convenience sake. Moreover, we had no garden, nor could we adventure upon one till we had obtained a measure of privacy in our land. The next thing, therefore, was to build a lodge gate, which took the form of a nine-room cottage astride of an archway. While the garden was a-making, the kitchen house had to be reconstructed, a work only done just in time. We were then able to tackle the north-east tower, the most interesting of our towers, as it contained the principal guest-chamber, wherein Henry VIII, Wolsey and other notable visitors of the Wyatts must have slept. Unfortunately, the top storey had entirely disappeared, and with it the turret for whose former existence we had evidence. This was structurally finished last year, and appears in Figs. 1 and 2, and prominently in Fig. 3. The details of the turret were copied from an exactly contemporary example in Conway Castle. We are now, at last, able to



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8.—LAVENDER HEDGES IN THE UPPER GARDEN.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

take our banqueting hall in hand, whereof two and a half walls remain, and evidence is visible for the reconstruction of the missing half wall, while the fourth was blank.

I now come to the making of the garden. The moat, made originally for the British village, is much too large for the castle. The wall, just within it, includes about an acre of what is now lawn. We have flanked the encircling wall with a long herbaceous border—cause of hope, of suspense, of disappointment and of delight, after the usual way of herbaceous borders. This space, the Tudor privy garden, spreads away from the east and south-east sides of the castle. The north is the side of approach and is occupied by drives and a lawn, limited on one side by thirteenth-century barns and on the other by the Medway. The remaining west side was the obvious place for a garden. It was covered by a large meadow sloping gradually,

and at last steeply, down to the moat beneath the finished wing of the castle. Certain great walnut trees had to be spared, and that pushed the garden site up-hill. We often debated how we should go to work, but came to no decision.

At this moment it happened that Mr. Philip Tilden, who is not merely a good architect, but an all-round artist of great distinction, was staying with us. It was he who solved our problem. This was just ten years ago. All he had to start with was a featureless grass field. He fixed upon a group of three elm trees as a pivot of his design. From these, south-eastward, he mowed a broad, straight walk about 200yds. long. That was the main axis of his project. At right angles to it, about half way along, he brought the approach from the castle entering between two massed and shaven rectangular clumps of thuyas, with a pavement between at the head of a paved path.



Copyright

9.—ONE OF THE SOUTH LATERAL GARDENS.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



Copyright.

10.—THE ROUND POOL.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



Copyright.

11.—PERGOLAS AND LAVENDER.

"COUNTRY LIFE."



Copyright.

12.—THE TOP OF THE GARDEN

"COUNTRY LIFE."

Coming from the castle, and having passed this evergreen pylon, you look to left and right up and down the long walk, and have opposite to you the entrance to a circular enclosure formed by a low stone wall with a high yew hedge beyond it, a plain and dignified setting to a round, cemented lily pool, the water flush with its margin. This is the midmost of a number of small gardens of different forms, which flank the long walk one after another. The upper part of the long walk is bounded by tall yew hedges on either hand and terminates at the foot of the elm group in a circular enclosure of yews with a Venetian well-head at its centre. In springtime this enclosure is gay with bulbs; in summer it is mown. The lower and longer half of the main walk is flanked by six double stone pergolas covered with rambling roses, clematis and other climbing things, and by two parallel strips of green which also explode into bulb blossoms in their season. The main path and these parallel strips of green, as well as the paved approach from the castle, are hedged about by broad belts of lavender, which find complete comfort in our rather limey soil. The silver grey of these long, low hedges is a perennial delight which, of course, culminates in the time of flowering. The long walk was intended to end in a site planted with Irish yews, where a summer-house was to have been erected, but we have been tempted to prolong it still farther, between rows of silver poplars which may ultimately carry us another 150yds. or so to the bank of the Medway; with a branch carried round the base of the Conqueror's castle-mound and then along the wooded border of the main moat to a picturesque boathouse of our dreams.

I suppose it always happens that, whatever one does, when it is finished one thinks one might have done otherwise. In the case of the Allington garden we were, to a considerable degree, influenced by existing trees. I found in the Maidstone Museum a drawing dated 1860 and entitled "The Oaks at Allington Castle." It displayed half a dozen magnificent oaks planted on the remains of the moated mound. They were, evidently, soon after cut down and walnuts were planted in their place and elsewhere. These, in sixty years or so, have grown to be great trees, the survivors being fifteen in number. The ancient mound might have been well treated as a circular formal garden. That is not possible with the trees now standing upon it. Again, the slope down to the moat opposite the west side of the castle would, naturally, have suggested itself as a site for decorative plantation. But as long as the walnut trees remain they are sufficiently beautiful in themselves to counterbalance their interference with certain general views of the castle.

MARTIN CONWAY.

THE NEW LLOYD'S



SKETCH OF THE LIME STREET ELEVATION, LOOKING NORTH-WEST.

BEFORE discussing Lloyd's new premises, opened by the King last Saturday, a little may be said of the origin of the remarkable organisation which is to occupy it after Easter. In the latter part of the seventeenth century merchants and ships' captains used to frequent a coffee-house kept by one Lloyd, partly in order to refresh themselves, and partly to make arrangements for the insurance of ships and cargoes. Lloyd's coterie became a club similar in constitution to that formed by the publisher Tonson at Kit Cat's coffee-house, and by the Steele-Addison group at Button's, or by less specialised gentlemen at White's and Boodle's coffee-houses. At Lloyd's the brokers would sit at the partitioned tables face to face and back to back, while the captains or their agents, who frequented Lloyd's and became the founders of the present society, went from broker to broker till the whole value which it was required to underwrite was made up. In 1774 the business shifted to rooms in the Royal Exchange, where it has since remained, retaining the name of its original host and the informal coffee-house spirit of good fellowship and mutual loyalty, and even the old arrangement of partitions and desks. Lloyd made good coffee, and was buried in a grave long since forgotten. His name is familiar in every port of the seven seas, standing for absolute integrity. Which goes far to show that, however humble an occupation may be, it is worth while doing well.

As the business extended over the world, and telephone and wireless increased the speed of transaction, the Royal Exchange premises became inadequate. In 1924 Lloyd's accordingly acquired a site adjoining Leadenhall Market, formerly associated with the East India Company. The demolitions have involved the removal of warehouses with which Clive and Warren Hastings, Lambe and Peacock were materially connected.

Architecture in the City is practised under disheartening difficulties. Ever since the scrapping of Wren's suggested lay-out after the Great Fire, all hope of stateliness has had to be abandoned.



THE MAIN ENTRANCE FROM LEADENHALL STREET.



THE CORRIDOR FROM LEADENHALL STREET.
Under the dome are doorways to two banks.



THE CORRIDOR ENTERING THE OVAL HALL, SHOWING
THE GALLERY.

Sites are fantastically irregular, few angles are naturally right angles, few frontages are straight. The streets are too narrow for the façades of large buildings to be seen in any degree of unity. Ancient lights restrict the elevations at every angle. Each building has to be self-important. And space is so valuable that every cubic inch has to be utilised in plan. It is exceptional for an architect to be given an island site, as Sir Edwin Cooper was for the Port of London Authority, or Sir John Burnet for Adelaide House. Even when the Bank of England was built, Soane could only follow the piecemeal extension of the Bank's dominion over its island, and his successor is, in turn, restricted by the importance of preserving as much as possible of Soane's work.

These are some of the general difficulties that confront all architects in the City. In addition, Sir Edwin Cooper was faced by a number of others in the case of this very important new building, but was favoured by one unusual advantage. The peninsular site, bounded by Leadenhall Street on the north, Lime Street on the east, and Leadenhall Place to the south, was acquired by two clients, both of whom selected him to be their architect.

Lloyd's got the bulk of the site, but only a 60ft. frontage on Leadenhall Street, from which was to be the main entrance. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company possessed the remainder of the Leadenhall Street frontage. Each job had to be dealt with independently, neither client wishing to

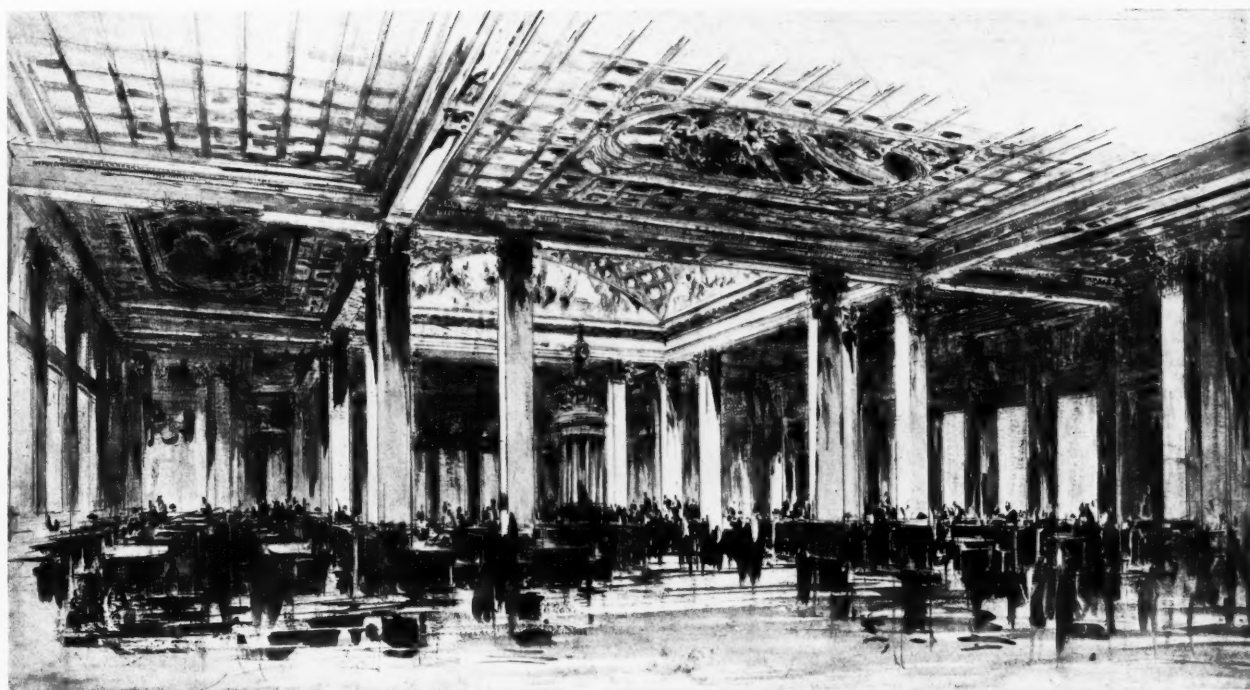


THE ENTRANCE TO THE ROOM.

be subordinate to the other on Leadenhall Street. The architect, however, has been able to carry his main horizontal lines through both elevations, thus ensuring a degree of unity, and in Lime Street has treated the sides of the two buildings as one, with admirable results, whilst the unity of control was of great mutual advantage in the solution of the problems of lighting the back blocks.

The main entrance to Lloyd's is by a richly carved doorway beneath a great arched recess with a coffered semi-dome. Above this feature the façade rises to a pediment filled with a sculptured group representing the globe supported by figures of Commerce and Shipping. Above the pediment the walls retreat in a series of ornamented terraces, reminiscent of the great pylon of the Port of London Authority building. The effect of the whole is that of a triumphal arch. Adjoining it is the 262ft. façade of the Royal Mail Steam Packet building, treated in the style of a Renaissance *palazzo*. Above a rusticated ground floor pierced for shop windows the façade rises unornamented, except for the well spaced vertical lines of windows, till it reaches a boldly proportioned cornice which is at the same level as that of Lloyd's entrance. The exterior of both buildings is faced entirely with Portland stone.

Round the corner, in Lime Street, a continuous low façade is presented, which ancient lights restricted to a height of three storeys. The high



MR. WILLIAM WALCOT'S FORECAST OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE ROOM WHEN COMPLETED

ground floor windows are subdivided by vertical iron stanchions agreeably moulded. This low façade, kept very simple, and deriving its effect from the spacing of the windows, follows the irregular line of Lime Street. Only from the upper windows of houses opposite can the real treatment of the whole be grasped. From there is seen a high rectangular block, set well back from the low street façade. In the centre is a rusticated engaged portico with a pediment flanked by massive towers, somewhat reminiscent of Vanbrugh's elevations. This contains Lloyd's offices and chambers, grouped round a courtyard, the floor of which is the roof of the Room. The entire ground floor area is occupied by the Room, the weight of this great block being carried through it by groups of pillars. In the first basement are telephone and cloak rooms, and the printing rooms for *Lloyd's List*.

The site is, roughly, the shape of a right-angled triangle set upon a square, with the hypotenuse of the former in Leadenhall Street. The requirements of Lloyd's were, first and foremost, the Room, as large, light and accessible as possible; secondly, the great entrance on Leadenhall Street; thirdly, the provision of a restaurant with kitchens, committee-rooms and offices. Reference to the plan will show in what a masterly manner Sir Edwin Cooper has met two of these requirements at ground level. The Room is a great square, top-lit by a glazed dome, and side-lit on three sides, taking its orientation from Lime Street, from which is the brokers' entrance. The main entrance, however, being from Leadenhall Street, by means of a barrel-vaulted corridor, you approach a corner of the Room obliquely. The architect has turned this corridor, just before it reaches the angle of the Room, by means of an oval hall rising through the floor above. The farther gateway of the oval is on the Leadenhall Street axis, but through the gate the corridor is turned so as to be at right angles to the Lime Street axis, and thus to run along one side of the Room. By means of this oval hall, which is literally the fulcrum of the whole plan, the change of axis is perfectly masked and the unequal halves of the building are brought into harmonious relation to one another.

The treatment of the vaulted corridor and the oval hall is well shown in the illustrations. The walls are lined with slabs of Subiaco marble and are enriched with carved stone panels of vigorous Roman design. Half way along the corridor, beneath a saucer dome, a door in each wall gives into two banks which occupy the remainder of this part of the site. The walls of the oval hall are carried upwards by a ring of columns connected by a balustrade which forms a gallery. Beyond the oval, the corridor enters upon what is, in reality, one of the four side bays of the Room. On the other three sides of the



(Above) THE LIME STREET END OF THE ROOM, AND (below) A GENERAL VIEW.



THE LIBRARY.



WALNUT WAINSCOT AND CARVED LIMWOOD IN THE COMMITTEE ROOM.

Room the bays are open colonnades, that at the Lime Street end closed only by a richly wrought bronze barrier. At this end, however, the two outermost inter-columnar spaces are closed by bronze grilles, and the outside face of the corridor, opposite the entrance to the Room, accommodates the Lloyd's War Memorial, moved from the old building.

We have now reached the scene of the business of Lloyd's. Its area and lightness come as a complete surprise at first view, for no indication is to be found from outside of this vast square hall concealed beneath the high masses of the upper building. It is 128ft. square, or, including the bays, 156ft. An inner square is formed by twelve square Corinthian columns, all cased in the buff-coloured Subiaco marble, and this square is roofed by a coffered dome, the centre of which is glazed. Beneath the centre of the dome is to be the



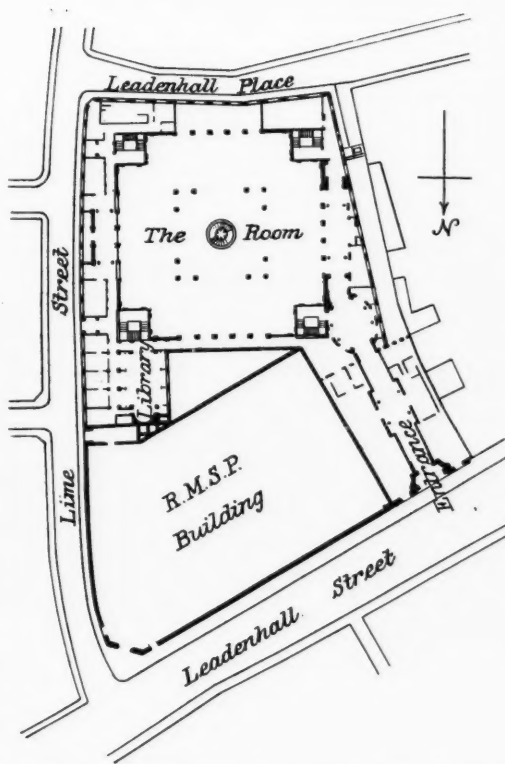
A CARVED SHIELD IN THE LIBRARY.

rostrum, over which will be the Lutine bell and a clock, and, beneath, two spiral staircases down to the telephone room. This is connected with the members' cloakroom beneath the Lime Street entrance. The white walls, the buff rubber flooring and the Subiaco columns absorb as little as possible of the light plentifully admitted by the windows in the three bays and by the dome. In the central window of each side is a figure in stained glass. Round the walls is a series of portrait medallions, including King William and Queen Mary, in whose reign Lloyd's was founded, King George and Queen Mary, and Drake, Raleigh, Clive, Cook, Nelson, Beatty and Jellicoe.

The brokers' entrance from Lime Street is flanked by reference rooms and connected by a passage with the library, in the north-east angle of the site. This is a charming galleried room lined with walnut

and having a painted alcove at its farther end. On the supports of the gallery are four carved reliefs in limewood, representing the development of trading vessels since 1700, and executed with lively spirit. On the cornice supporting the gallery a fanciful note is given by the carving, in the metopes, of the international code and semaphore alphabets.

This exhausts the ground floor. Earlier in this account it was mentioned that a restaurant and kitchens, besides offices, were included in the building. The problem of where to put the refreshment section has been got over by devoting the top storey entirely to kitchens and storerooms, and the floor below it to dining-rooms and smoking-room. Ascent is provided by lifts and staircases accommodated in the returned angles of the Room. Stores go up by a lift in the south-west angle to the larders. Food thence moves northwards through the kitchen, at the farther end of which are hot-plates and a series of service lifts by which it descends to the floor below. The main restaurant here is known as the Captains' Room, and Sir Edwin Cooper has treated it simply, in oak, to resemble the 'tween-decks of an old ship. Near by is a more sumptuous special dining-room, of which the walls are lined with richly figured quartered walnut ornamented with limewood overdoors and drops, composed of trophies of edibles. The wood carving throughout is executed by Mr. J. Houghton, and this room contains his most delicate achievements. Another room with analogous decoration is the Committee Room, situated in the entrance block and approached



PLAN OF LLOYD'S, SHOWING THE ENTRY FROM LEADENHALL STREET.

to constitute a spectacular addition to City architecture. But for interior amenity and for combined ingenuity and lucidity of planning under extremely difficult circumstances, the new Lloyd's is a *tour de force*. May the shade of Lloyd, complete with periwig and coffee-pot, enter in and give it his genial blessing! C. H.

by the gallery of the oval hall. Here the *pavonazza* chimneypiece is flanked by fluted Corinthian columns—the order that graces the room. The caps and wall drops are also of finely carved lime, and the walls, again, are lined with quartered walnut veneered on panels of the same wood. In their restrained sumptuousness these two rooms are as good as anything done in the City since the time of Grinling Gibbons. As will be seen from the other examples illustrated, the decorative craftsmanship is throughout of a high order, and introduces fanciful allusions to the historic business. A similar combination characterises the bronze and metal work, executed by Mr. William Smith—who has worked for Sir Edwin Cooper almost exclusively for over twenty years—and the carved stonework in keystones, etc., modelled by Mr. C. J. V. Doman and carved by J. Whitehead and Sons. Messrs. John Mowlem, the main contractors, have proved again their reputation for fine workmanship and sound building.

The convenience and grandeur of the ground floor and the charming details alluded to above will appeal to all, even if, as laymen do, the majority accept the plan without reflection. It is the plan, however, that is Sir Edwin Cooper's great achievement. Circumstances made it impossible for the building

ROOT-CROPPING POLICIES

IT is becoming increasingly apparent that many agriculturists are in a dilemma as to their future root-cropping policy. Several causes have contributed to this. The root crop, which for long has been regarded as the pivot of fertility in the successful management of arable land, has been the object of attacks from several quarters. First of all, it is recognised that in a period of depression the considerable outlay of money which must necessarily be expended on the root crop makes a heavy drain on farming capital. Thus, from £12 to £24 per acre are common costs. Added to this is the probability that the stock to which these roots are fed leave little or no return, examples of which have been common during the last three years. The natural tendency is, therefore, to reduce the area under these crops. This has occurred in many instances.

Secondly, the sugar beet crop has assumed an importance which cannot be overlooked. In the majority of cases, where conditions were suitable to its culture and where facilities existed for economical transport of the crop to the factories, sugar beet replaced a considerable area formerly devoted to turnips, swedes and mangolds. This policy, too, has answered admirably during the past four years, and many have been saved from serious financial difficulties by reason of the returns from the sale of sugar beet. There is at the moment, however, a little uncertainty as to the future of beet culture. The past season has not been so favourable to growers as some of the earlier ones. This fact, together with the reduction in the price offered for beets during the next three years, is causing hesitancy on the part of some as to whether their last year's acreages of sugar beet should be maintained. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that, however much one may be dissatisfied with the price of 46s. per ton for beets with 15½ per cent. of sugar, that concentration on a larger yield per acre will maintain the culture of the crop on a profitable basis. No good purpose will be served, either to the general economy of farming or the future of the beet sugar industry, if advantage is not taken of the possibilities which still exist from the cultivation of this crop. The return from the sale of the roots is not the only credit item, for the leaves and crowns of the beet have been proved to supply very valuable food for stock. Indeed, some have gone so far as to maintain that their profits from sugar beet last year were derived from the feeding value of the tops and crowns. It is quite a common average to have from 10 to 12 tons per acre of these left on the farm for feeding purposes, and their value is recognised as much for cattle as for sheep.

Hence, there is still considerable scope for sugar beet on suitable soils. Added to this one has to recognise that the residual fertility consequent upon the cultivation of the crop is another factor not to be lightly passed over. This cannot be disputed, and there is abundant evidence from Continental experience with the crop to support it. One is, perhaps, justified in asking what are the alternatives to sugar beet? Potatoes have been suggested by some, but it must be remembered that the demand for this crop is inelastic. The present acreage is extensive enough to maintain profits at a satisfactory level.

The third factor which has tended to disturb the area under roots is the campaign of enthusiasts of a new system of feeding dairy cows. At first, a vigorous onslaught was made on root and forage feeding, partly on the grounds of expense and partly because it was claimed that better yields could be secured without their use. The merits of roots as a feeding stuff for cows have, however, been thoroughly investigated in Denmark, and the no-root campaign in this country makes strange reading when one observes the development of the dairy farming industry in that country. Forage crops and roots have proved to be important factors in developing agricultural prosperity in Denmark. Figures in this case provide conclusive evidence, for the root area in that country was 6,000 acres in 1861, whereas now it is approximately three-quarters of a million acres. In Denmark the pioneers of agricultural improvement definitely set themselves to the task of popularising root feeding. Mr. Harold Faber, in his *Forage Crops in Denmark*, relates the nature of the opposition experienced. "One prominent farmer even went so far as to say that so long as he had plenty of water in his well he failed to see the use of carting it from the fields in the shape of mangels. When another farmer complained that his roots were frozen and began to rot, a friend consoled him by saying that he might cart them to the dung-hill, which was in any case the best use to which roots could be put, frozen or not frozen." Systematic Danish feeding experiments proved, however, that 1lb. of dry matter in roots is equal in feeding value to 1lb. of dry matter in corn. Hence, from the standpoint of total dry matter per acre, the heavy root crops produced in that country have served to strengthen their position, and have caused the extension in the area devoted to their cultivation. In the light of this knowledge, it is, probably, sound practice for British farmers to maintain their root areas, particularly when good crops can be produced. If the profits on milk, beef and mutton production during the last few years have been non-existent, there is reason for believing that the future has

a brighter prospect in store. In turn, this should enable agriculturists to lay their plans for the coming season with more confidence than has been the case in recent years.

THE N.F.U. YEAR BOOK.

I have had occasion in previous years to refer to the valuable material which has been included in the Year Books of the National Farmers' Union. The 1928 edition, which has been issued recently, lives up to its past reputations. Agriculture, in these days, is a very complicated industry. The standard works on agricultural legislation, for example, very quickly become out of date, while the industry is beset on every hand by formulæ and regulations relating to its modern practice, so that it often becomes very difficult for the ordinary farmer to know where he stands. If only because the Year Book supplies the wants of the everyday farmer in this way, it is worthy of a place on every agricultural bookshelf. As a work of reference there is no more valuable publication, for there is a mine of information ably condensed and at hand without the waste of time in its search.

There is an ideal blend of educational, propagandist and reference material, the latter being its strong feature. Many agriculturists are none too well versed in the law relating to agriculture, whether it be the Agricultural Holdings Acts or such a common trouble as the law relating to the worrying of farm animals by dogs. There has also been included, but in a slightly different form from last year, the agricultural policies of the three political parties. The N.F.U. is still sticking with tenacity to the solution of present problems by Government aid, particularly by applying "the principles of the Safeguarding of Industries Act or by analogous measures."

That the agricultural community appreciates the publication under review is supported by the fact that over 100,000 copies are required to meet the demands of the Union's county branches. The price of the Year Book is 5s. 4d., post free, from the Publications Dept., N.F.U., 45, Bedford Square, W.C.1.

THE MAXIMUM PROFITABLE MANURING OF POTATOES.

It is well known in potato-growing districts that no crop is more responsive to manuring than the potato; but the point has sometimes been raised as to how far it is possible profitably to increase the yields. During the past seven years this question has been under experiment at the Midland Agricultural College, Sutton Bonington, Loughborough, and the results have been summarised in a recently issued bulletin, No. 17, which may be obtained from the college on application.

The experiment in question set out to prove what quantity of artificial manure could be used profitably in addition to 12 tons of farmyard manure per acre. The mixture of artificials employed consisted of 1 part of sulphate of ammonia, 3 parts of superphosphate

and 1 part of sulphate of potash. Quantities of this mixture were applied from 2cwt. to 16cwt. per acre, and the results are summarised in the following table:

Manurial treatment, 12 tons farmyard manure per acre, plus	Total aver- age yield over seven years	Cost of manure at £6 per ton	Increased yield of ware tubers due to artificials	Value of increased yield of ware at £6 per ton	Returns from manuring
	Tons cwt.	£ s.	Cwt.	£ s.	£ s.
No artificials	10 17	—	—	—	—
2cwt.	11 16	0 12	23	6 18	6 6
4cwt.	12 12	1 4	35	10 10	9 6
6cwt.	13 14	1 16	50	15 0	13 4
8cwt.	14 5	2 8	66	19 16	17 8
10cwt.	14 13	3 0	73	21 18	18 18
12cwt.	15 1	3 12	73	21 18	18 6
14cwt.	14 9	4 4	63	18 18	14 14
16cwt.	12 17	4 16	40	12 0	7 4

The above figures are of considerable interest, and do indicate that, as far as the conditions are concerned under which the trial was carried out, a dressing of 10cwt. per acre of the artificial manure mixture employed proved the most profitable. Quantities in excess of this amount actually reduced the profit obtained from the crop.

The question may be asked as to what are the practical implications of this experiment. At the outset it may be remarked that the mixture employed is considered by some investigators to provide the crop with too much phosphates in the case of the heavier dressings. Despite this criticism, however, there is abundant evidence from the results that farmers and gardeners can profitably use more artificials on their potato crop than they are accustomed to do at present, and that half a ton per acre cannot be considered an excessive dressing.

THE AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

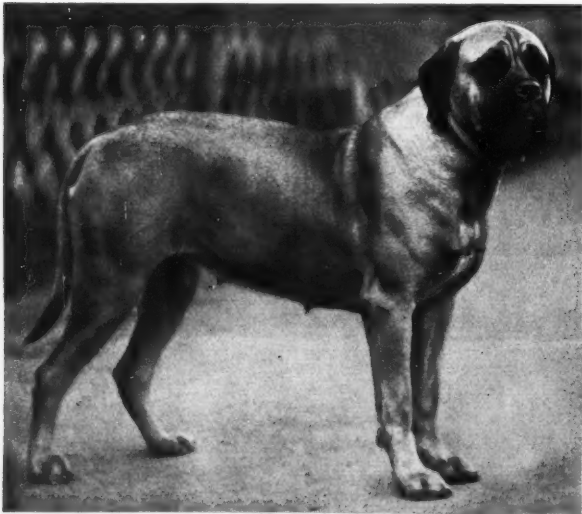
The Agricultural Economics Research Institute, Parks Road, Oxford, has recently issued the first number of a quarterly leaflet of economic notes and matters of interest to farmers. While this is intended primarily for distribution among the farmers of the Oxfordshire and Northamptonshire Advisory Province, there can be no question about the notes being of much wider interest. Indeed, this has been provided for, and, so far as supplies are available, copies will be sent gratis to anyone on application.

It is the intention to make these Occasional Notes a channel for the dissemination of matters of agricultural interest, and particularly to ensure that recent research results should be made known to the farmer as speedily as possible. In the present issue five matters of direct interest are discussed, *viz.*, quality and prices of livestock; sugar beet prices; Canadian experiences of farmers' pools for the sale of wheat; piecework, and a comparison of tractor and horse labour costs.

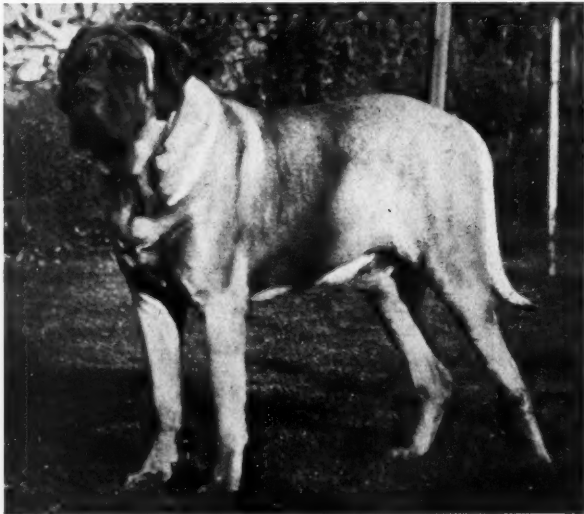
“THE MASTIE,
THAT KEEPETH THE HOUSE”

SEVEREN years ago it was necessary for me to write in somewhat guarded terms about the possibility of a revival in the fortunes of mastiffs, but my caution was warranted by the circumstances of the times. Affairs had been going none too well when the war brought about a rude interruption of our customary pursuits, and for several years after the return to peace the bigger breeds were out of favour, public taste running in the direction of terriers, gun-dogs and those sturdy invaders, the Alsatis. There were good and sufficient reasons for the disinclination to open kennels of animals that were expensive to maintain and take about to shows, while the demand for puppies, the sale of which might reimburse breeders, was uncertain. A single mastiff or St. Bernard, an Irish wolfhound or Great Dane may not make considerable inroads upon the purse, but a kennel of them is altogether another matter.

Although satisfied that the imposing appearance and nobility of disposition of the canine giants must inevitably bring about a revulsion of feeling, I was not so sure that the pre-war indifference to mastiffs would be overcome. Luckily, my concern seems to have been baseless, the improvement that has set in promising to gain momentum. Surely, it is encouraging to realise that we are able this week to publish the photographs of a number of leading dogs belonging to several owners resident in all parts of the country. A few years ago a man surprised me with his description of the wonderful collection of mastiffs that he had seen at a local show in Derbyshire, the explanation being that Mr. R. H. Thomas, late of the Yosemite Valley, California, and Mr. C. R. Oliver had gone into partnership at Buxton. Since then the strain distinguished by the affix "Menai" has become known everywhere. Ch. Yosemite Menai, apart from her successes in the show ring, has bred much

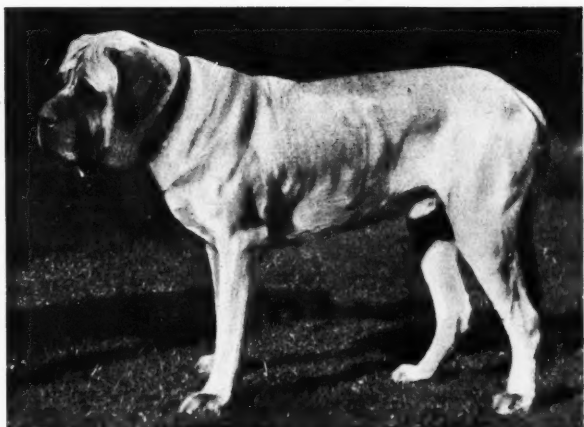


T. Fall. MRS. EVANS' MASTIFF URSULA.



ANGLESEY MENAI.

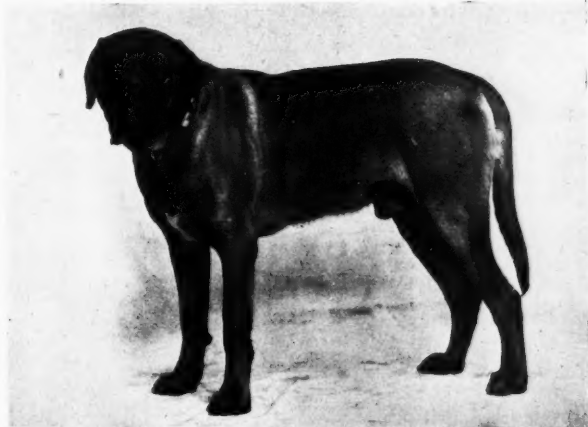
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MR. HERBERT COOK'S CLEVELAND PREMIER.

good stock, which should be a corrective to a failing that had become all too common—loss of size. Her son, Anglesey Menai, is over 34ins. at the shoulder, has a girth of 46ins., and weighs upwards of 14st. Juno Menai, a daughter, has great size for her sex. Mrs. Oliver, Winkenhurst, Hellingly, Sussex, now hon. secretary of the Old English Mastiff Club, has two extra good ones in Joseph of Studland and Joy of Wantley. Miss Bell, Earlywood Lodge, Ascot, who has a strong card to play in Woden, had the honour of breeding Mrs. Evans's Ursula, which, although scarcely fully matured, ranks as one of our best bitches. As the Jersey exhibitor also owns Ch. Prince, the huge apricot-coloured fawn, it will be understood that she has quality if not quantity. Distance does not deter her from giving us the opportunity of inspecting her favourites. At her first two shows in England Ursula (Woden-Victoria Menai) won ten first prizes and two challenge certificates. Juno Menai was unkind enough to prevent her being made a champion at Cruft's.

Lancashire has a worthy representative in the first flight in Mr. Guy P. Greenwood's (Colne) Ch. Duke, a big dog standing on splendidly sound legs. This is an old strain, carried on by Mr. Greenwood from his father, who started it in 1877. I am glad to say that Mr. Greenwood senior lives to remind us of departed glories. Now that Mr. W. K. Taunton has gone, I can recall no other survivor of the old school except Mr. W. Hunter Johnston, who was also exhibiting mastiffs in the 1870's, and goes on judging to-day as if time had no effect upon him. Mr. Herbert Cook, Cleveland, Middlesbrough, has been a tower of strength in the north for some time, but I fancy that Mr. H. C. Liddell of Felixstowe is a post-war beginner. As this list is by no means exhaustive, my optimism seems to be justified. Mr. W. Vannam-Smith of Cane End, near Reading, owns Ch. Blaise of Westcroft, and Mrs. Scheerboom of Southend is usually very successful when she exhibits.

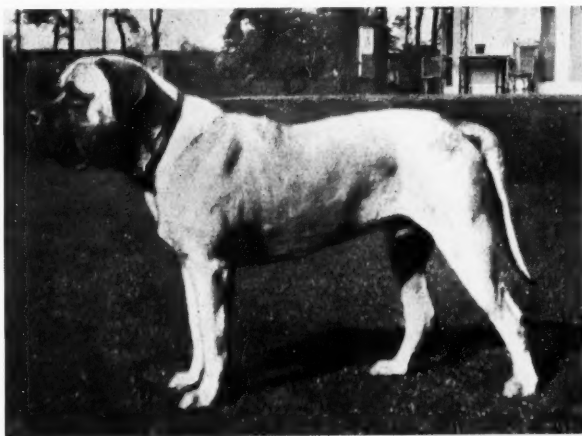


MR. G. P. GREENWOOD'S CH. DUKE.

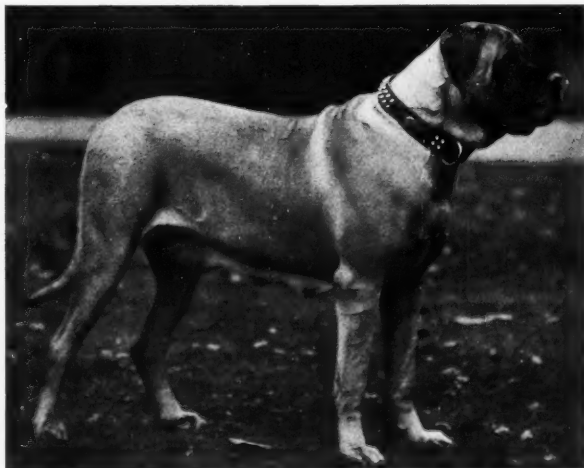
Being an incurable sentimentalist, I hate to have the old British breeds pushed on one side by interlopers, though I am sufficiently modern to appreciate worth in whatever form it is manifested. There is really room for all sorts and conditions of dogs. The mastiff, we know, must always have been a powerful and courageous creature, but I imagine that once upon a time he was more actively built. If this were not so, where was the necessity of subjecting him to the cruel mutilation of "lawing," when he was kept near a Royal forest? If he was unable to pull down deer, it was a superfluity of torture to cut off three claws from his forefeet.

We cannot imagine the modern dog being fast enough to do anything of the sort, yet in saying so my mind at once turns to the Assyrian Gallery in the British Museum, where bas-reliefs show dogs of similar type and size catching wild horses, or baying lions until the men at arms could get in a shot with bow and arrow. Oppian's description of our fighting dogs in the second century of the Christian era must have referred to mastiffs. The truncated muzzles, light brown eyes (our standard says "generally hazel or brown"), folded skin over the brows, great stature, broad backs are all applicable to-day.

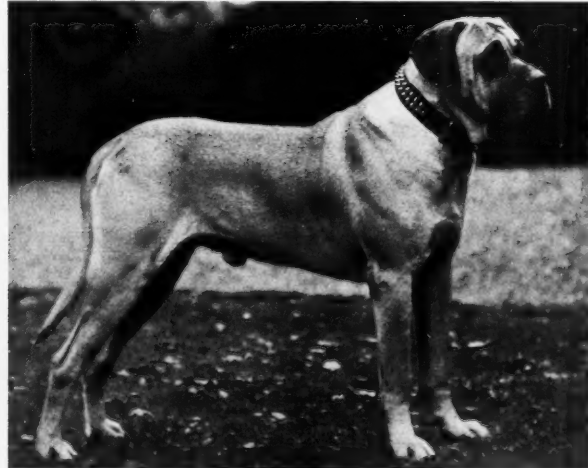
Mr. Edward C. Ash, in his book on dogs, suggests that the name embraced two types, a large and small, the latter of which developed into the bulldog, and he gives us Abraham Fleming's description of the mastiff (sixteenth century) as "vast, huge, stubborn, eager, of a heavy and burdensome body, and therefore but of little swiftness." Clearly, not then a hunting dog, but the bandog—i.e., one that was tied up for guarding purposes. I am grateful to Mr. Ash for repeating Conrade Heresbach's tribute to "the Mastie that keepeth the house," a function that our friend performs to-day to perfection. How much more must the service have implied to our ancestors living in lawless times and dependent to a large extent upon their own energy



MISS BELL'S MODERN.



T. Fall.



MRS. OLIVER'S JOY OF WANTLEY AND JOSEPH OF STUDLAND.

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for the preservation of their lives and property?

That he should have been put to more ignoble uses as well as his misfortune rather than his fault. Bull-baiting, bear-baiting, or combats against lions—four dogs to a lion—were dignified as "sports," and were only prohibited by law after strenuous opposition and the usual outcry about an infringement of the liberty of the subject.

It is almost incredible that these degrading pastimes were in vogue a hundred years ago, which brings them painfully near to our own time. A year or two ago the *Times* reproduced from its columns of 1825 the account of a match between Mr. Wombwell's lion Nero and six mastiffs. It reads almost like a modern prize-fight, with the preliminary *réclame*. The diversion was to be staged on Worcester racecourse for stakes of 5,000 sovereigns. Then the locality was changed, Warwick being chosen, where, it was alleged, an amphitheatre had been constructed capable of holding 10,000 people. Actually, there was no such arena, and not more than 400 or 500 spectators assembled in a modest enclosure. Nero roared as gently as any sucking dove; in fact, he behaved in the most pusillanimous manner, and would have fled from his antagonists if the opportunity had been given him. He never attempted to bite, defending himself with his paws alone. Verdict for the dogs. A few days later, however, another lion was not so gentle, actually carrying one mastiff round the cage in his mouth.

The modern dogs seem to have all the good qualities of their forebears, not presuming on their strength, but behaving in a kindly and tractable manner. For all that, they will "keep the house" as diligently as any "mastie" of bygone days. One could not wish to have more faithful or more vigilant guards. In the show ring or about the house they are imposing on account of their size, and they have not the excitable natures of the smaller dogs. It is still as difficult as ever to get them really sound on their legs, but, when they are, they are uncommonly pleasing.

The late Dr. J. Sidney Turner, who once owned a famous kennel, made some remarks in the *Kennel Encyclopædia* that are as pertinent now as they were twenty years ago: "There is no nobler looking dog, and but few nobler looking animals than a well-proportioned and active mastiff, but there are few more pitiable sights than a crippled giant. What would be thought



MR. H. C. LIDDELL'S BENTON TIMOTHY.

of the handsomest man with an arched back and twisted legs, or the finest headed thoroughbred horse without a sound leg to stand upon? Then, why should the head of a dog atone for all other defects in structure? If mastiffs of the present day do not hold that high place in the mind of the public which they did in the 'eighties it is because the absurd craze for shorter and shorter heads has caused neglect of other characters so that the dog has degenerated into a monstrosity. There are still excellent specimens left, and if careful breeding was carried on, there is no reason

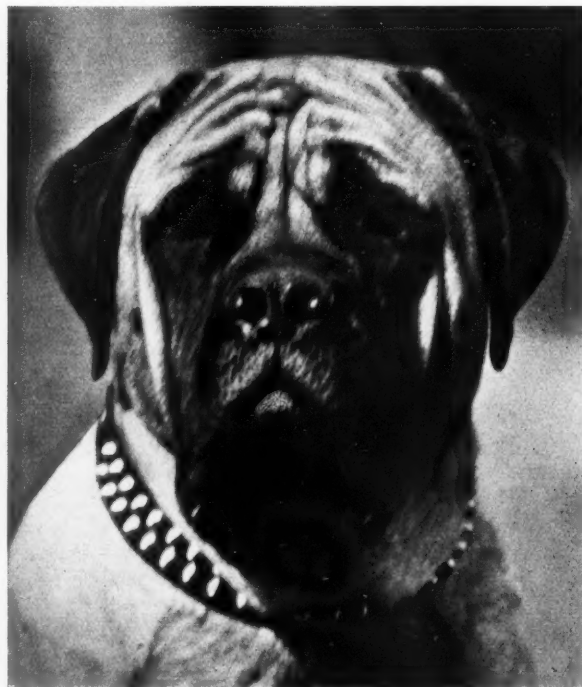
why this noble breed of dog should not regain its former position."

One thing only should satisfy the ambitious breeder who is desirous of improving the race; that is, the "altogether" that most nearly conforms to the ideal of the standard. It is the well balanced, symmetrical, typical dog that should win every time. We want a great head on a great body; not one feature exaggerated at the expense of others. That we are nearer now to this consummation than we have been for a good many years is my profound conviction. Better dogs are to be seen, there are more breeders, and enthusiasm is more apparent; but, for all that, we must be exacting in our criticism, refusing to have anything to do with mediocrity, and insisting upon size and soundness. I have noticed that a good many of the show dogs are singularly straight in hocks. Are we prepared to exercise the self-denial of Dr. Sidney Turner, whose Orlando, fine as he was in most respects, was never bred from because he exhibited this defect? For the sake of comparison, the weight and measurements of Orlando may be given: Height at shoulder, 29ins.; weight, 172lb.; girth of chest, 44ins.; girth of skull, 29½ins.; girth of muzzle, 17½ins.; girth of forearm, 12½ins.; length of skull, 8ins.; length of muzzle, 4ins.; length from nose to rest of tail, 50ins.; length of tail, 21ins. The great Beaufort, though half an inch taller, weighed seven pounds less, and was two inches less in girth of chest. When we remember that a puppy, weighing not more than a pound and a quarter at birth, may attain a weight of 170lb. at a year, we can understand the care that has to be bestowed upon him in order to prevent his legs being deformed by the bulk. As time goes on, perhaps, increasing knowledge about the influence of vitamins upon growth and bone formation may come to our assistance. I am hopeful that it will.

A. CROXTON SMITH.



T. Fall

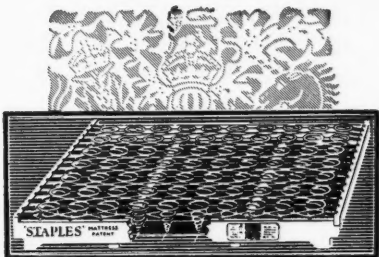


TWO FINE HEADS: JOSEPH OF STUDLAND AND LADY HERE OF HELLINGLY.

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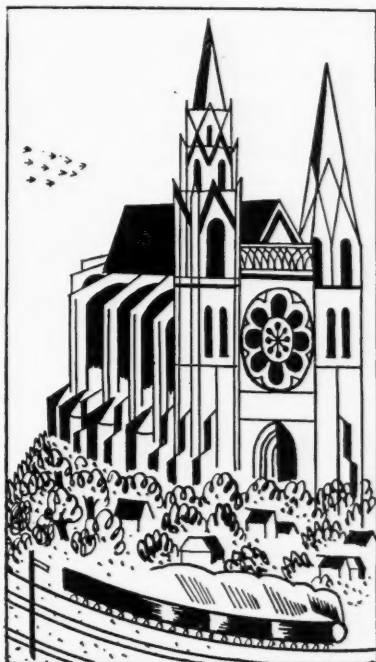


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SOME RECENT VERSE

- The Tower*, by W. B. Yeats. (Macmillan, 6s.)
Black Armour, by Elinor Wylie. (Secker, 5s.)
Festival in Tuscany, by William Force Stead. (Cobden-Sanderson, 5s.)
An English Song and Other Poems, by A. R. U. (Ingpen and Grant, 3s. 6d.)
You and Me, by Paul G raldy. (Philpot, 3s. 6d.)
The Northern Gate, by Isobel Wylie Hutchison. (De La More Press, 2s. 6d.)
Stars and Chimneys, by May I. E. Dolphin. (Fowler Wright, 3s. 6d.)
A Score, A Score and Ten, by G. D. Martineau. (Methuen, 4s. 6d.)
The County Series of Contemporary Poetry. (Fowler Wright, 5s. each.)
The Middlesex Book of Verse. (University of London Press, 4s. 6d.)

GROWING old is not an easy business for any of us, but poets take it more hardly than most. Mr. Yeats, in *The Tower*, has passed from the haunting sweetness of his—

But who could have foretold
That the heart grows old?

to the embittered sadness of—

What shall I do with this absurdity—
O heart, O troubled heart—this caricature,
Decrepit age that has been tied to me
As to a dog's tail?

For that is the poet's peculiar hardship: that he does not know how to grow old in spirit, and yet his body, like other men's, must age. This resentment and obsession of old age harshly pervades *The Tower*, and not even the honours now thick upon the poet can console the man for the accompanying weight of years, for he interprets the matter thus:

Much did I rage when young,
Being by the world oppressed,
But now with flattering tongue
It speeds the parting guest.

When, however, Mr. Yeats can forget that he is no longer young, he slips into the old magic:

I count those feathered balls of soot
The moor-hen guides upon the stream . . .
And turn towards my chamber, caught
In the cold snows of a dream.

Miss Elinor Wylie, in *Black Armour*, is technically brilliant, mentally fastidious and rare; but a haunted, hopeless spirit beats in her verse against the bars of mortality:

The spiritual savage caged
Within my skeleton, raged . . .

She is tortured both by the poet's impulse towards pity and the intellectual person's sense of the uselessness of pity. Her escapes into beauty are magical but fleeting, and her "conclusion of the whole matter" seems to be:

I was, being human, born alone;
I am, being woman, hard beset;
I live by squeezing from a stone
The little nourishment I get.

There is a quiet distinction of thought and expression in Mr. Force Stead's *Festival in Tuscany*. He can make us feel God in the fall of a leaf and give us a new sensation to add to a familiar one, as in his—

Sweet odours from the new-mown hay
Are ghosts of green things flying away.

Notwithstanding the poem of his title, it is the English countryside that evokes the most faithful and loving of his images, as his invocation to a hawthorn bough, and his serene "Autumn Twilight":

Now Thou art brightening the hills around
With clouds for lanterns, lighted from far away.

East and West, and the twain never meeting, are repeatedly the subjects of A. R. U. (A. R. Ubsdell) in *An English Song*, and both subjects reveal an attractive personality. In India he breathes two prayers, each equally necessary:

Grant us the mystic power to understand,
and—

Give us the precious gift to see a joke.

And, from India, his thoughts return to England: to London, but above all to Devon, of which the name sounds in his song like the name of the beloved.

In Mrs. Herbert's translation of Paul G raldy's *Toi et Moi*, we get, for once, that rarity—a translation that reads like an original. Not only is Mrs. Herbert a poet; she is also exactly the right poet to translate this particular book, for her mind is almost uncannily akin to the Frenchman's. In a series of

brilliant, colloquial monologues in verse, the birth, life and death of a passion are set forth; and Mrs. Herbert gets into her translations tenderness and cynicism, ardour and disillusionment: everything, in short, except soul—and for soul there is no room, since this is the history not of a love but of an infatuation.

God, it's humiliating! Such a passion,
such an enchantment, all to come to this.
The old illusion ends in the old fashion.
(Oh, damn the rain, with its derisive hiss!)

From *You and Me* to Miss Isobel Wylie Hutchison is a far cry, for Miss Hutchison has knowledge of that other thing:

I am Love, I am terribly slow,
I require all time to grow,
I am All you will ever know.

Hers is the lyric note, and she is particularly happy in the early morning freshness of her poems about birds and trees, and in the virginal coolness of such a poem as "In the Lane":

Oh! It's a lovely thing to be
A lover or his lass,
And it is lovely to be free
And look and pass.

A gentle, gracious optimism informs Mrs. Dolphin's verses; above the chimneys she always sees the stars. She can touch a homely subject with pathos, as in a cat's "Lament," or with laughter, as in "The Making of History," which records an amusing incident of the Great Strike.

Songs of Sussex, the war, schoolboys, dogs and cricket make up the major portion of Mr. G. D. Martineau's book. His "Songs of the Crease"—of

Eleven good fellows and all well met
In the game that is more than a game—

are likely to be especially popular.

Four more volumes (East Anglia, Middlesex, Sussex and Scotland) have been added to Mr. Fowler Wright's series of county anthologies. Some poems by W. H. Davies, Hilaire Belloc and Clouesley Brereton are included, but the verse of the rank and file cannot be said, on the whole, to rise above the mediocre.

Youth, under the auspices of Sir Benjamin Gott, knocks at the door in *The Middlesex Book of Verse*, which contains contributions from Secondary School scholars between the ages of twelve and seventeen. The efforts are unequal, but the young people who have been wise enough to choose youthful—and for the most part humorous—subjects are often very successful. Of the serious verse, B. J. Miles' "Age" is far and away the best, with its one really fine stanza:

I have grown old with the falling leaves,
With the earth and the leaning moon;
I have loved the wind in the bowed sheaves,
And the river tune.

The collection amply justifies the claim made in the preface, that a child's study of literature can be aided by writing as well as by reading.

V. H. FRIEDLAENDER.

Wintersmoon, by Hugh Walpole. (Macmillan, 7s. 6d.)

IN a dedication to the one living Elizabeth who needs no surname, Mr. Hugh Walpole explains that *Wintersmoon* is the fourth of a series—the series that began with "The Duchess of Wrexhe" and went on to "The Green Mirror" and "The Young Enchanted." Each volume stands alone, but the four together give us the upper-class England of 1900–27, as Mr. Walpole sees it; and the pleasantest thing about the series is that this fourth volume is so easily and ripely the best. Life, it would seem, has been ploughing some new furrow in Mr. Walpole, and ploughing it much more deeply than any previous one; in *Wintersmoon* we are continually being surprised and delighted by profundities, delicacies and humours greater than in any of his former books. The story moves with accomplished mastery; beginning quietly, it gradually quickens its pace into drama and tragedy and ends on a note of beautiful rightness with the ultimate longing of the human spirit concerning life: "To make something out of it before one went, one thing brave, lovely, of good report. . . ." The character drawing is varied and happy, giving Mr. Walpole the opportunity for many a shrewd thrust, such as this concerning Mr. Pomeroy, a clergyman who, at luncheon, had "a great many ladies on every side of him. He was sometimes glad to see a man, a real man, even though, as he always recognised, real men were never quite real men when he was with them." The same observant eye is turned on inanimate objects, and we welcome such neat hits as this: "The Duke hated stations, the noise and racket, and especially he hated Euston, which, with all its business, seemed to have a dead inside." But the most satisfying thing of all is the book's maturity, the sincere, serene philosophy to which Mr. Walpole has attained, and from which no cry of "Copybook!" can frighten him: "Things work out. One worries oneself and tries to make life do the thing that one thinks it ought to do. That's never successful. Life has its own way of dealing with us. I've learnt better now how to be passive. . . . There is something bigger, grander than ourselves, something that we must submit to."

When Wishes were Horses, by Judith Smith. (Sheed and Ward, 6s.)

STORIES about houses are always enthralling, especially in these post-war days of house shortage, when half a house is better than no home and a top-storey flat has, for many, to do instead of some spacious old country house now but a memory. *When Wishes Were Horses* is the story of the building of a house and is the kind of happy, trustful tale we tell ourselves in bed, just to prove that life isn't as hopeless as we thought it two or three hours ago. Wishes are horses, beggars can ride—now what sort of lovely house shall we live in until to-morrow? And someone must own the house. Let's have—"Me!" says Deborah, wan from teaching (uncertificated) and the nagging little privations of "just not enough to live on." But how can Deborah build a house? Let's see . . . a fortune given her by an old friend of her father's. He had borrowed some hundreds from her father and seemed to have lost them: then, in later life, "struck oil." So Deborah's house goes up with all its lovely detail. But, on second thoughts, it is more a novel of friendship than even of building. Deborah, so poor in cash, has three friends as intimate as Job's, but much nicer. Anne, dearest of all, shadowy and wistful, who has to dress so beautifully because she is salaried companion to that Mrs. de Courcy Brown and must be well-turned-out when she takes the Pekes for a walk. And Margaret, the Rector's wife, whose tongue is always running away with her and who, struggling hard to make both ends meet, is convinced that involuntary poverty is a much higher spiritual state than voluntary poverty. And Lady Lois, novelist and farmer, whose novels will insist on selling well, though the first edge of her pleasure in them is taken off by the fact that Deborah refuses to be helped in her poverty days. Four women friends. But each is clear-cut and stands alone. They could be distinguished from one another by their conversation if no names were given. And yet—and yet—isn't Letitia perhaps the best of all? Letitia, the well-to-do sister-in-law—for Deborah's mother had left most of her money to Deborah's prosperous brother, with this world's usual justice. Letitia, with her delicate health and her "rhythmic" soul treatments from her interesting doctor who tunes her in with the Infinite twice a week. There is a love affair, too—but the well trained reviewer does not give these love affairs away any more than the well trained reader looks at the end of a story to see if they do marry. A quiet but satisfying book, with a dignity and charm of its own. Having taken it up, one must read on. Sometimes the writer's very interesting mind breaks through. One wishes it would do so oftener. But that does not strike her, telling her story to herself in bed. Why should people be interested in her thoughts? But a house, now! Curtains of blended peacock blue, green and purple in Deborah's own sitting-room, don't you think? Black furniture in the drawing-room, covered with mauve and grey brocade. And what about a water-garden? I. B.

The Golden Hills, by Clara Viebig. (Bodley Head, 7s. 6d.)

THE vine-covered slopes of the Moselle country have not yet been exploited by the novelist. But in *The Golden Hills* Clara Viebig gives such a captivating picture of this region, and of its simple, tenacious, long-suffering people, that every reader must long to fly there. Maria Bremm, who has grown up in her father's little vineyard, feels youthful longings for romance which flower briefly, and bear fruit in a calm acceptance of her lot as a grower's wife. Through this artless tale flow the beloved waters of the Moselle, and the labour of the vineyards, unceasing toil for a precarious harvest, goes on all the time. The growers, led by a few hotheads, revolt against the unjust taxation which cripples them; but the counsels of the elders prevail, and no blood is shed. Suffering cannot permanently embitter them, because of them it can be said, "Your hills are golden, and your heart, too, is of gold. The sun can never leave you!" This is a truly beautiful and heartening book, mellow as the sunlight, harsh with the clean cruelty of Nature. Simon Bremm moves our hearts when he rejoices over the new crop, and when he despairs over the last cask of wine that the flood has spoilt. Maria, walking on the mountain with her lover, running off to pick flowers in the middle of his proposal, makes us understand the spirit of untouched maidenhood as no Freudian psychologist could hope to understand it. Here are no emotions that do not ring true. Mr. Graham Rawson's translation is so entirely admirable that the resources of language are inadequate to praise it.

Jen, by Mrs. Alfred Wingate. (Lockwood, 10s. 6d.)

IN "A Servant of the Mightiest" there were signs that Mrs. Wingate need not confine herself to a purely historical narrative unless she chose; and now, in *Jen*, she has produced not only a history, but also a very beautiful human document. Her period this time is the three-quarters of a century (1229-98) of the Mongolian Empire that followed the death of the great conqueror, Chingiz. She deals with the life-history of his noble-hearted successor, Kubilai, with the Asiatic journeyings of that family of Venetian merchant princes, the Polos, and with the love story of Marco Polo and the young Mongolian princess, Kokachin, his "lady most beautiful and beguiling," from whom honour kept him apart. Mrs. Wingate, writing with distinction and restrained passion, makes of this last a thing of starry loveliness, a true illustration of the *Jen* of the title, which is a compound Chinese word signifying "the right relationship of man to his fellows. Man cannot live alone. He is responsible and also dependent. Jen comprises his duty and his immortality. It is sacrifice and it is self-realisation." This book is obviously as careful and accurate a piece of historical work as "A Servant of the Mightiest"; artistically, it is a great advance on the earlier book.

Chinese Art. One hundred plates in colour. (Benn Bros., 30s.)

MESSRS. BENN'S have produced here a picture-book containing the majority of the coloured plates in their series of monographs on Chinese art, combined in one volume and introduced by a sketch of Chinese art history, written by Mr. R. L. Hobson, the Head of the Department of Ceramics at the British Museum. The plates are admirably reproduced and the whole effect is charming, but one begins to wonder if this latest venture is not a sign of desperation, because it is surely very unwise, if one expects the public to buy any expensive monographs in the future, to let them see that cheap editions of all the best plates will later be available at a much reduced price. The Introduction is admirable, as might be expected from such a well known authority, but a plea must be put in for the productions of the eighteenth century, which are classified by the author as "at their

best purely imitative, at their worst hardly worth mentioning." To mention only a single point, the invention of the famille-rose enamel, even if one considers it as having taken place in the reign of Kang-hsi, is an event of which the eighteenth century may be proud, and it is a little hard if with the swing of the pendulum we are not to be allowed to admire beauty, which is mainly decorative, even though it is allied to perfect craftsmanship. The plates have been put together from the books in a rather haphazard way, presumably by some other hand than Mr. Hobson's, in particular the section devoted to the Ming porcelain being conspicuous for its illogical sequence. One jumps from "fifteenth century" to "late Ming," and back again; surely a chronological sequence within the limits of each group of material is the only possible arrangement. There are one or two minor blemishes in the descriptions. A bowl "with Mohammedan blue and green enamel decoration" is ambiguous to the lay-reader—the word underglaze must be inserted before blue—and it is time the legend of the famous jade toad was laid. It cannot be as early as Hsia or Shang and, indeed, must be Sung or Ming; also, it has been in Mr. Oscar Raphael's collection for some time. Apart from such minor errors as these, the book is charming.

The Silent Force, by T. Morris Longstreth. (Phillip Allan, 15s.)

HERE are the annals of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, told by a mere outsider, a civilian, American at that. Because we are a Silent Force, and have not washed our linen in public, or divulged our private family affairs, the brethren now serving and the veterans retired hoped we were not found out, and our reputation was safe. And yet we cannot, with any show of reason, resent this book. It is quite free from nauseating praise, the errors are few and slight, the survey is comprehensive, the judgment just, the narrative racy. In fact, it is a jolly good book, and what one really resents is the fact that no one member of the Force has served throughout the fifty-four years of its existence, or been able to see the whole of the game as this outsider sees it. Old Homer would have written this epic in heroic verse, and bored the schoolboys of succeeding ages; but his narrative of the Trojan War had no such theme as this. It matters nothing which side won Ilium, but it is of infinite consequence to mankind that this little regiment tamed wild Canada, founding an Empire larger than the Roman, destined, perhaps, to be greater even than that of the Greeks. No human mind can see the limits of Canada's future. Bloodshed must be a very fine and appealing thing, but of that mankind has seen of late a deal too much. Not one of the Mounted Police leaders ever killed a man. They only told the truth and played the game, set an example and inspired valour. Bloodshed could not in half a century have conquered a wilderness larger than Europe and filled it with unarmed, prosperous, rapidly growing settlements. It is better, after all, that the Silent Force should leave the enthralling story to be told by a mere civilian, an alien, an outsider. And he has done it well.

The Great Days of Sail, by A. Shewan. (Heath Cranton, 10s. 6d.)

DURING the past three or four years there has been a crop of books of the sea, and especially of the sailing ship, which, if heavy, has been decidedly mixed. So many of these books seem to be the work either of sailor men who cannot write or of writing gentlemen who cannot sail, and while the first have produced records undoubtedly authoritative and the second have managed books quite readable, the record of the sailing ship that satisfies both these desiderata has remained regrettably scanty. *The Great Days of Sail* has, as its author, Andrew Shewan, who enjoyed the rare distinction of becoming master of a first-class clipper at the age of twenty-three and, as its editor, Rex Clements. It is, therefore, both authoritative and readable, while the appeal of its subject, the clipper ships in their heyday, is very wide indeed. Mr. Shewan avoids the snare of trying to make his chronicle attractive and comprehensive by writing of things beyond his personal experience; he has little to say of terrific gales through which his ship barely escaped, though there is plenty of rough weather in his pages, but he tells of how "life at Blackwall in the 'sixties ran colourfully," and of how the clippers in Chinese waters had to guard against the coolies out to thieve the copper off the bottoms as they lay at anchor—afloat, of course. The chapter on sea shanties is particularly useful, coming, as it does, at a time when so many queer ideas on the subject are being broadcast, but best of all in the book is probably the excellent and unbiased discussion on the relative merits of the famous clippers, and the stories of some of their great races. Who can read without a thrill of those wonderful races sailed over sixteen thousand miles of ocean to be won by minutes, while every one of three or four competitors would enter the Thames from Canton on the same tide?

Seamarks and Landmarks, by Surgeon-Captain O. W. Andrews, C.B.E., R.N. (Benn, 18s.)

A NAVAL career, which began in 1889 and ended in 1918, has provided the author of *Seamarks and Landmarks* with something worth writing about, and it is certain that his book, absorbing as it will be for naval men—their sweethearts and wives—will not, by any means, find its public restricted to them. Captain Andrews has seen sport, service and society of all kinds in all sorts of places and under many and various conditions; he has something interesting to tell on matters as far asunder as New Caledonia and the praying mantis, as the risks of the copra-maker's calling and the etiquette—or lack of etiquette—to be observed on "Q" boats. He is full of good stories, serious or humorous or compact of both, as in the case of the naval captain who brought down the Zeppelin at the Nore and, in order to evade censorship rules, wrote to a friend suggesting that he should read the last verse of Hymn 224 A. and M.:

"O happy band of pilgrims
Look upward to the skies
Where such a light affliction
Shall win so great a prize."

His chapters dealing with the Great War are extraordinarily interesting.

A SELECTION FOR THE LIBRARY LIST.

GENTLEMAN JOHNNY BURGONNE, by F. J. Huddleston (Cape, 12s. 6d.). A BOOK OF WORDS, by Rudyard Kipling (Macmillan, 7s. 6d.); STALKY'S REMINISCENCES, by Major-General Dunsterville, C.B. (Cape, 7s. 6d.); THE VOYAGES AND CRUISES OF COMMODORE WALKER, "Seafarers' Library" (Cassell, 10s. 6d.). FICTION.—ASHENDEN, by W. Somerset Maugham (Heinemann, 7s. 6d.); THE MADNESS OF MONTY, by Robert Keable (Nisbet, 7s. 6d.); THE BUILDER, by Flora Annie Steel (Lane, 7s. 6d.); SHORT TURNS, by Barry Benfield (Allen and Unwin, 7s. 6d.); THE TRIALS OF TORSY, by A. P. Herbert (Benn, 6s.).

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THE GRAND MILITARY MEETING

A FOREIGNER'S IDEAS ABOUT THE TOTALISATOR.

WHATEVER the precise cause, it remains a fact that Gold day at last week's Grand Military Meeting at Sandown Park was scarcely the big affair it usually is. No one would dream of not describing it as a success, but, after all, success is a comparative matter. One has been used at Sandown to big successes. Perhaps the weather, which was bad, had something to do with a reduced attendance. Someone hinted at "mechanisation." I am not inclined to agree. The disappearance of military units associated with the horse is not going to diminish the attractions, social and speculative, of this annual celebration at Sandown Park. We know from experience that the presence of the King and Queen immensely increases the size of such a gathering. Their Majesties were absent last week, and as a result there was a much smaller attendance than usual on what is generally regarded as the big day of the meeting.

There were twelve starters for the Gold Cup, which is a three-mile steeplechase of just over three miles. The owners bidding for the trophy (they, like the riders, had to be on the active list, or, alternatively, on the probationary list) were drawn from the Gunners, the Welsh Guards, 17th/21st Lancers, the Royal Army Veterinary Corps, 12th Lancers, 14th/20th Hussars, Life Guards, 16th/5th Lancers and the Royal Air Force. The latter took two chances, but they were not enough. Mr. P. S. Akroyd took the only chance for the Welsh Guards, and it was enough. His winner, Dash o'White, was ridden for him by Major R. L. McCreery. Second was Royal Sport, owned and ridden by Mr. Geoffrey Poole of the 14th/20th Hussars, and the third was Captain Gossage of the 17th/21st Lancers on his own horse, Donegal. He won the Gold Cup a year ago on Scotch Eagle.

The winner was favourite, which fact vastly rejoiced most people present. Apart from that he was undoubtedly the best horse in the race, for he was always in a nice position (especially at the finish, of course) and he was ready to come away and go to the head immediately the call was made on him. I should say that Mr. Akroyd bought the horse with this race specially in view. Plans do not always work out so well in racing. Dash o'White is by The White Knight, a horse that was a great stayer, as his Gold Cup history at Ascot indicates.

On the whole they were far from being a high-class dozen that competed. For that matter one should not look for high class. After all, these horses are the property of serving soldiers, and though some of the owners may have considerable private wealth, one would rather see the honours of this race within reasonable reach of the soldier-sportsman of moderate means.

Major McCreery was not only on the best horse in the field, but many would vote him the best rider; at least it would not be easy to name one better. A few seasons ago he won the Gold Cup on his own mare, Annie's Darling. I fancy, without looking back on the records, that Colonel Anthony's Clashing Arms was a hot favourite that year, but that horse could never properly get three miles, in addition to which he was never an amateur's horse. Clashing Arms, by the way, carried colours for the last time on the concluding day of the meeting last week. He broke a leg while competing (with his owner up) in the Grand Military Handicap 'Chase, and had to be destroyed.

A SUPER-HUNTER.

A notable winner at the meeting was Tiger, a brown gelding by the well bred St. Martin, owned and admirably ridden by Mr. C. B. Harvey of the 10th Hussars. This horse was eligible for the Maiden Hunters' Steeplechase of three miles because he had never won a 'chase or flat race, and, in addition, had been regularly hunted. He must, in fact, be something of a super-hunter, for not only did he have it all his own way in the race on the first day, but twenty-four hours later he was out again to win the Tally Ho Hunters' Steeplechase, also a three-mile affair. This he did notwithstanding a very bad mistake which looked certain to stop him. His owner, however, gave him plenty of time to recover, and without forcing, the horse gradually overhauled his opponents and made himself the most popular winner at the meeting.

Of the few open races decided during the two days much the most important was the hurdle race for the Imperial Cup. Attached to it was a stake of £1,000. Here there was a field of sixteen with a short-priced favourite in Sir Malcolm McAlpine's Hercules, a bay horse by Son in Law, for which the owner had paid a fairly big price when he was sold out of Reggie Day's stable. A furlong or two from home he seemed to be making the effort which would justify the betting. But before he reached the last flight of hurdles one realised that he would not win. His measure had been taken by Mrs. George Drummond's Royal Falcon, whose success was probably another case of winning "according to plan."

Royal Falcon was bred at the National Stud, being by White Eagle from Queen Mother. In addition to his natural hurdling ability, he had rather better class than others. Class, you see, tells under these rules as in flat racing. The lightly weighted chestnut gelding Parson's Well, by Abbot's Trace,

was second. All three placed horses, it will be noticed, are extremely well bred.

Just a few words here about the Grand National. Since I last wrote Sprig impressed me a lot at Sandown Park when a very good second to Spear o'War in a three-mile 'chase. He is going to be hard to beat, and probably he has never been as well as he is now. He will be in his element if the ground be heavy. There are lots I would like to back—Bovril III, Bright's Boy, Master Billie, Trump Card and Amberwave, for example. One might, indeed, back half a dozen in a field of fifty and fail to have one in the first three. My choice, therefore, would have to be narrowed down to Sprig and Master Billie for I am satisfied both will be well ridden.

THE TOTALISATOR IN FRANCE.

The subject of the Totalisator is discussed at some length in a letter to me by a reader of COUNTRY LIFE on the Continent. I know he has intimate knowledge of racing in a number of countries in Europe, and I have thought it might not be without interest to make the following extracts from his letter:

"I always follow with interest your weekly contributions to COUNTRY LIFE, and I see with pleasure that you are very far from sharing the general optimism in regard to the Tote in England. I am entirely with you when you wonder from where all the promised showers of gold will come. In my humble belief the fundamental mistake of the optimists is that they are hypnotised by the so-called example of the Parisian Turf. Now, the conditions there are absolutely different. Training is centralised in two places within easy reach, by van-driving, of every racecourse around Paris. These racecourses are of easy and cheap access for the public, and, moreover, they have the blessed Sunday further to inflate the *cagnote*. While every expense of the owner in France has gone up since the war, the stakes have not gone up at all in the same proportion. This is especially the case at the jumping meetings, and the result is (apart from a very few races) a very poor class of horses competing.

"Now in England there are dozens of training places and racecourses scattered all over the country. The expenses and the inconvenience of travelling horses are very great in consequence. This also applies to the public. Hence the immense majority of stay-at-home backers, who can only bet at starting price. I do not see how this settled order of things would change just because of the introduction of the Tote. I presume the starting price firms would still carry on business, operating either at Tote S.P. or bookmakers' S.P., or both. A few more modern and, possibly, more comfortable grand stands will not attract many more people, in my opinion, because the cost of getting to them will be the same. In France the racing man, if he chooses, can attend to business in the morning and lunch comfortably before leaving for the course. In England there is no possibility of doing so.

"There is the fallacy and mirage of the very long prices which the Tote declares from time to time. People (the optimists) do not realise that when this happens there are practically no stakes on the winner. Therefore, in such cases it can be of no interest or profit at all to the average backer. Had there been more on the winner, obviously, the return would have been smaller. No; the question only begins to be interesting when it is the case of a well backed horse that is not favourite, and I may add that a favourite at the Tote is generally at shorter odds than with the bookmakers. Let us say that such a winner has been returned at 7 to 1. Well, what has happened? With the bookmaker the horse may have been backed down from 20 to 1 to 6 to 1. Therefore the average the punter would have received would have been 13 to 1. Many would have received more and, therefore, been in a position to hedge at an enormous advantage.

"Hedging with the Tote disappears. Also the owners and trainers who have all the trouble and the expense have to take the same odds as the general public, which to my mind is unfair. At Ostend, betting is on the Tote and with bookmakers, but the latter get the bulk of the business, especially the big business. The ideal way, as in Belgium, is for bookmakers to bet with displayed lists. It makes for competition among them and the backer can see the moves in the market. Such bookmakers pay a good tax to the racecourses for permission to bet at all."

I have not much comment to make on this letter. The House of Commons, in broad principle, has approved the establishment of the Tote for English racecourses. There may be certain conditions and safeguards insisted on, and quite properly, too, when the State is granting a monopoly, but the fact remains that the principle has been conceded. Those who favour it argue, as everyone knows, that its introduction will cheapen admission, increase stakes and reduce entry fees. We shall see. I still foresee big difficulties ahead. I cannot see how the great crowds are going to be attracted to the racecourses, and without a great volume of betting where are the big dividends for this and that coming from?

PHILIPPOS.

A LIFETIME'S RAMBLES AFTER RARE PLANTS

BY J. A. ERSKINE STUART.

Thank God for the Green Earth.

—LINNÆUS.

AT three periods of my life, I have been privileged to reside in a rich botanical district. On the old red sandstone in Berwickshire, the flora was varied and included many rarities. Edinburgh, during school and college days, with its volcanic rocks afforded a rich field; and finally, in my days of retirement (1920-26), I have enjoyed the luxuriant plant display on the Permian limestone in South Yorkshire. The bulk of my life, however, was spent on the West Yorkshire coal measures, a most unproductive field for the botanist. Even there, I found plants of rarity, perhaps few in number, but still of great interest.

My first peep at the beauties of fern life was in 1865, when a visit to the Pease Dean on the Berwickshire coast afforded a splendid view of the hart's-tongue with fronds often 2ft. long and forked, also magnificent plants of the English maidenhair fern (*Asplenium trichomanes*). Such specimens cannot be seen to-day. The picnicker and fern fiend have rooted out those giants of sixty years ago. One of our party nearly lost his life on the Pease Dean cliffs, fern-hunting, missing his footing and rolling down into the bed of the stream. Luckily, he came broadside on against a fallen tree, which most certainly saved him from fracturing his skull on the rocks of the burnside. A rare prickly fern (*Polystichum angulare*) also was found on this occasion. To-day, the Pease Dean is a poor ghost of what it was prior to the Great War. Tree-felling has robbed it of its beauty, for at least a generation, especially in the upper part of the valley.

In 1873, a botanical find in Berwickshire has stamped itself on my memory. A party consisting of my father, Dr. P. W. MacLagan, my brother and I, visited Langton Lees Dean to try to find the *Saxifraga Hirculus* which originally was discovered there by the Rev. Thomas Brown, D.D., of the Free Dean Church, Edinburgh, whose father was the Pre-Disruption Minister of Langton. It was a beautiful sunny day in August, and the moor was covered with acres of the creamy blossoms of the wild yellow pansy (*Viola lutea*). The saxifrage we found in all its star-like beauty in the numerous sheep-drains. Dr. Brown was one of the original members of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club formed in 1831, and, at its Jubilee in 1881, he was elected President. In the course of his address he mentioned that the rare *Vicia Orobus* was found in 1831, but was now (1881) reported to be extinct in the Houndwood Woods, adjoining the Great North Road. However, I and a botanical friend, walking on the Great North Road at Houndwood in 1885, rediscovered it within five minutes after entering the wood, in the full glory of

its lurid purple flowers. A similar piece of luck attended me when, as a schoolboy, I discovered the bird's-nest orchid (*Neottia nidus-avis*) on the banks of the Almond at Craigiehall on the Ferry Road. My brother and I walked right to the spot, and found the parasite, with its withered beech-leaf colour—a plant



GENANTHE CROCATA: SEASHORE, BRODICK ARRAN.

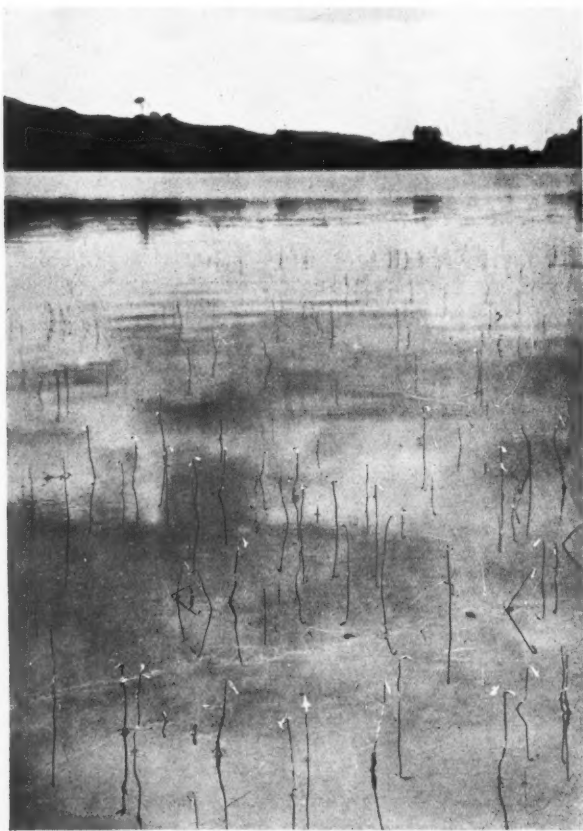
by no means conspicuous. In my student days, I also gathered this rarity on the Avon at Linlithgow.

During my two summer sessions at botany lectures, under Professor Balfour, I did a considerable amount of field work, generally within twenty miles of Edinburgh. The lectures were in the Botanic Gardens, a charming spot, "where the foliage of the luxuriant trees, which peeped in at its windows, served as window-blinds, and singing birds took the place of the college bell" (George Wilson's "Life of Ed. Forbes"). The rarities found at the various excursions as follows: Oak fern (*Polypodium Dryopteris*) at Roslin, oyster-plant (*Mertensia maritima*) at Elie, mealy primrose (*Primula farinosa*) at West Linton, shepherd's needle (*Scandix Pecten-Veneris*) at Gullane Links, *Listera cordata* (lesser twayblade) and the filmy fern (*Hymenophyllum Wilsonii*) at the West Lomond Hills, *Asplenium marinum* and bearberry (*Arctostaphylos Uva-ursi*) at Isle of Arran and Holy Isle. During this period I also gathered *Asplenium septentrionale* and *Lychnis vespertina* on Samson's Ribs, in the King's Park, and also the *Asplenium marinum*, in the caves at Lamberton, Berwickshire.

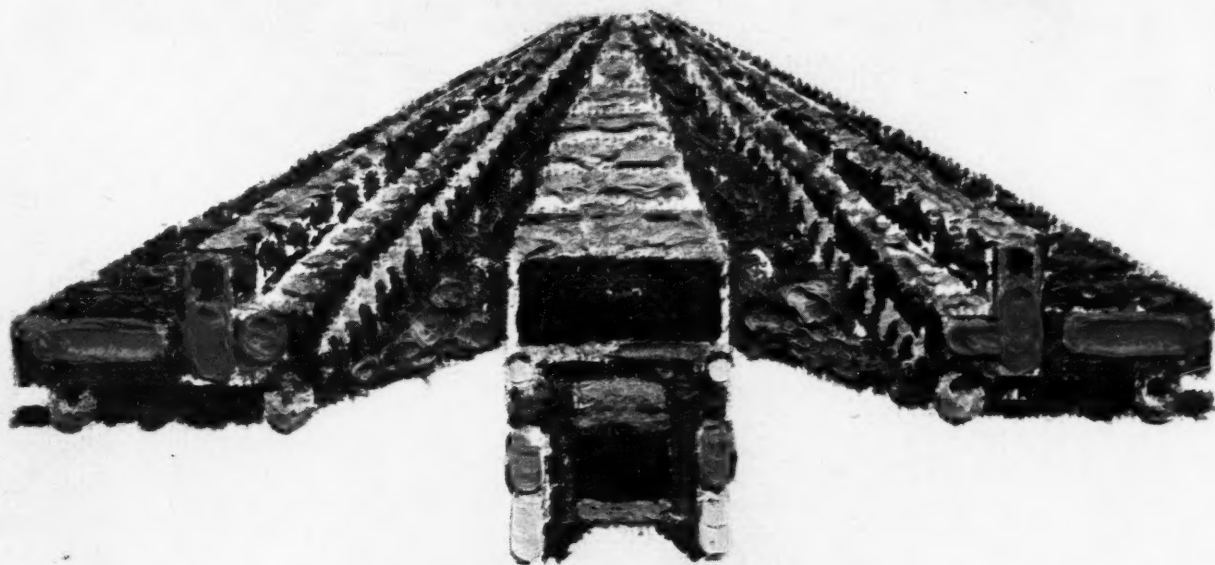
A very rare plant I have seen on the north bank of the Whitadder, near its mouth, is the wild everlasting pea (*Lathyrus sylvestris*). Its flower is smaller in size and of a duller colour than the garden variety.

In or about 1869, my father rediscovered a great rarity in the *Linnæa borealis*, the favourite flower of the great Swedish botanist. This plant is supposed to have been brought from the Continent attached to the roots or soil of young fir plants. It was at Mellerstam Woods, Berwickshire, where, as he described the find, he literally walked into acres of the *Linnæa*, with which also luxuriated the lesser twayblade (*Listera cordata*), and the *Goodyera repens*, called after the botanist, Goodyer.

My stay on the West Yorkshire coal measures did not add much to my botanical stores, but, even here, rare gems turned up. In my garden, the European caterpillar vetch (*Scorpiurus villosus*) was discovered, believed to have been sown from mill waste used as manure. The pods are exactly like a caterpillar in shape. In an old lane near my house, black bryony luxuriated, also the moonwort and adder's-tongue ferns, as well as three species of violets (*V. canina*, *V. sylvatica* and *V. hirta*). Foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*) was also found, as well as the hart's-tongue fern (*Scolopendrium vulgare*). Strange to say, a blackberry or bramble (*Rubus podophyllus*) new to West Yorkshire was found in a wood, smoke-stained by a neighbouring colliery. It is surprising how, even in densely populated districts such as this, rare birds, like the kingfisher and cuckoo, are found, after many years of air contamination by smoke and chemical vapours.



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GERMAN ART IN DÜSSELDORF

MAY TO OCTOBER, 1928



View of Rhinehall (Planetarium)

DÜSSELDORF—"the model city on the Rhine," as an English writer called it—is arranging a great Exhibition from May to October this year, where the best contemporary German artists (painters, designers, sculptors and architects) will exhibit their work. At the same time as the finest sportsmen of the world will be striving to win the highest awards in the Olympic Games at Amsterdam, German artists will be struggling for the championship in the Olympia of Art at Düsseldorf.

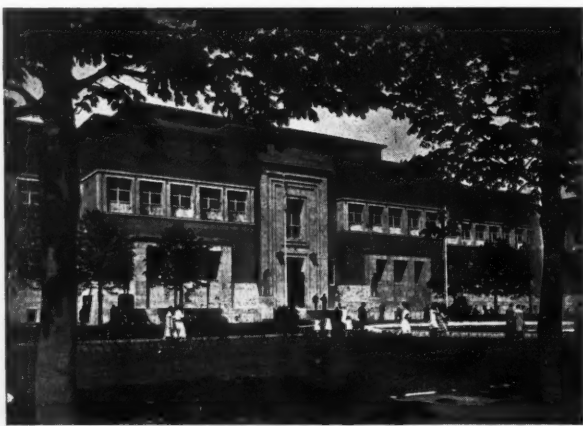
This Exhibition will be held in the buildings which were erected on the occasion of the world-famous Exhibition of 1926. The urge towards the future—the strongest element in the young Düsseldorf—can be strongly felt in these buildings, which proclaim a new style not only in their outward form, but also in their internal construction and decoration, and they give evidence that Düsseldorf, long ago a renowned city of exhibitions, has again become so since 1926.

Those who have only seen the Rhineland of the past—its castles, cathedrals and vine-clad shores—know only half the spirit of this storied province. The greatest and most vigorous industrial territory in Germany lies along the banks of the Lower Rhine, and here the Rhineland of to-day lives and works in a dynamic atmosphere of a thousand different modern activities. Düsseldorf is the purest

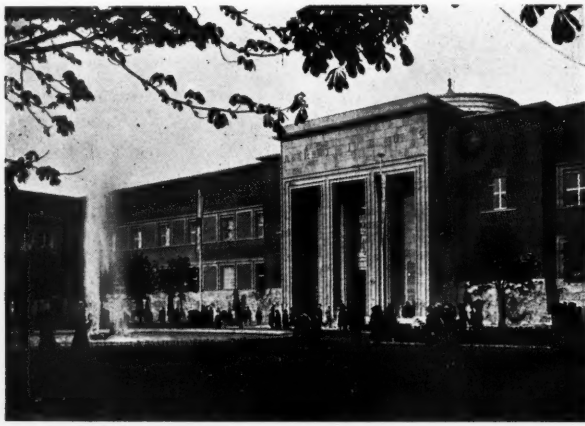
significance and power has been a rapid one, stands the Old Town—a little island on the shores of which we find the Academy of Arts with its interesting recollections of Cornelius and Schadow, Freuerbach and Rethel, Bocklin and Achenbach, etc. The Municipal Theatre there is full of memories of Immermann, Grabbe, Mendelssohn, Bartholdy, Robert Schumann and Brahms; and in the ancient market-place stands the famous equestrian statue of Jan Wellem by Grupello. The emerald "patina" which covers the bronze rider and his steed speaks of a far-off century, in which the little court-town seemed about to become for the first time a centre of European events—but was arrested in its development. The monument of the Duke is still the central point of the Old Town with its narrow streets and its tall leaning Lambertus Tower.

It was in the shadows of these old streets that Heinrich Heine grew up, and in far-off Paris he still thought constantly of his former home and wrote longingly about it.

Düsseldorf is situated in the middle of a densely populated district with a highly developed transport system. Excellent railway connections link it easily with every important town in Europe. It can be reached in a few hours from Brussels and Amsterdam, in a day or a night from London, and it is less than a day's journey from



Municipal Art Gallery.



Entrance to the Art Palace.

expression of this present-day Rhineland—and the most beautiful; a lovely town of art and gardens, a city of iron and steel and great commercial undertakings, of dignified exhibitions and modern traffic, and an elegant centre of cultured society and leisured diversions. No one who visits the province of the Rhineland can afford to pass this beautiful city by.

In the centre of young and lusty Düsseldorf, whose rise to

Paris or Switzerland. Cologne and Bonn are only a matter of minutes away. Nobody who proposes to visit Germany this year—or, indeed, any part of Europe—should fail to include Düsseldorf in their plans, for the town itself, as well as this great and quite unique Exhibition of current German Art which begins in May, are too fine to be missed by any appreciative traveller of discrimination and taste.



DROSERA INTERMEDIA: MASSIVE PLANT
GROWING BY LOCHSIDE, ROSS-SHIRE.



PARIS QUADRIFOLIA: WHARRY GLEN,
BRIDGE OF ALLAN.



SEDUM ANGLICUM IN FLOWER: NORTH
INVERNESS-SHIRE.

A holiday botanical raid, in 1885, yielded from Newham Bog, about fifteen miles south of Berwick-upon-Tweed, two fine plants in great abundance, *viz.*, the round-leaved wintergreen (*Pyrola rotundifolia*) and the bog helleborine (*Epipactis palustris*). It was on this occasion that the rediscovery of the *Vicia Orobos* on the Great North Road took place. It had not been seen by botanists there for over fifty years.

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Nature never did betray the heart that loved Her.



HABERNARIA BIFOLIA: ARRAN.



DIPSACUS SYLVESTRIS: FIFESHIRE.



ORCHIS INCARNATA: BRODICK, ARRAN

GERMAN ART IN DÜSSELDORF

MAY TO OCTOBER, 1928



View of Rhinehall (Planetarium)

DÜSSELDORF—"the model city on the Rhine," as an English writer called it—is arranging a great Exhibition from May to October this year, where the best contemporary German artists (painters, designers, sculptors and architects) will exhibit their work. At the same time as the finest sportsmen of the world will be striving to win the highest awards in the Olympic Games at Amsterdam, German artists will be struggling for the championship in the Olympia of Art at Düsseldorf.

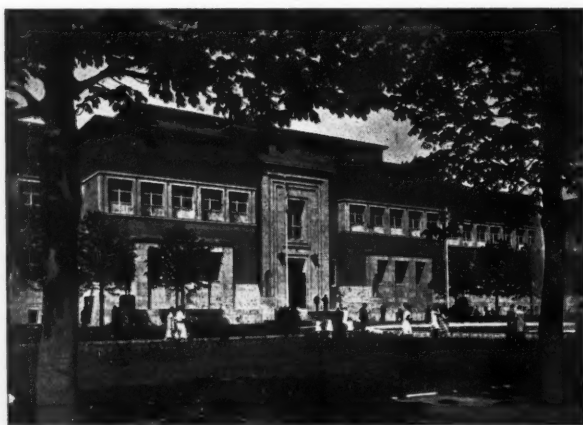
This Exhibition will be held in the buildings which were erected on the occasion of the world-famous Exhibition of 1926. The urge towards the future—the strongest element in the young Düsseldorf—can be strongly felt in these buildings, which proclaim a new style not only in their outward form, but also in their internal construction and decoration, and they give evidence that Düsseldorf, long ago a renowned city of exhibitions, has again become so since 1926.

Those who have only seen the Rhineland of the past—its castles, cathedrals and vine-clad shores—know only half the spirit of this storied province. The greatest and most vigorous industrial territory in Germany lies along the banks of the Lower Rhine, and here the Rhineland of to-day lives and works in a dynamic atmosphere of a thousand different modern activities. Düsseldorf is the purest

significance and power has been a rapid one, stands the Old Town—a little island on the shores of which we find the Academy of Arts with its interesting recollections of Cornelius and Schadow, Freuerbach and Rethel, Bocklin and Achenbach, etc. The Municipal Theatre there is full of memories of Immermann, Grabbe, Mendelssohn, Bartholdy, Robert Schumann and Brahms; and in the ancient market-place stands the famous equestrian statue of Jan Wellem by Grupello. The emerald "patina" which covers the bronze rider and his steed speaks of a far-off century, in which the little court-town seemed about to become for the first time a centre of European events—but was arrested in its development. The monument of the Duke is still the central point of the Old Town with its narrow streets and its tall leaning Lambertus Tower.

It was in the shadows of these old streets that Heinrich Heine grew up, and in far-off Paris he still thought constantly of his former home and wrote longingly about it.

Düsseldorf is situated in the middle of a densely populated district with a highly developed transport system. Excellent railway connections link it easily with every important town in Europe. It can be reached in a few hours from Brussels and Amsterdam, in a day or a night from London, and it is less than a day's journey from



Municipal Art Gallery.



Entrance to the Art Palace.

expression of this present-day Rhineland—and the most beautiful; a lovely town of art and gardens, a city of iron and steel and great commercial undertakings, of dignified exhibitions and modern traffic, and an elegant centre of cultured society and leisured diversions. No one who visits the province of the Rhineland can afford to pass this beautiful city by.

In the centre of young and lusty Düsseldorf, whose rise to

Paris or Switzerland. Cologne and Bonn are only a matter of minutes away. Nobody who proposes to visit Germany this year—or, indeed, any part of Europe—should fail to include Düsseldorf in their plans, for the town itself, as well as this great and quite unique Exhibition of current German Art which begins in May, are too fine to be missed by any appreciative traveller of discrimination and taste.



DROSER A INTERMEDIA : MASSIVE PLANT
GROWING BY LOCHSIDE, ROSS-SHIRE.

PARIS QUADRIFOLIA : WHARRY GLEN,
BRIDGE OF ALLAN.

SEDUM ANGLICUM IN FLOWER : NORTH
INVERNESS-SHIRE.

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CORRESPONDENCE

"SHEPHERD."

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Does my old friend who answered to this name still live, I wonder? In such case he must be eighty at the least. He came to my home county from the Cotswolds, and had charge of a fine flock from his own native hills. He was the highest paid of all the workers on the farm, the bailiff not excepted. Seventeen shillings was his weekly wage, less, I think, a shilling or so for a cottage. In addition, there were perquisites galore; pay for his help in harvesting both hay and corn; so much for each lamb reared and each sheep shorn; pay for the lambs' tails, which his master had to purchase from him if he took a fancy for a dish; besides odd shillings and half-crowns for skilful "deals" at local sales. Lambing, as your short article suggests, involved hard work and many sleepless nights; but "Shepherd" did not grudge it, for his heart was in his work. He was allowed a cask of ale and a bottle of whisky as a solace in the lambing season, and his cries would have reached Heaven if these had not been forthcoming; yet he was a most abstemious man. The shearing of a sheep would take him little under half an hour, but the finished article was something "for to admire and for to see," for "Shepherd" worked for the result and not for speed. In a few weeks from now I hope to do a little shearing on my own account, turning the wheel of the machine while a young Shropshire cousin "clips" his flock. Five or six minutes is about his time to finish off a sheep. He learnt to use the hand-shears at the age of ten, and tells me that his having done so is a disability to-day, those once accustomed to the old-fashioned method never attaining perfect ease with the machine. "Shepherd" had a poor opinion of most local rivals at his work. I once alluded to a neighbouring farm, and asked him if he knew the shepherd's name. "Shepherd!" he echoed, with a look of infinite contempt in his blue eyes; "there bain't no shepherd there; 'tis Joe Davis as do aim to look arter the ship."—ARTHUR O. COOKE.

BARRINGTON BRASSES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—In South Petherton Church are several brasses connected with the Daubenys of Barrington Court, which supplement my account of the building, and a group of monuments to other families that are of intrinsic interest. The fine double brass commemorates Sir Giles Daubeny, who held Barrington from 1416 till his death in 1446 and fought through the Agincourt campaign, and his first wife, Joan, the daughter of Sir Philip Darcy of Knaith. The brass is perfectly preserved, and beautifully illustrates the lady's costume of the period, even her very miniature lap-dog, beside it is a smaller brass to Sir Giles' second



SIR GILES AND HIS LADY.

wife, Mary Leke of Cotham. The first Lady Daubeny died about 1435, and Sir Giles seems not to have concerned himself much with her, nor with a third wife, when it came to ordaining his monument. His second lady died in 1443, the third marrying again after his death. Of the other monuments in the church, one of the most delightful is that to William Sandys, died 1679, if only for its epitaph, apparently composed by the widow. Sandys did—

"... out of Conscience justly taxes pay.
Rebellion he did openly abhor
Though guiled with the name of Civil
war.
Rome's Impositions and Scotch Covenant
He did dislike, and therefore was no Saint."
This engaging modesty is supplemented farther on:

"Seldome or never from his word he
swerv'd
But some will say that he was pashionate,
And would too quickly love and hate;
Others, he would too plainly tell
His mind, and that some took not well;
It is confess'd; they both are in right,
He neither was a fool, nor Hipocrite."

Mrs. Sandys' discriminating praise rings true. We visualise a man with as many failings as



WILLIAM SANDYS' EPITAPH.

virtues, whom even after this interval it is possible to love. In the picture, at the bottom, of the silent harpsichord and fiddle, his widow's grief is more eloquently, if mutely, expressed.—CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.

"THE BUTCHER BIRD—RIGHTLY SO CALLED."

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The red-backed shrike, or butcher bird, as to which Mr. Sheldon wrote an interesting letter last week, is not only the commonest of its species as a summer resident, but is the only regular breeder in England. Once a pair are established in a locality and escape the attention of ornithologists, they may be looked for each spring in the same place, and add to the charm of waiting and watching for the return of one's migrant friends. An additional charm is created by the fact that they rest in or about the same spot year after year, usually selecting a thicket of blackthorn or dense overgrown bramble clump in which to build their somewhat large and clumsy nest, which, however, is often neatly lined inside with hair or fibre. A nest found on the slopes of Mount Carmel in Palestine was entirely lined with interwoven camel hair—a work of art—and contained eight eggs, an unusual number—the eggs varying much in colour in the same nest. The male shrike is fond of sitting on a telegraph wire on the roadside, while the hen is sitting on the nest—usually late on in May or in early June. Their habit of attaching beetles or even small birds to sharp spike thorns is a strange, but distinctive habit of the shrike family, and it must be assumed is done with food surplus at the moment, but, like the emergency ration, not drawn upon if fresh is obtainable. Two years ago a pair of red-back shrikes had quite a respectable store of food on the long spikes of a blackthorn tree, but drew very little on it, and it remained there late in the autumn. At one time red-backed shrike were common in Kent on the edge of marshes, nesting freely in old thorns and easy to find; but the senseless method of taking many clutches in one locality has diminished them, and where ten or fourteen nests could be seen in 1911, it takes a long time to find even one in 1924. As your correspondent points out, the red-backed shrike lives up to its reputation as a "butcher bird," and no small young bird comes amiss, especially those found easiest in the marshes or commons or rough meadows, such as pipits, chaffinches, linnets and occasionally young and newly hatched game birds as well as insects and beetles.—M. PORTAL.

ANOTHER SMITHY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—A propos your photograph in COUNTRY LIFE of March 24th showing a smithy in Stirlingshire, I send you another picture of a smithy which I hope you may like to see.—G. C. APPELYARD.



"THE SMITH A MIGHTY MAN IS HE."



An old William and Mary DAY BED.

(On the right)
Old Queen Anne small LACQUER
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FROM THE SOUTH, 1886.



THE SAME, 1912.

DOWNTON ON THE ROCKS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The gradual decay of the little church of Downton on the Rock has, in the short space of forty years, brought about its ruin. Yet in 1886 it could have been put into sound repair at the cost of £157 4s. It is sad that an Early Norman building should have been allowed to get into such a condition for want of so small a sum. Yet it is not without some interest, for from its fate we may see how very quickly decay overtakes neglect, and ruin decay. From it we may learn how a small sum wisely spent in time is sufficient to prevent such calamities, and it is a warning to the guardians of valuable buildings not to neglect a fallen slate or the insidious growth of young ivy. The photographs of the building, taken in 1886, in 1912 and in 1927, show the progress of dilapidation clearly. It is a case from which the church authorities may learn much, especially now that they have an organised system through which their buildings are maintained so much better than was the case in 1886. It is not amiss to consider what we have lost through the ruin of this church. There was a very pleasant little timber porch on the south side and a pretty bell cot rose from the west end of the roof. The nave walls are Early Norman and have suffered, as walls of that period do when wet penetrates them from the top, for they were built with fair faces filled between with a poor core of small stones and indifferent mortar. The church still possesses the original simple arched doorways of worked stone, and has two light traceried windows of later date. The roof timbers appear to have been fairly sound in 1886. The chancel arch was built much as were the doorways to the nave, and was very narrow, in accordance with the

Saxon, rather than the Norman, customs. This still remains, and can be seen in the illustration below, behind the remnant of the rood loft. The chancel appears to have been re-built or altered about a century and a half after the nave, but it also may yet contain portions of Norman walling. Among other features, the church contained a timber font, lead lined and set on a stone base. A fine rood loft having a fifteenth century canopy above it remained damaged and without its front, but repairable in 1886, and there were also simple box pews and a Laudian altar

loft were set the ten commandments and the Royal arms. Biggish trees now grow within the chancel, and others, younger, within the west end of the nave are quickly reaching like proportions. The illustrations clearly show the damage that ivy does when it is left uncontrolled, for had the ivy that grew in the last decade of the nineteenth century, to cover the porch, been cut back before it crept over the nave roof, it is likely that the slates there would still be more or less keeping out the rain. The 1927 view of the north wall of the nave, too, shows the damage that

follows a neglected leak, for where the younger tree is seen growing from the wall top some slates had, undoubtedly, slipped off. Seeds blowing into this sheltered and well watered place germinated and there grew to be strong elder bushes, whose roots, while they thrived on the moistened mortar, let the rain farther into the wall and with it decomposed the core of the walling until the wall face fell away. The church is so ruinous now that its reconditioning would almost mean reconstruction. The story of the decay of this church teaches one thing clearly, namely, that when the church authorities sanction the building of a new church to take the place of an old one, they should only do so on condition that the parish accepts definitely the responsibility for the maintenance of the ancient building that is more or less put out of use.—

A. R. POWYS.

[This record of disintegration makes melancholy reading, reinforced as it is by the eloquence of the photographs. Though few may know this Shropshire church, and those who do know it accept its present condition, this series of pictures arouses a vivid sense of loss, and a justifiable animosity against those responsible for it. Let it be a lesson against neglect. ED.]



FROM THE NORTH, 1927.

rail with good turned balusters. There were also a very interesting squire's pew and a well made three-decker pulpit. The wall boarding beneath the canopy and above the loft was whitened over, but may have borne beneath this covering a mediæval painting. This boarding is still intact. The nave roof dated from the end of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century, and had well framed collared principals and wind braced purlins. In the place of the rood on the front of the



LOOKING TOWARDS THE CHANCEL FROM THE NAVE, 1886.



THE SAME, 1927.

A PURE WHITE ERMINE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—While walking along the hills on the borders of North Oxfordshire and Warwickshire quite recently, I was surprised to see a pure white ermine making his way along the hedgerow. As he passed quite close to me I had a good opportunity of observing his sharp, beady black eyes, snow-white coat and sleek black-tipped tail. Is it usual for the *Mustela erminea* to become completely white so far south as this, or would it be due to the unusual severity of this winter?—D. BICKFORD.

A MEDIEVAL CHIMNEY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—A fine, though inconspicuous, specimen of a mediæval chimney is to be seen on the manor house at Woodstock, the original part of which is said to have been the birthplace



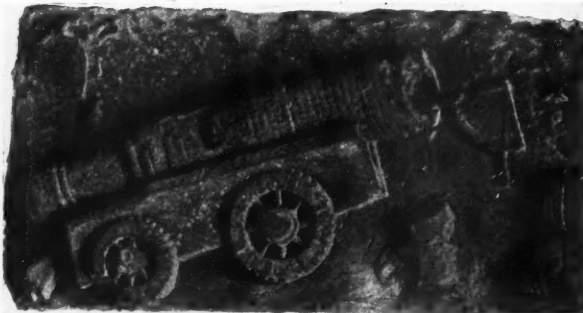
ON THE MANOR HOUSE AT WOODSTOCK.

of the Black Prince. The shape of the chimney was, perhaps, influenced by the analogy of a pinnacle of a church, but it shows unmistakable evidence of being a development in stone of the wooden lantern over the central hearth of a hall.—E. H. B.

FROM THE TOWER ARMOURIES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—The instrument illustrated was purchased at the sale of Baron Peuker for the Tower Armouries in 1858, and is a rare, if not unique, example of the type of gunnery instruments employed in the sixteenth century. It consists of an axe-head mounted on a staff of square section, the head being pierced and engraved with a design of acorns and two lions supporting a shield which bears a monogram, apparently "SIZ," beneath a coronet. A pendulum, like a clock hand, pivoted to the blade passes over a quadrant on the axe edge marked out with numerals 12-1, 1-10, for registering elevation or depression. On the other side is the inscription "PRINCEPS JULIUS BRUNSWIGENCIS ET LUNEBORGENCIS ME FIERI FECIT HENRICOPOLI ALIIS IN SERVIENDO CONSUMOR 1585." Prince Julius, a notable authority on artillery and the inventor of "slag shot" made from iron refuse, died in 1589. Some examples of his shot, dated 1575, were dug up at Baden in 1822. The last four words form the motto of the Dukes of Brunswick. At the back of the blade is a hammer-head chequered and pierced with a hole, and attached to the staff by a ferrule engraved with the Burgundian cross raguly, and the briquet or fire steel of the Order of the Toison d'Or and 1585. Down the four faces of the staff are steel ribbons



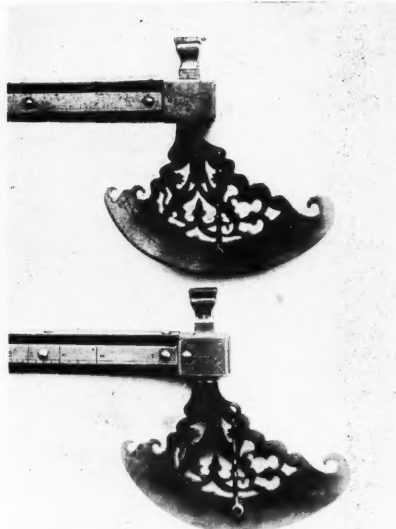
MONS MEG, WITH THE QUADRANT IN USE.

engraved with scales of calibres or charges for *blei* (lead), *eisen* (iron), *stein* (stone) and *slaggen* (slag) shot. At the butt is another ferrule with a ground point and a turned up lip, cut with a V indentation. An instrument of this type, the precursor of the modern clinometer, is described in Ward's *Animadversions of Warre* (1639), and the methods seem to have been to sight through the peep sight on the hammer-head and the V sight on the butt, and record the angle given by the pendulum on the axe blade. The staff was then placed in the gun barrel, which was elevated or depressed till the same angle was recorded on the quadrant, and in turn each gun of the whole battery was dealt with in similar fashion. It could only have been used as a rough and ready method of gun-laying for firing up at a castle or down from a castle, as the back sight is not adjustable. It is of interest to find that a carving of "Mons Meg" in the gateway of Edinburgh Castle shows a similar quadrant in use. As an acknowledgment of the courtesy of the committee of the Royal Artillery Institution in recently depositing their splendid examples of armour in the Tower, a replica has been made by the Wilkinson Sword Company for exhibition in the Rotunda Museum. The work has been carried out with minute fidelity, and the result goes far to show that the spirit of the armourer craftsman of the sixteenth century still remains with the modern swordsmith.—C. FFOULKES.

HAPPY VALLEY.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—This is not the photograph of a tropical forest in central Africa—it was taken last year no farther away than Cornwall, but I doubt if in any part of the world one could find a more entrancingly beautiful spot. "Happy Valley" is a small natural rift in the hillside, on a private estate not far from Falmouth. Its depth, and the thick barrier of trees growing along its edges, make it possible to grow all sorts of sub-tropical trees and shrubs, and its present beauty is due to the care and forethought of two generations of keen gardeners. You enter Happy Valley by a tiny path that curls round a blazing patch of orange and flame-coloured azaleas. The path turns a sudden corner, and from a height you look down the length



THE GUNNER'S QUADRANT. THE ORIGINAL ABOVE AND THE COPY BELOW.

of fairyland. The first thing you notice, blocking most of the top end of the valley, is a magnificent weeping willow, grown from a slip taken from Napoleon's tomb at St. Helena. It grows to a great height at an angle out of the sloping ground, and its pale feathery branches fall sheer into a small pool, creating the illusion of a shimmering green waterfall. On the pool are water lilies, branching ferns and Chinese primroses edge it, and a tiny fern-hung grotto opens from one side. It is the source of a little sprightly stream that divides the valley exactly in half, leaping tiny waterfalls on its way, and widening into a second pool about half way down before it leaves Paradise at the lower end. From each side of the stream, the banks of which are ablaze with flowers, the ground slopes gradually to the barrier of English wind-breaking trees—mostly spruce and fir—that crowns the heights. The lower slopes are fairly open, and are planted with small trees, such as the Chinese maple, clumps of feathery bamboo, azaleas and many rare flowering shrubs; while here and there are smooth-trunked beeches, and two magnificent eucalyptus trees, which stand like sentinels on either side of the lower pond. A little higher up the slope, and occasionally coming down to the edge of the stream, are massed rhododendrons of every conceivable colour—magnificent bushes the stems of which are as large as tree trunks, with enormous shiny dark green leaves, rust colour on the reverse side, that are a good 15 ins. long, and make excellent fans on a hot day. Each bush is covered with huge blooms, till the whole valley seems on fire with colour. And in the midst of all this tropical splendour the ground in spring is carpeted with bluebells, and primroses are tucked into every crevice.—J. C. R.



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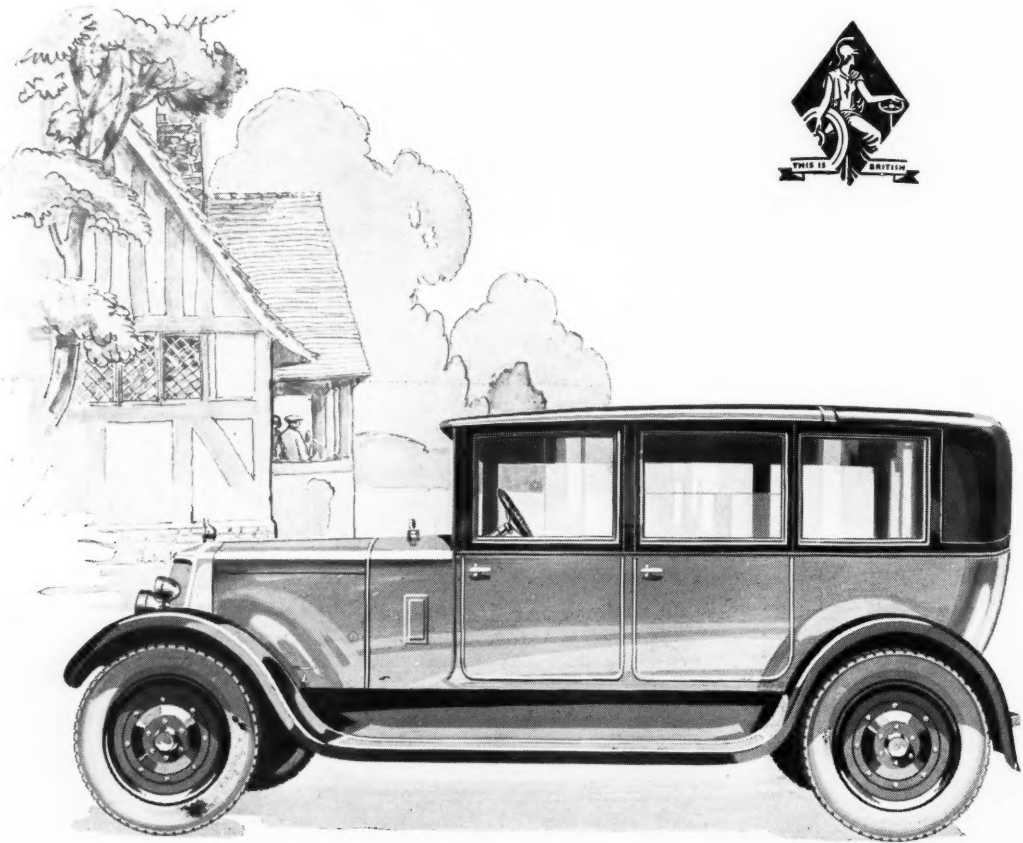
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IN the days before the war, Newlands Corner (a queer name for a high vantage-point on the Surrey hills near Guildford) was known to comparatively few people; but since then it has become one of the most familiar spots around London. This is due to the popularity of motoring, Newlands Corner being a favourite objective, at week-ends especially, when literally hundreds of cars are to be seen parked there on a fine Saturday or Sunday. This, perhaps, is not to be wondered at, for there is delightful common-land and woodland round about, and the view in all directions, particularly to the south, is magnificent. It was here that the late Mr. St. Loe Strachey built himself a large house, which has since been turned into a hotel and, in the hands of Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, gaily embellished. No doubt it was the appropriation of the spot by motorists that impelled the former owner to build another and a smaller house near-by—still at Newlands Corner—actually not far from the public roadway, but quite secluded in its own grounds, so that one may be here during the busiest week-end and have no knowledge whatever that droves of motorists are careering on to the hill-crest.

There are several points about this house which are of especial interest. The plan, to begin with. This must, I think, be regarded in a very real sense as the architect's own copyright, and it is one that he has adopted in four other cases, some larger, some smaller. The plan had its genesis in that very pleasant house called "Coldblow" which was built for Mr. Geoffrey Fry of Oare House (recently illustrated in COUNTRY LIFE) for the occupation of Lady Kathleen Rollo. In general form it resembles an aeroplane, the main living-rooms and bedrooms being in the body and wings of the house, and the hall and servants' quarters in the "tail." At "Coldblow" the end of the "tail" was utilised for a garage, with doors at each end

so that you could drive right through; but in the present instance the garage has been banished outside for the sake of extra accommodation within.

The internal arrangement is shown by the plans of the ground and first floors, which are reproduced on page 463. It will be seen that the entry is into a hall extending across the full width of the "tail," with a cloakroom at one end of it and a study occupying the remainder of the "tail." From one corner of the hall we



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TWO VIEWS OF THE ENTRANCE HALL AND STAIRCASE.

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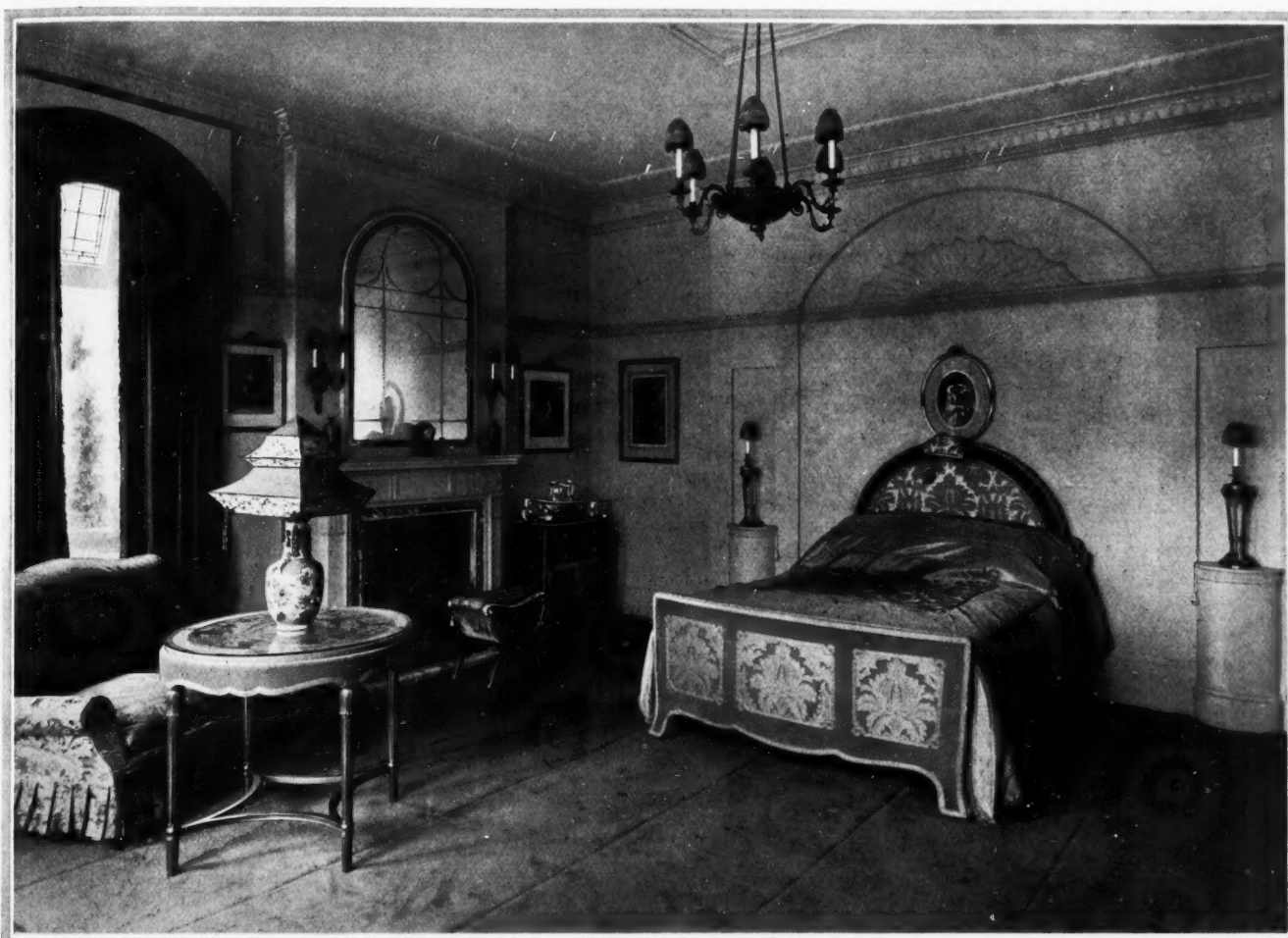
GENERAL VIEW AND DETAIL OF GREAT PARLOUR.

"C.L."

pass into a lobby, and thence into the principal room of the house, here called the "great parlour," for reasons that will be explained later. Next to this comes the dining-room, centrally placed and having a semicircular loggia outside it, and a secretary's room opening off one corner: the remainder of the west wing being occupied by the kitchen and servants' quarters. Upstairs, on the first floor are nine bedrooms, the principal one being set in the centre of the south front with bathroom *en suite*, and a good-sized bedroom apportioned to each end of the wings. The other bedrooms look rather compartment-like on plan, and three of them are certainly tiny, but, no doubt, these serve as servants' bedrooms well enough. There is, at any rate, ample provision of bathrooms—three in all—and cupboard space is as generous as we see it on plans of American houses.

The fabric of the house is of stock brickwork enlivened by a blush-pink wash in the manner that is traditional in some country districts. The roof is of reed thatch and has that velvety or beaver-skin quality which makes this, perhaps, the most beautiful of all roofings. Inside, there is granular plastering in sunshiny shades of distemper, with paintwork parti-coloured, largely in black and white.

The entrance hall, floored with large red tiles showing white joint lines, is of distinctly individual character. Some old pieces—such as a tallboy of the eighteenth century and a long settee of the early nineteenth—attract the eye; but it is the arrangement of the staircase which is most unusual. With black treads and white risers, in keeping with a similar treatment of the doors and other woodwork, these stairs rise as a free flight at one end of the hall, protection at the foot being given by an ironwork scroll, painted verdigris green, which was made from the architect's designs by Mr. Williams, the village smith at Wilcot—who also made some of the



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regard for its ultimate surroundings and every detail is considered with due regard for the grace and harmony of the

complete whole. Harrods present this picture of a Country House Bedroom, recently entrusted to them entirely for Decoration and Furnishing, as an example of the exquisite results which can be obtained by Harrods experts working on these principles with Harrods infinite resources at their disposal.

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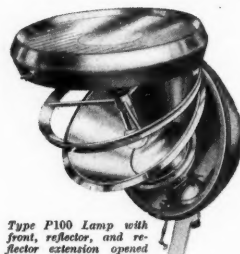
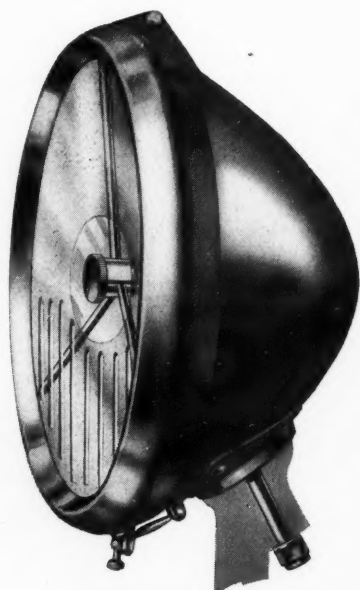
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ironwork for Oare House. The stairs are very easy of ascent, and might be considered inordinately wide; but the architect is stubborn in his belief that, even in a small house, it is well to be generous in this matter of width.

The "great parlour" is a fine room of good proportions, the length being about 30ft. and the width 17ft.; high enough to give a sense of space, but low enough to gain cosiness and intimacy. Lined as it is with book-shelving, it might be called a library. On the other hand, it is much used as a sitting-room, as a place for conversation no less than for study and reading. Hence this other title, "great parlour." The big room at Sutton Court in Somerset was so named, and when Mr. St. Loe Strachey built his house at Newlands Corner (now the hotel) this family name was used there for the big oak library, and it was considered appropriate to preserve it in the new house which we are now considering.

The bookcases are painted a darkish red and mottled with blown-on gold dust. The book-ends were an after-thought, to take an overflow of books along the top. They are of cast concrete in the form of Greek honeysuckle, and are decorated in the same manner as the bookcases. Both the ceiling and the walls of this room have been finished with a wood float, used in small spiral sweeps, and the fine granular plaster has not been coloured in any way. The effect is very pleasing, this background being an admirable foil to the pattern in window hangings, chair coverings, and the large rug that covers the major portion of the oak-boarded floor. Furniture of various periods lives very happily in this room, and all of it is put to very



DINING-ROOM.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

centre light is of yellow with puce chequer border and lustre drops, and the chairs are covered with puce-coloured fabric having a pattern of Chinese figures. A round table of early Victorian date occupies the centre of the room, and against the inner wall is a decorated chest with a plain sheet of mirror glass at the back of it. This room looks out through the loggia on to a little garden feature of semicircular form, with a figure centrally placed at a focus of interest.

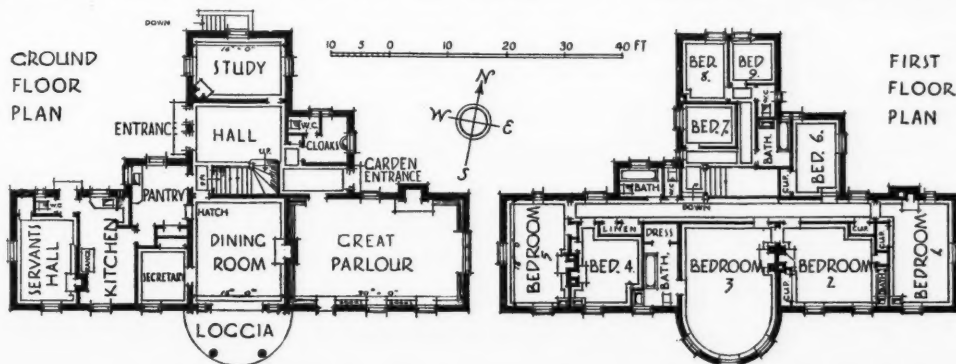
The outer end of the room is, virtually, a glass screen, the doors forming which can be opened to any desired extent. On occasion, the whole may be thrown open, when the room becomes part and parcel of the loggia. This is particularly pleasant on a hot summer's day.

The kitchen has been designed to meet the decided and expert views both of Mrs. Strachey and her cook, and certainly appears to attain extreme efficiency. Cooking is normally by oil.

The range (which can be adapted to burn wood as readily as coal) being regarded only as an emergency standby. This is just the reverse of what might have been expected, but all those who have used the modern oil cooker will testify to its excellence. I have known housewives who prefer it even to a gas cooker.

Of the bedrooms it must suffice to say that, with their pleasant aspect and prospect, and their fitments, they are comfortable and satisfying. The main central bedroom has its walls coloured with the same yellow that has been noted in the dining-room below. I am told it is a pleasant colour to live with, though a passing glimpse of it leaves one again with the feeling that it is too vivid. But this, of course, is just one of the smaller things about which there are, naturally, differing opinions. They do not in the least detract from the interest which Harrowhill Copse, in general, possesses. The architect has stamped it with his own personality, and to this has been added the personality of Mrs. Strachey. Here, indeed, the architect and the house-owner have blended their knowledge and their tastes.

The house has no garden, but about a hundred acres surround it, and a large part consists of coppice and woodland. The outlook to the south is upon a rising slope of green, quiet and restful, while on the other side of the house one may wander down into the wood and feel oneself to be miles away from civilisation. R. RANDAL PHILLIPS.



practical use. The only picture in the room is a large unfinished canvas at the west end, of Nassau William senior, by C. F. Watts.

In the dining-room we are confronted with further experiment in colour decoration. The walls are of a lively yellow—for my personal liking, rather too lively—the recess over the fireplace is silvered, and on the mantelshelf are some ruby glass candlesticks and little figures of brightly coloured porcelain. The



THE PRINCIPAL BEDROOM.

"COUNTRY LIFE."

DESIGN IN MODERN FURNITURE



1.—ARM AND SINGLE CHAIR, AND SIMPLE FOLDING TABLE IN WEATHERED OAK, BY AMBROSE HEAL.

At an exhibition of modernist furniture recently held at a London store we were shown the latest and most advanced ideas among that section of the trade which has been sufficiently daring to launch out upon an uncharted sea. With such firms this venture has been regarded as experimental, for it was impossible to gauge the effect of new shapes and decorative schemes upon the taste of the British public, which for long has been wedded to the old traditions. It may be interesting to enquire into the cause and effect of this worship of old styles, and to note its influence upon those who are at last alive to the necessity of creating twentieth century furniture for twentieth century houses and conditions of life. The root lies in the Morris movement, and the total misconception by the public of Morris's endeavour to awaken in the worker the creative faculty for things beautiful as well as useful. His study of the old styles had this particular purpose: he wished to design in simple manner and in full sympathy with his material, but not to copy. In this work he was joined by Phillip Webb and George Jack. Later, Gimson and Barnsley, imbued with similar notions, began designing and making simple furniture. But the whole movement was generally misunderstood. Instead of awakening a desire

to create and possess modern work instinct with traditional craftsmanship, it had the unexpected effect of starting a craze for collecting the actual antique pieces. This brought into being a new side to the furniture trade, and the country was scoured for old things. There followed, inevitably, another trade—in fakes, good and bad, and in careful reproductions.

For about forty years it has now been the fashion to furnish in antiques or in reproductions thereof, with the natural result that most designers and operatives have given all their attention to working strictly in period styles, and have entirely laid aside what ability in creative design they might possess. This is, surely, a false position, practised for the first time in this country. All the old craftsmen, known and unknown, whose work it has been so fashionable to collect and copy, were ever striving to work up to the latest ideas, especially in the eighteenth century, when crazes, such as the Chinese and Gothic tastes, necessitated considerable ingenuity on the part of the cabinet and chair makers. In fact, all arts and crafts have shown continual change and progress. Therefore, difficult though it may be to design fresh, good-looking furniture, the problem must be tackled if we are to possess decorative arts essentially of our own time. The question then arises, shall our modern furniture be



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3.—MAHOGANY SIDEBOARD BY J. H. SELLARS.



4.—WALNUT CHAIR BY PETER WAALS.

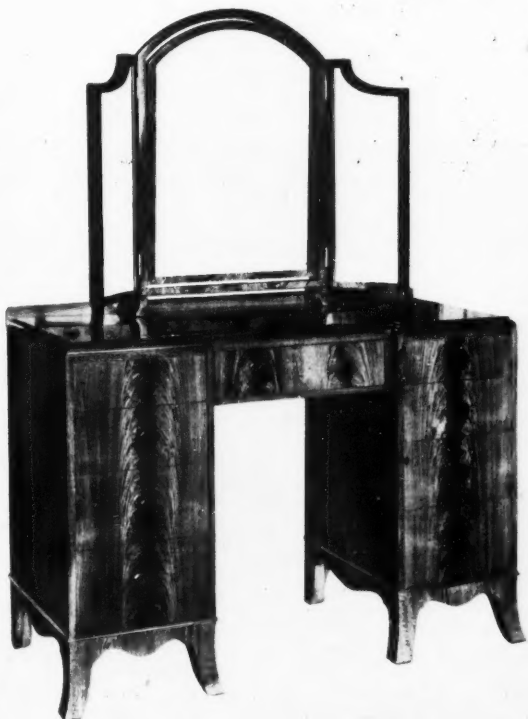
the outcome of natural development or shall it disown all knowledge of the past and express the present as if it had mysteriously come into being since the war? Here we have a little battle of the styles, but it exists, at present, almost entirely among designers. The great body of the public is not averse to modern furniture—although it retains a high regard for the classic styles, and I trust always will—but it does not like being rudely shocked by weird creations that purposely avoid the slightest connection with the past. From a business point of view, designer and manufacturer will be wise to retain an English rather than a Continental feeling in new work. At present it is only the few who wish for startling innovations, however brilliantly conceived; for the majority, a recognisable English quality is essential. In regard to progress in modernist furniture, much must depend upon the ability of designers. New ideas are demanded, but, above all, they must be good and satisfying when translated in terms of oak, walnut or whatever the wood may be. It is better to design upon those traditional lines that most nearly approach modern conditions of life, and allow time and further experience to establish complete modernity, than to rush headlong upon untrodden paths and produce work which may be quite beyond the understanding of the average well educated man or woman.

We are entitled to draw upon the past, which should form the basis of our inspiration; but much that was entirely satisfactory

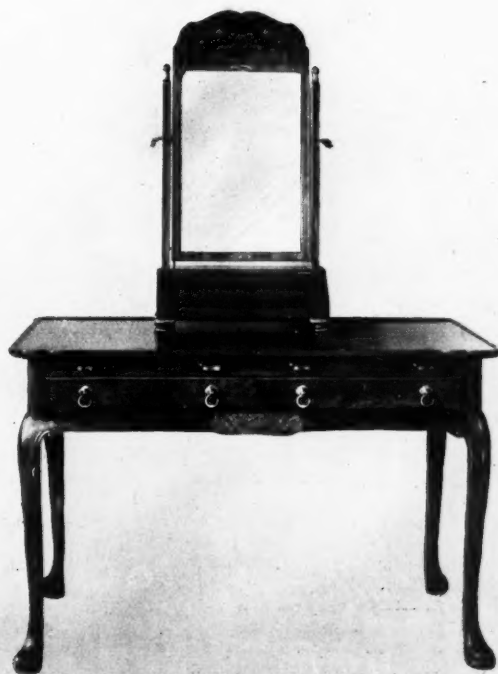
two or three centuries ago has no meaning for us to-day. On the other hand, it is possible to give new life to old forms that are still serviceable. Take, for instance, the cabriole leg, one of the most beautiful supports known to furniture. Fig. 6 shows a dressing-table in mahogany supported upon cabriole legs of slight curvature, which, though inspired by the early eighteenth century, are rendered with a modern touch, and, combined with the shaped tray top, produce an effect that is strongly traditional in feeling yet clearly in the spirit of to-day. The detailing of the mirror frame also displays the designer's ability to invest an old theme with new life.

The dressing-table shown in Fig. 5 is another excellent example of modern treatment, less dated than the former, but clearly inspired. Such pieces must be thoroughly acceptable, for their design is quite in accord with present-day requirements and sufficiently fresh to stand well clear of and above the reproduction. And this is all that many ask of modern furniture for the modern house.

A still greater departure is seen in the fine mahogany sideboard (Fig. 3). The grouping of drawers and cupboards is novel, yet the whole design is infused with a quiet dignity; and the mass, though bulky, is not lacking in grace. Designers seem to be agreed that, of all things, the chair is the most difficult piece. The old craftsmen employed such a vast number of different motifs between the late sixteenth and early nineteenth



5.—MAHOGANY DRESSING-TABLE AND GLASS, BY BARTHOLOMEW AND FLETCHER.



6.—MAHOGANY DRESSING-TABLE AND GLASS, BY WHYTECK AND REID.

centuries that it becomes extraordinarily difficult to design anything fresh that can be considered good by the old standards. Fig. 1 shows an arm and single chair which have some excellent lines. The serpentine of the horizontal rails of the back, strengthened by intermediate verticals, forms a pleasing modern treatment of late eighteenth century fashions, the legs and stretchers being allowed closely to follow the old models.

Based upon similar traditions, an interesting chair in English walnut is shown in Fig. 4. This wood generally is well marked and gives delightful results used in the solid. For bedroom furniture, especially, there is a vogue for smooth

planes and clean cut masses, which give opportunities for the employment of fine veneers. With this type mouldings play a very subsidiary part, and the chief interest lies in the construction and the effect of colour. By the use of laminboard or other stout plywood, the veneers can be laid down without risk of splitting, and great strength is obtained without bulk or unnecessary weight.

Fig. 2 shows a bedroom suite veneered in red amboyna inlaid with holly and ivory lines. Absence of panels indicates modern constructional methods, and the flush, clean surfaces meet a demand that is sound and sensible.

JOHN C. ROGERS.

HUNTING IN AMERICA

IF you want to meet a modest American, go to hunting circles. In the States they do not fully realise how good their hunting actually is. They think only in terms of Leicestershire, and belittle their own efforts to an almost disconcerting extent. The reason is, of course, not far to seek. Those of their members who have come over to hunt in England have, naturally, selected the best packs only, and return with stories oft told, and improved in the telling, of fabulous runs over famous pastures, of foxes and of finds and fast gallops over ridge and furrow, and tales of scent and of scene which both excite and inspire, depress and humiliate at the same moment. But *omnia ignota pro magnifico*, and all is not so glorious as the painter depicts, the poet sings, or the historian narrates.

I could tell of days in our own country which were blank or when hounds were ever at fault, of days spent waiting at covert side. I could tell them tales of digging and of shooting, of wire and of allotments, of woodland and of plough that would make them wonder that any people could be found to spend so dull and unprofitable a day. But they would not believe me.

They are firmly of the opinion that all hunting in England is a "peach" and theirs is only a makeshift. To agree with them was the only comfort I could offer.

The "Essex" country in America, with which hounds I had the privilege chiefly to hunt, is a gently undulating one, and a mixture of woodland and weed. The fields were all arable once, but the cheaper land of the west has attracted the farmer away, and he has left his fences of stout chestnut which separate the deserted fallows as a memento of his industry for hunting fields to brave and to break. Consequently plough, seeds, roots and wheat are almost unknown, and galloping is possible without thought of damage over field after field of wild herbaceous growth. Of pure grass there is little, but fields of tall daisies are frequent, with plantains, tares and lace plant, golden rod, alfalfa, wild strawberries and sprigs of dogwood springing up in haphazard growth. I was warned against woodchuck holes, but found them sufficiently rare to be of little danger.

The hounds were American bred, smaller than our foxhounds and about as large as harriers, often with rough coats and brindled like spaniels. They have wonderful noses and give splendid tongue. On account of the numerous earths stopping is impossible, and consequently kills are of rare occurrence. But it is curious that the foxes so often give good runs of over an hour when they have so many bolt holes by which they can so easily evade their pursuers. It is also interesting to note how keen the hounds are, in spite of so seldom tasting blood. Foxes are numerous and, provided the weather is fine, a blank day is rare. As with us, wire is an ever-present problem; but it has been splendidly tackled by a system of panelling. The wire is removed for a few yards and replaced by ordinary posts and rails, which makes the whole countryside very rideable. Sometimes, instead of replacing the wire with rails they build wooden tops (called hen-coops) over portions of it, which presents another simple and effective way of tackling the wire problem. Where rails line a roadway too closely to make it practicable jumping, a simple system of setting them back in places has been adopted which at once turns formidable and unpleasant obstacles into ones which are delightful and easy to negotiate. As the result of a considerable expenditure on the part of the hunt, and energy and ingenuity on that of the secretary and other enthusiasts, the whole countryside has become very rideable and enjoyable, provided the weather keeps dry. But directly it rains the whole of these deserted fields become very deep indeed. It appears that about eighteen inches under the soil is a rock foundation, through which the water cannot percolate, and the country soon becomes like a wet sponge.

The regular hunting starts much earlier than with us, because by Christmas-time the whole country is ice-bound. Not that that matters very much, because they hunt all the same. When the snow is soft they hunt without shoes, but when it becomes hard they use a specially large kind of frost nail, called never-slips, for shoeing, and no matter how hard the ground is or deep the snow (provided it is hard, of course), they hunt.

The hunt staff turn out immaculate in pink and tops, exactly as in England. But with the field, except on special occasions,

when red coats and top hats are worn, the turn out is usually "ratcatcher." The field is small to our ideas—about forty on a normal day to about twice that number on holidays. But, although the country is open enough, a field of eighty is too many for comfort, and even forty frequently demands a somewhat lengthy wait at the panels. This is no country for "gate-wallahs." Unless you are prepared to jump unbreakable timber of from 3ft. to 4ft. in height, it is better to stay at home. The rails can often be removed, but it is a troublesome and lengthy procedure, and hounds would soon be lost if it were often attempted.

The Milbrook country is in New York State, about eighty miles north of the city. The country is hilly and similar in some respects to the Mendips, but the going is dry and firm under all conditions. The rock formation is, perhaps, a little too prevalent, and to a certain extent spoils what otherwise would be splendid galloping country.

The hounds are entirely American bred, and are of the type we used to have in England about a hundred years ago. A very light hound, which would not be suited to our heavy ploughs, but, being bred entirely for nose and not for conformation or colour, produces a pack of hounds eminently suited to the task of hunting foxes on an indifferent scenting soil.

These hounds hunt in New York State up to Thanksgiving Day, when they go south to North Carolina, where they are able to continue hunting throughout the rest of the winter unaffected by ice or snow. The field is a small one, varying from forty to seventy-five people, so that riding is pleasant and there are no long waits at gaps.

The Fairfield and West Chester Hounds hunt in Connecticut over a very difficult and trappy country. It is a combination of rock and woodland, and hills and swamps. The going is, however, good and firm, and it is a quite enjoyable country to cross. The chief fence is the stone wall, and a clever, steady hunter is the principal recommendation. This country is only about fifty miles from New York, so that it is becoming increasingly built over. It reminded me of what hunting round Redhill to-day would be like. The hounds are the usual American breed, and they are the only pack I ever saw that hunt in collars. Why this practice obtains in this isolated instance I was not able to ascertain.

The Meadowbrook, which hunt in Long Island, has a good English pack of hounds, bred largely from Monmouthshire. Speed is not so much an essential as nose, but, nevertheless, the going is sound, sandy and dry, and occasionally they can hunt very fast indeed. But here, again, they have many disadvantages to face because of the builder. Nearly all the large properties are being broken up into smaller lots, and I think the time is not very far distant when hunting here will cease altogether. The coverts are large and numerous, but the country is dissected by stout timber of seldom less than 4ft., so that a good timber jumper is essential. Although possessing by no means the best country in America, it is the leading pack on account of its locality, and the hunt servants are splendidly mounted, with second horses, etc., quite in accordance with the best traditions of the shires.

The best hunting is, however, to be found farther south. Round Philadelphia the hounds were started in the old Georgian days and still possess the old English foxhound blood. Here the country is much more open, and there is room to extend a horse, and scope for riding to hounds. But the best hunting of all is to be found in Virginia, particularly in the Shenandoah Valley, which my military readers will so well recollect was the scene of many of Stonewall Jackson's exploits in the Civil War. In North Carolina the country is quite open. There are no fences, but it is a delightful opportunity of watching hound work.


Altogether, there are considerably over twenty packs of foxhounds to select from in the eastern States, and anyone who cares to test them will be assured of not only seeing some very excellent sport, but also of meeting with a lot of the keenest of sportsmen, and the hospitality he will receive will be unbounded.

As no article on America is complete without a story, I will conclude with the latest one from that side.


A Golfer: (who was becoming a trifle boring): "And how do you manage to hunt when there is snow on the ground?"

American Sportsman: "Waal. That's pretty easy, I guess. You see we have red foxes."

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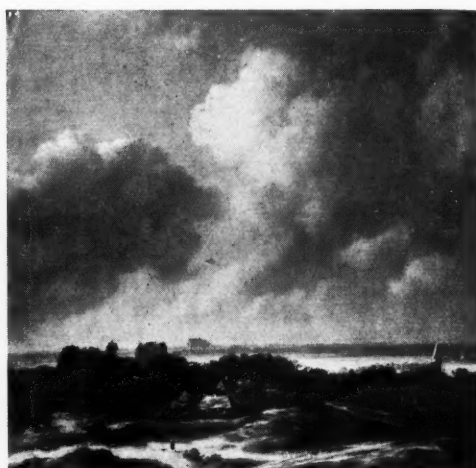
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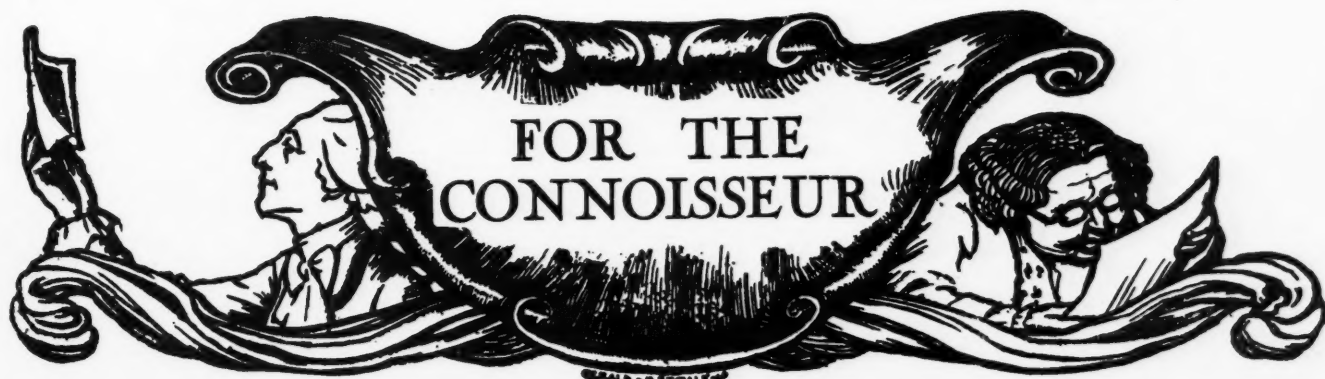
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THE FURNITURE OF LANGLEY PARK

IN previous articles we have described and discussed Langley Park in Norfolk, with particular reference to its architectural character and internal decoration, and have also considered such of the furniture as was more or less contemporary with the building of the house and can be classified with the Early Georgian period. The house, as we have previously stated, was built by the Norwich architect, Matthew Brettingham, between 1740 and 1750 under the direction of Sir William Beauchamp-Proctor. Although much of the furniture was made to occupy definite positions in the house when first finished, it is obvious that Sir William's descendants continued to add to it until the end of the eighteenth century, although no particular alterations were made to the internal arrangements or decorations of the building itself.

We referred previously to the tradition assigning the authorship of some of the furniture to Thomas Chippendale. Whether or not he had anything to do with the side tables and other types belonging to 1740 to 1750 and illustrated previously is not material, but there are pieces among those which we propose to discuss possessing all the character of the style made familiar by his designs in the *Director*. The bookcase (Fig. 1) belongs in date and character to the Early Georgian style, but there are other pieces, such as the bracket for busts and the library bookcases, which are typical of the commonly accepted Chippendale manner, while a few, for instance the gilt settle and chair and the candlestand, show the influence of Robert Adam later in the century. The bracket for bust (Fig. 3), which is one of a pair, the companion being carved with a satyr's mask, hangs in the great ballroom of the house. They are of carved and gilt wood belonging in



1.—MAHOGANY BOOKCASE: circa 1740.

2.—MAHOGANY BOOKCASE: *Circa 1765.*

The simplicity is relieved by the skilful use of richly-chased handles and escutcheons.

date to about the year 1760, and closely resembling an engraving in the *Director* entitled "Bracket for Busts." It is probable that England can find nothing finer of their type than these two brackets. The modelling and execution throughout are most brilliant and give the impression of a sculptor's work rather than that of a woodcarver in the commonly accepted sense. Chippendale made a good deal of point of the advisability of making models in wax or clay as a guide to the woodcarver, and it is likely that this method of procedure was followed in the present case. Both the modelling and the carving are extremely skilful, and there is a sense of vitality about the execution which distinguishes the best work of this period from the dull and lifeless copies made in the nineteenth century. It should be noticed that the surface of the bracket is gilded. Chippendale

3.—GILT BRACKET: *Circa 1760.*

did not confine himself, as popular opinion seems to think, to mahogany as a medium of expression, but favoured gilt and lacquered furniture in appropriate circumstances. The descriptive notes to his plates show that mirrors, girandoles, candlestands, screens, console tables, picture frames and sofas were usually intended to be gilt, and furniture in the Chinese style was designed to be finished in lacquer. As a rule, according to his scheme of decoration, mahogany furniture of a strong practical character—mainly tables, side tables and chairs—was destined for the hall and dining-room. In drawing-rooms and picture galleries, on the other hand, where display was of greater importance, gilt side tables, mirrors, screens and candelabra were commonly found, while lacquered furniture was considered suitable for the bedrooms,

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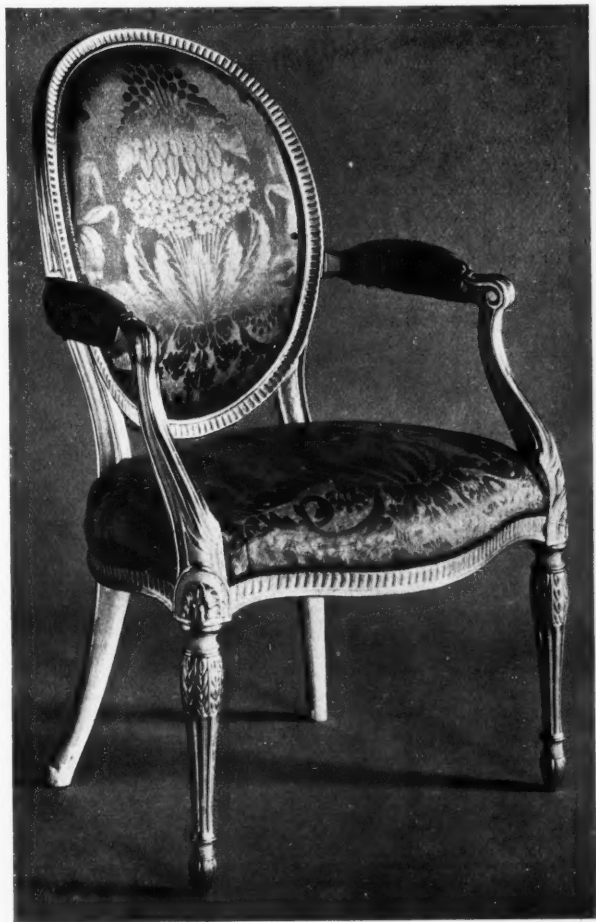
OLD PANELLING AND FURNITURE

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The bookcases which line the walls of the library at Langley Park (Fig. 2), and were evidently made for this purpose, show another phase of Chippendale's policy. Addicted as he was to elaboration of ornament—and this may have been more in accordance with his clients' orders than his own desires—he was capable of producing perfectly simple furniture which relied for its distinction on admirable proportions and skilfully calculated mouldings. But even in these cases an ornamental effect could be obtained by richly chased handles and escutcheons usually in the rococo style. The mahogany bookcases at Langley, with glass doors and drawers below, could hardly be improved upon for good style and dignified proportions. In the eighteenth century great attention was given to proportion, and intricate calculations were made based on the rules of the Classical Orders. Skilful joinery, moreover, and the use of well seasoned timber had practical results in the easy running of drawers, the fitting of doors and other technical details which distinguish good from bad workmanship. Qualities such as these make much of the furniture of the eighteenth century still valuable as models at the present day.

About 1770 a change came over English decoration and furniture. The hard-and-fast Palladian laws which had for many years dominated building and furnishing gave way before the classical revival with which the name of Robert Adam is particularly associated. At the same time the Chinese and Gothic tastes, which for a brief period had given a certain amount of more or less comic relief to the deadly earnestness of the prevailing style, passed out of fashion. The heavy panelled rooms, painted and gilt, typical of the style of Kent, Gibbs, Ware, Chambers and others, were succeeded by decorative schemes—especially in the great houses—in which plasterwork played an important part, and blank walls were relieved by medallions, either painted in colours or modelled in relief. Such a background required furniture of similar character. Robert Adam on his travels abroad had undergone a severe training in both classical and Renaissance architecture, and, combining the thoroughness of the Scot with great mental activity, made it his business to design the furniture and fittings in the houses which he built in various parts of the country.

Adam's early furniture was to some extent based on the work of William Kent, but in his fully developed period he evolved a characteristic style which, in a general sense, gave the lead to the body of English cabinetmakers of the latter part of the eighteenth century. In his furniture design he obtained inspiration from various sources. The work of contemporary French cabinetmakers strongly affected him, but he was also influenced by Italian Renaissance ornament as well as by the vivid and effective Etruscan decoration which was attracting



4.—GILT ARMCHAIR: *Circa 1780.*



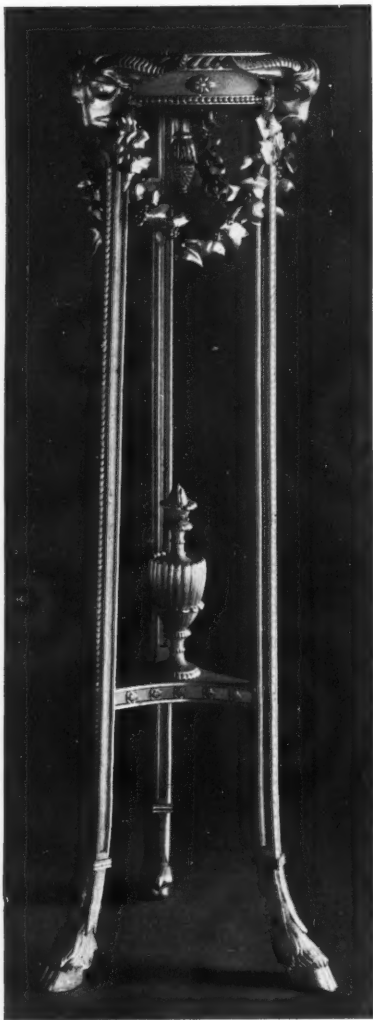
5.—CABINET IN THE CHINESE-CHIPPENDALE STYLE:
Circa 1755.

public attention at this date. Adam's original designs, of which a large collection is preserved in the Soane Museum, show the characteristics of his style and the scope of his activities. Not only did he make designs for commodes, candlestands, sconces, chairs, sofas, firegrates and the like, but he included in his scheme carpets and other materials necessary to complete the furnishing of a house. In carrying out the designs for furniture the firm of Chippendale was often employed.

At Langley Park there are a few pieces of furniture, such as the candlestand (Fig. 6) and the chair and sofa (Figs. 4 and 8) which are typical of the fully developed Adam style of 1780-90. Extreme refinement was a marked characteristic of all the gilt furniture of this type. The candelabra carved with the familiar rams' heads are intended to support candlesticks, which, it may be remarked, have been found by Mrs. Barker-Hahlo, and replaced in their proper positions since the photographs were taken. The chairs and sofa are excellent examples of their types. It is true that they bear a suspiciously close resemblance to French work of the period, but this was a style which Adam finally favoured. These gilt suites, however, especially when covered with tapestry or the figured silks fashionable at this date, agreed essentially with contemporary schemes of interior decoration. Moreover, they were invariably graceful in line and well constructed, for the furniture-makers of the latter part of the eighteenth century seem to have gone farther in solving the problem of the chair than any of their predecessors had done. They adopted "elegance and utility" as their motto. They considered suitability of purpose more important than a lavish

display of ornament, and seem to have realised the obvious axiom that the principal function of a chair is to be comfortable to sit upon.

It seems unlikely that Adam took any particular interest in the homes of the middle classes, but his style is found reflected in the work of contemporary cabinetmakers and furnishing firms. Nothing seems to be known of the actual work of the firm of Hepplewhite, who published a book of designs showing strong Adam influence. Again the name of Sheraton (a theoretical cabinetmaker of the type known to-day as a "crank") has come down to history not on account of his workmanship but because he published a book illustrating contemporary furniture and decoration. On the other hand the firms of Gillow and Seddon were practising business houses founded in the eighteenth century and



6.—GILT CANDLESTAND, 1770-80.

each carried out commissions for a number of years, until they were finally absorbed by more modern enterprises. The Seddons had very large commissions for work at Windsor Castle in the early part of the nineteenth century, but not so much for the State Galleries as for the private apartments. At this period, however, the political situation was clouded by the war with France, and although good work was done, like the table (Fig. 9) at Langley Park, the age was not favourable to artistic development. Rigid economy was recommended to the people, though, if we can judge from the *Creevy Papers* and the *Letters of Byron*, a good deal of gaiety must have been going on at the Pavilion in Brighton and elsewhere among the smart set of the period.

OLIVER BRACKETT.



7.—CARD TABLE, 1755-65.

This is of rosewood, the top covered with green baize.



8.—GILT SOFA: Circa 1780.

A typical example of the fully-developed Adam style.



9.—SIDE TABLE: Circa 1810.

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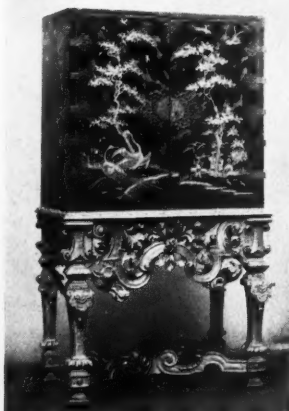
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BUREAUX IN TWO STAGES

THE origin of the word "bureau," derived from the cloth cover, a *bure*, which became a permanent addition and convenience for the writing board, is more definite than its application. In the *Daily Courant* for 1710, the word (spelt as "beuroe") appears in an advertisement, and in Bailey's *Dictionarium Britannicum* (1736) it is defined as "a cabinet or chest of drawers, or scrutoire for depositing Papers of Accounts, also a Buffet for setting plate, china ware, etc." In Sheraton's *Cabinet Dictionary* the term is said to be generally applied to "common desks with drawers under them, such as are made very frequently in country towns." The term scrutoire, or scriptoire, defined in 1736 as a "kind of cabinet with a door and lid opening downwards for conveniency of writing on," was probably applied to the bureau in two stages, for in William III's reign Gerreit Jensen supplies Lord Albemarle with "a walnuttree scrutoire, with a step of walnuttree for cheny on ye Top," which indicates a tall piece of furniture.

The bureau seems to be associated with drawers, though there may be but slender drawer accommodation, as in the bureaux upon open stands, in which a tier or more of drawers are contrived below the desk. In some examples the falling front, when the desk is opened, is supported upon the two centre legs, which swing out in a gate-leg action. Sufficient support, however, could be given by slides which pull out from the carcass; and the gate-leg device is not found in bureaux of the eighteenth century. A fine example of a bureau veneered with walnut, formerly at Ven, now in the collection of Mr. Percival Griffiths, is fitted with two drawers below the desk and a third drawer in the frieze of the stand, which rests on feet carved on the shoulder with a bold lion mask and finishing in paws. The bureau on a stand was followed by the desk mounted on a drawer-fitted base, in which the centre is recessed for the knee.

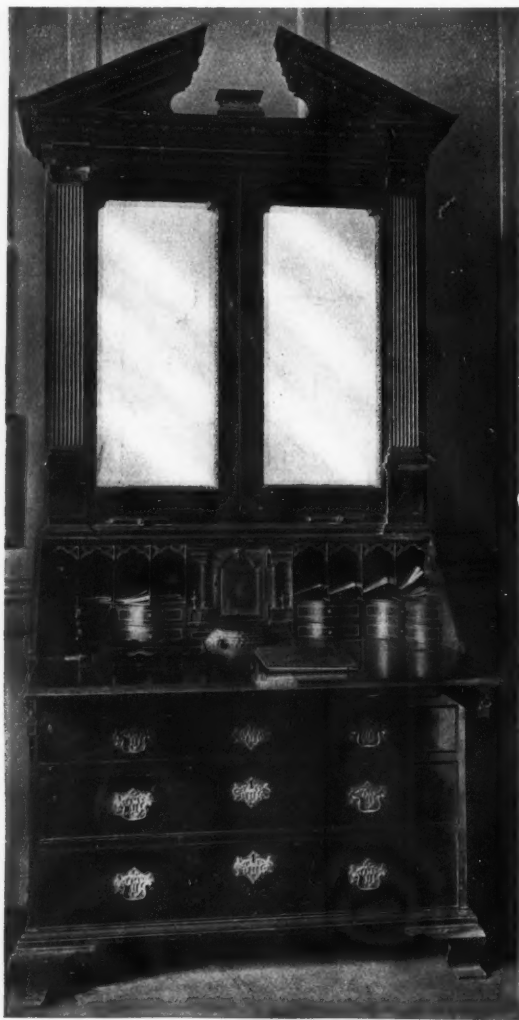
In the bureau in two stages, which made its appearance after the single-staged bureau with sloping front, the architectural



1.—BUREAU IN TWO STAGES, LACQUERED IN RED, GOLD AND SILVER. Circa 1715.



2.—QUEEN ANNE WALNUT BUREAU BOOKCASE (CLOSED)



3.—MAHOGANY BUREAU WITH FINE CARVING. C. 1740.

treatment of the upper stage, with its hood, pediment and finials, resulted in an important piece of wall furniture. In nearly all fine examples of the walnut period the panels of the upper stage are faced with bevelled mirror plates, shaped at the top when the doors are arched. The importance of the two-staged bureau is reflected in the finish of the fittings and in the careful choice of the figured veneer for the front, the sides being veneered with straight-grained wood. In an example at Mr. Albert Amor's of St. James's Street (Fig. 2), the rich mottled figure of the burr wood is noticeable. Here the upper stage, with its deeply moulded cornice, rises in the centre, and the door panels are shaped to correspond.

The number of japanned bureaux in two stages is not large. The fine bureau decorated with red japan and gold and black detail which is illustrated in the first volume of the *Dictionary of English Furniture*, is notable for its tall acanthus-carved and silvered cresting. The doors of the upper stage are faced with bevelled mirror plates and the knee-hole recessed, an unusual feature in bureaux in two stages. This piece dates from the last decade of the seventeenth century. In the bureau (Fig. 1), which is also japanned red and has preserved its original colour and lustre, the upper stage is surmounted by a curved broken pediment. The raised ornament upon the lower stage is confined to shaped reserves, relieved against a trellised ground; the doors are, as is usual in fine pieces, faced with mirror plates.



4.—MAHOGANY BUREAU WITH PERFORATED CORNICE. C. 1748.

In the Georgian period, the architectural treatment of the bookcase and bureau seems to have exercised a versatile designer, Batty Langley, who maintained that some made by the cabinetmakers of the day finished in "an open pediment of stupid height." During the middle years of the eighteenth century, however, the architectural façade was lightened, the slight pediment perforated and gracefully shaped, for the cabinetmakers were not aiming at a design "indispensably true after any one of the Five Orders." The doors of the upper stage were no longer faced with mirror plates, but panelled or fitted with clear glass doors, divided into quarries by slender glazing bars. There was less play of figure in the universally used mahogany, hence the cabinetmaker obtained his effects by intricate pierced detail and fine carving.

In the mahogany bureau (Figs. 3) the treatment is still architectural; the mouldings of the entablature and broken pediment are carved and the doors framed by Ionic pilasters. The small centre cupboard in the desk pulls out. Before it is a small flight of steps inlaid with chequer of mahogany and boxwood; the curtains of the tier of pigeon holes are perforated. In the bureau from the same collection (Fig. 4) the gallery, centring in a pediment, is perforated. The doors are panelled and the interior fitted with pigeon-holes, ledger compartments, and small drawers; the base rests upon lion-paw feet.

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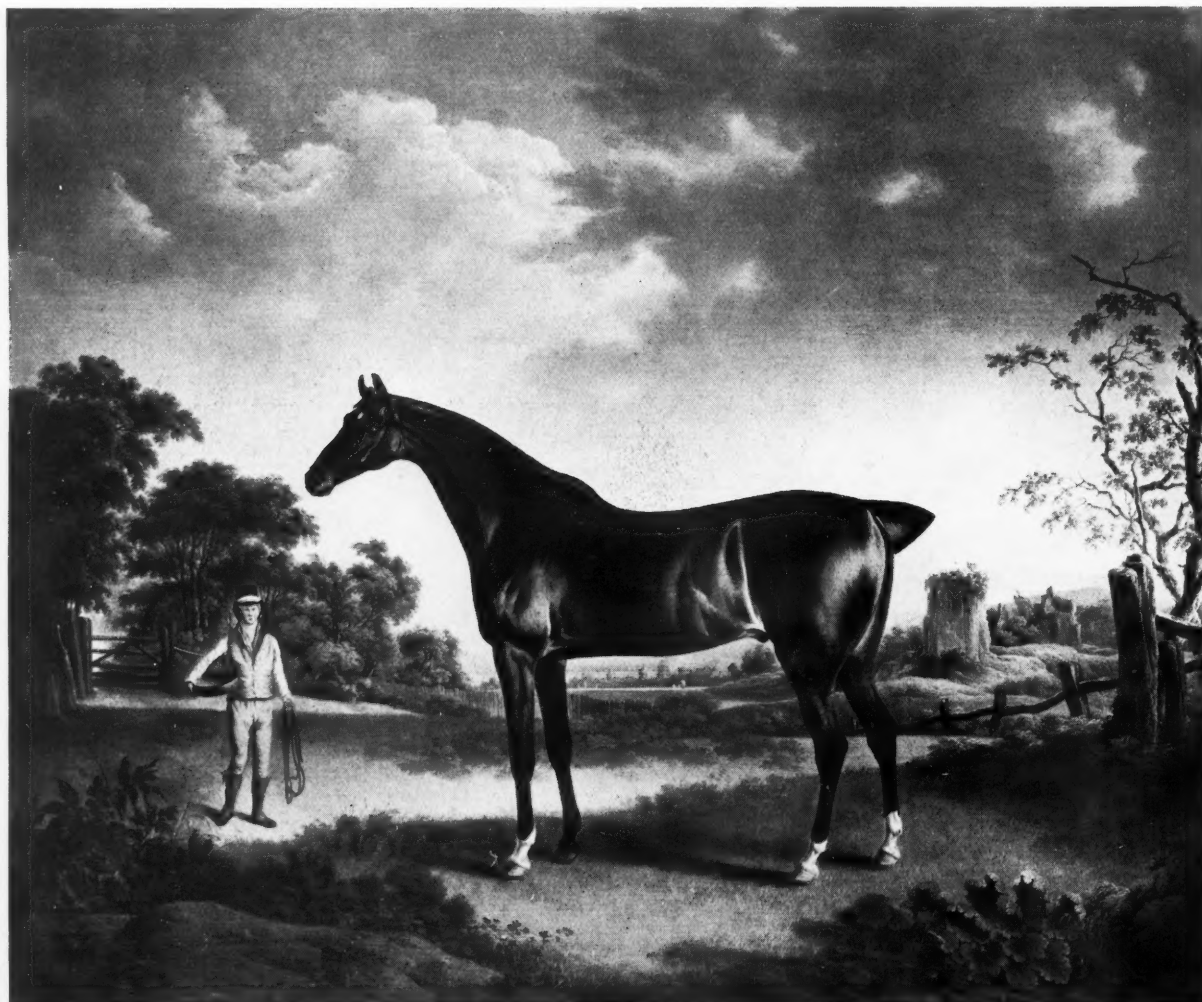


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ALBRECHT DÜRER (1471-1528)

THE fourth centenary of Dürer's death falls on April 6th, and will be the occasion of many celebrations, though not exactly on that date, as it is Good Friday. In the British Museum a large exhibition will be opened on April 18th of what is, beyond dispute, the third collection in the world of Dürer's graphic art, though it must yield precedence to Vienna and Berlin. Almost all of Dürer's paintings that were in this country have left it during the last thirty or forty years for Germany or the United States, and I cannot name any that remain, of indisputable authenticity, except the portrait of Dürer's father in the National Gallery and the beautiful little portrait (Fig. 3), much too little known, at Hampton Court, rather hard to see under its glass, where it hangs. It is dated 1506, and represents one of the German merchants at Venice, where Dürer was staying in that year. His name is

collections. Many of these have been, till recently, little known, and so lately as last year an English traveller (H. S. Reitlinger: see the *Burlington Magazine*, March, 1927) made, in the Lubomirski Museum at Lemberg (Lwow), in Galicia, the astonishing discovery of twenty-five genuine drawings by Dürer, many of great excellence, which had never been found when Lemberg was in Austrian territory, in spite of all the zeal displayed by Viennese art historians for the study of Dürer.

Another beautiful portrait of Dürer (Fig. 2), also of 1493, is the painting formerly in German ownership, but sequestered by the French during the war and now in the Louvre. He holds in his hands, significantly, the blue flower *eryngium* (sea holly)—in German *Mannstreu*. I find no such name in our English herbals. In Otto Brunfels' *Krauterbuch* (Strasburg, 1531) it is said that men wore the plant to make themselves



1.—THE ALL SAINTS ALTARPIECE, VIENNA GALLERY.

given on an old water-colour copy at Weimar, either from this very picture before it was cut down or from another of the same man, as Burcardus de Burcardis Spirensis. Sir Herbert Cook's collection at Doughty House, Richmond, contains quite a number of interesting old copies of Dürer's pictures, and one which is attributed to the master by some good judges, a *grisaille* painting, dated 1527, of Christ bearing the Cross, which is founded on a drawing at Florence of some years before (1520).

Something like 900 drawings by Dürer are known, and of these about 150 are in one collection, the Albertina, which, formerly the private possession of a member of the imperial family, has become national property since the revolution in Austria. Berlin has more than a hundred drawings, and something like a hundred are in the British Museum. No other collection has any large number, though first-rate examples are widely scattered about Europe both in museums and in private

acceptable to women, quoting a precedent so early as Phaon of Lesbos when in love with Sappho. Dürer looks even more of a dandy in his portrait of 1498 at Madrid, and he was fond of painting himself in his best clothes, but on a small scale, in the background or at the foot of his subject pictures.

The most beautiful of all of them, in my opinion, is the All Saints picture (*Allerheiligenbild*), or "Adoration of the Holy Trinity" (Fig. 1), dated 1511, at Vienna. It was painted as a commission for Matthäus Landauer as the altarpiece for a chapel built in 1508 for an almshouse that he had founded at Nuremberg, dedicated to All Saints. Many years afterwards the picture was sold to the Emperor Rudolph II, but its beautiful carved frame, designed by Dürer, remained at Nuremberg and is now in the museum there, while the picture itself at Vienna is in a copy of the frame. In strict symmetry, the three Persons of the Trinity are surrounded by circles of cherubim



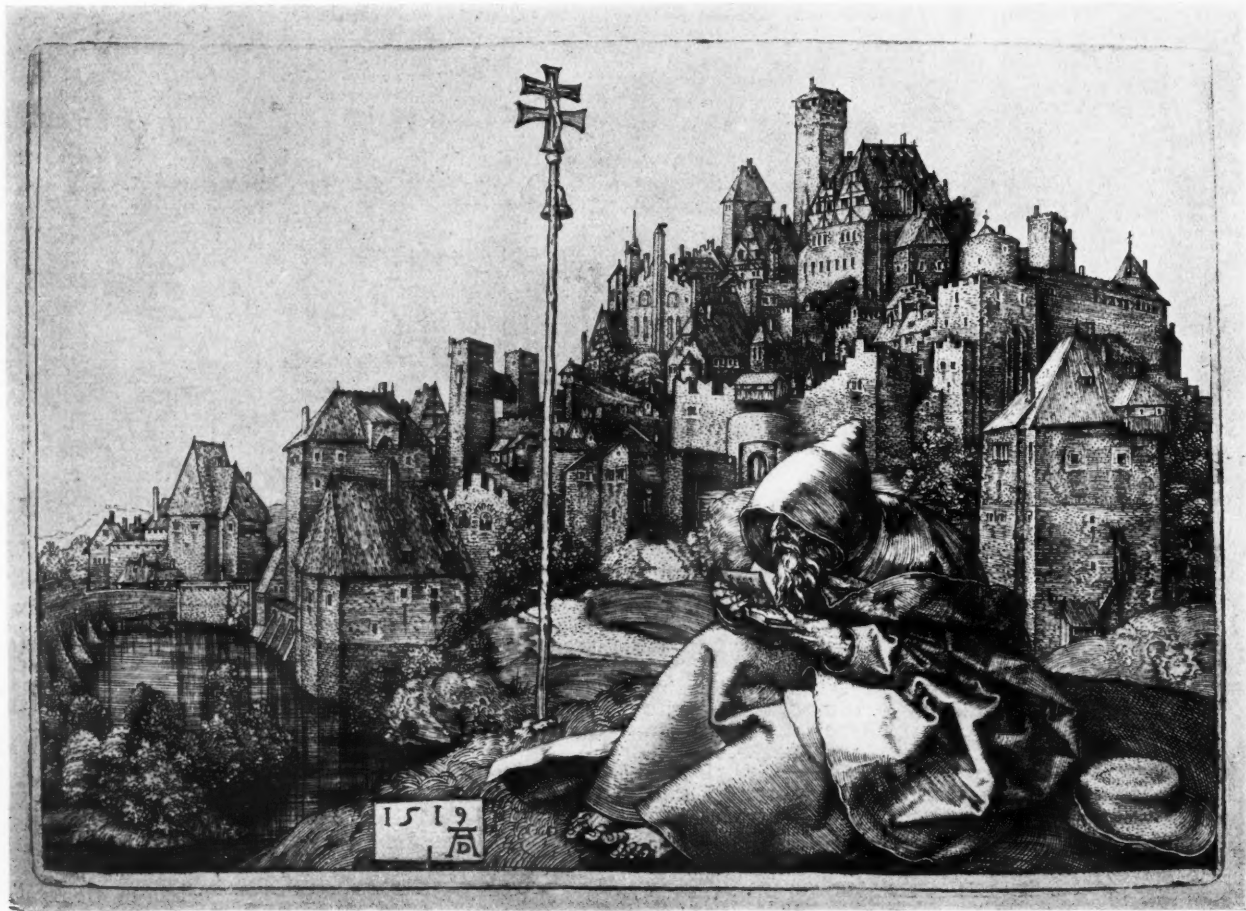
2.—DÜRER'S PORTRAIT OF HIMSELF, 1493.
The Louvre.

and angels, and then of saints, while below are representatives of the Church militant, ecclesiastics on the left, laymen, typical of every rank in life, on the right. The grand design of this picture makes it more comparable, perhaps, than any other of Dürer's to the masterpieces of Italian art. There is no doubt, however, that as a painter only he is not in the very first rank, whatever his contemporaries said in their conventional flattery about the German Apelles.



3.—PORTRAIT OF A YOUNG MAN, 1506.
Hampton Court.

He gained enormously, no doubt, from his visit to Venice in 1506, when he painted, in five months, his great picture for the altar of the German merchants in San Bartolommeo. This altarpiece, known as "The Feast of the Rose-Garlands," commemorating the institution by St. Dominic of the devotion of the rosary, is now, much damaged and restored, in the monastery of Strahow at Prague. Dürer says, in his letters to his friend Pirckheimer from Venice that the Italian painters, who,

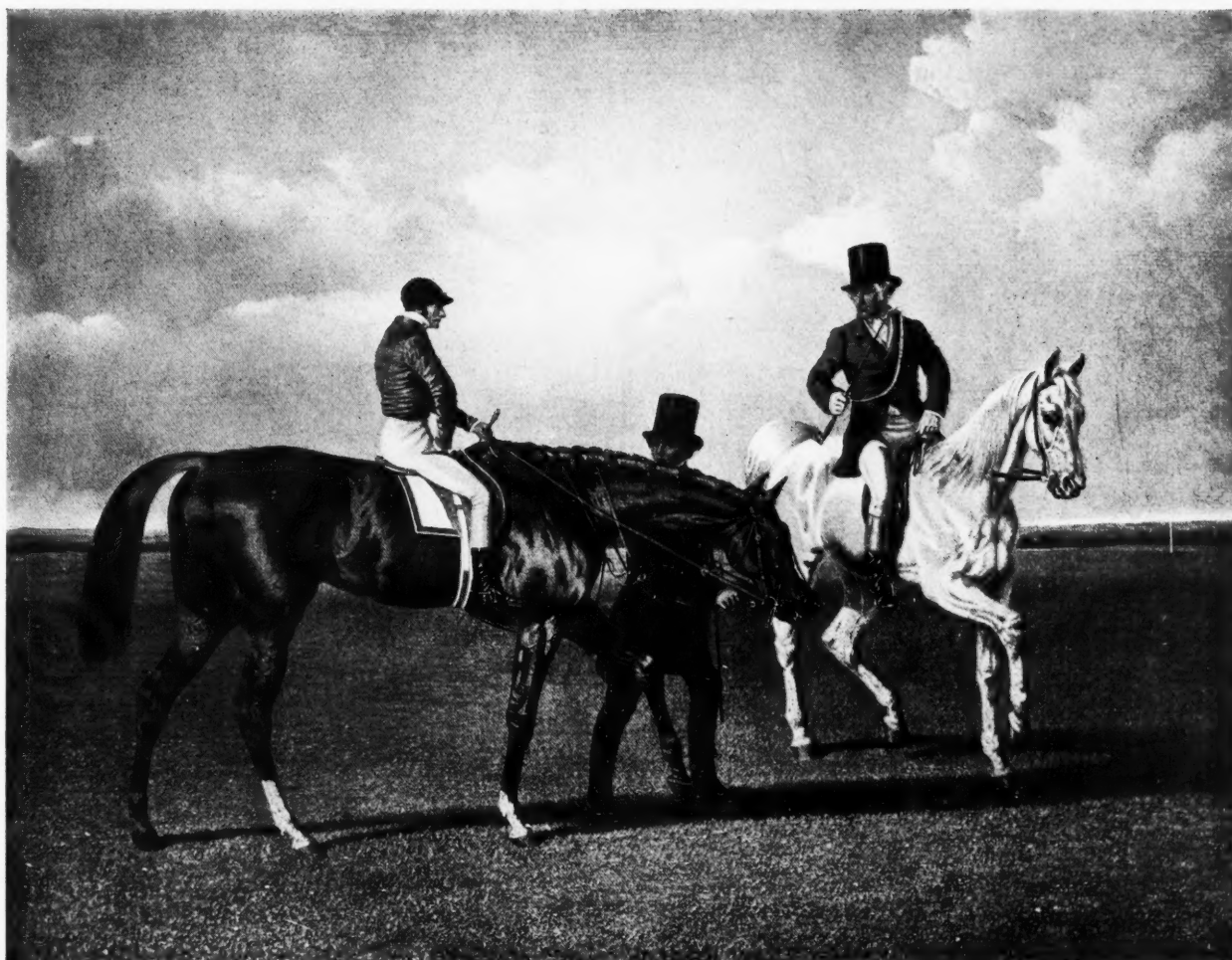


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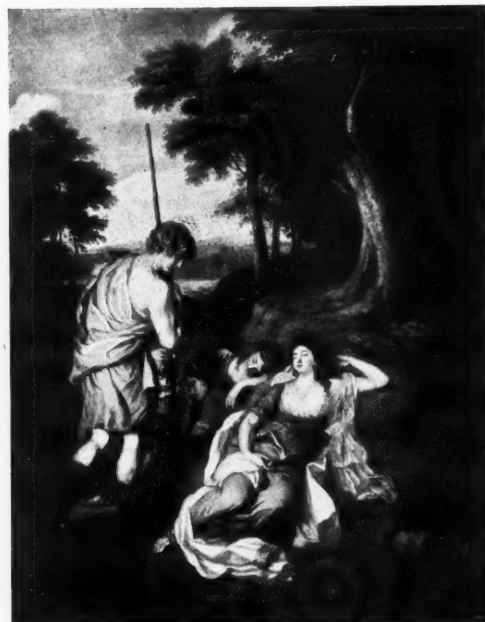
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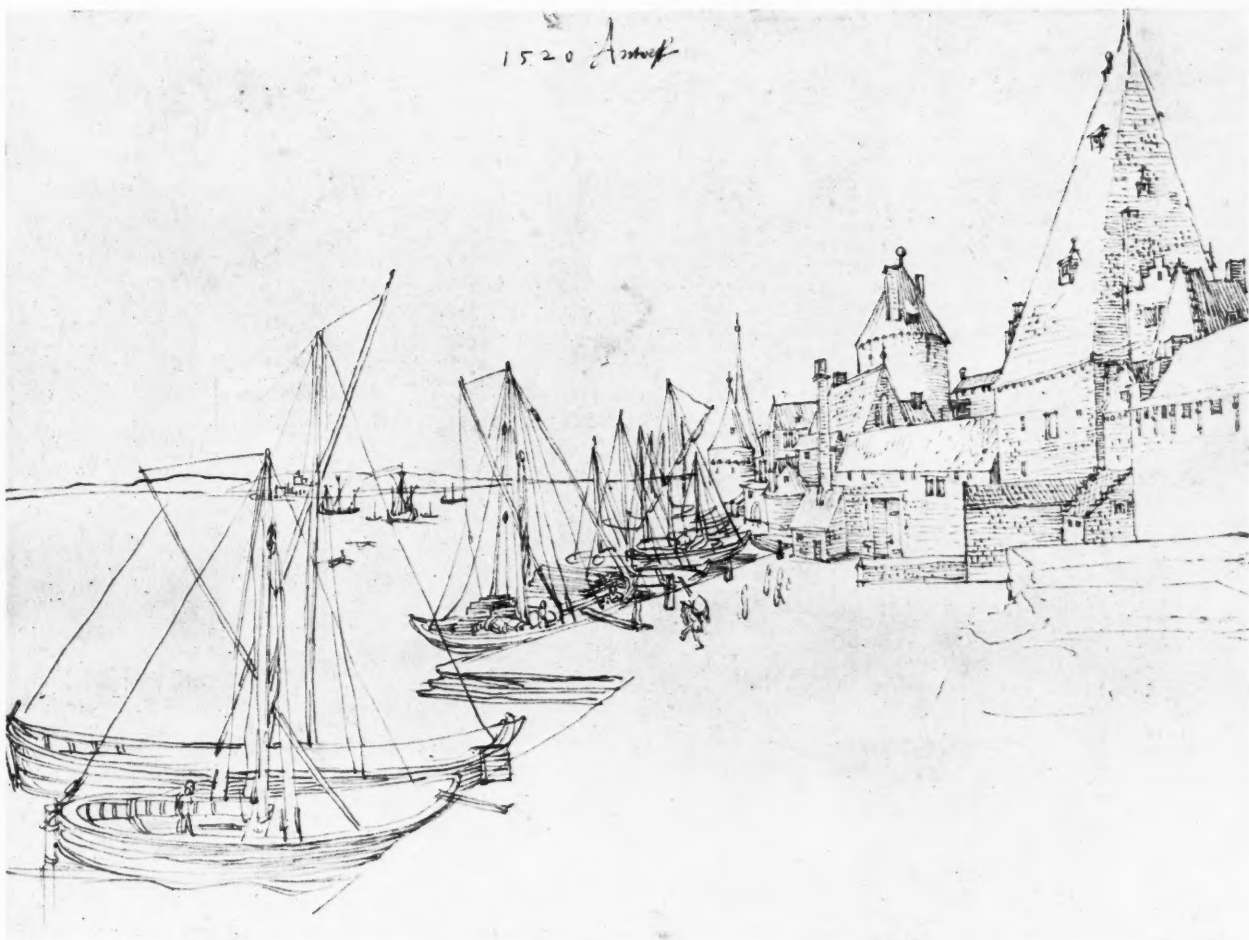


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5.—PEN-AND-INK SKETCH OF THE QUAY AT ANTWERP, 1520. ALBERTINA.

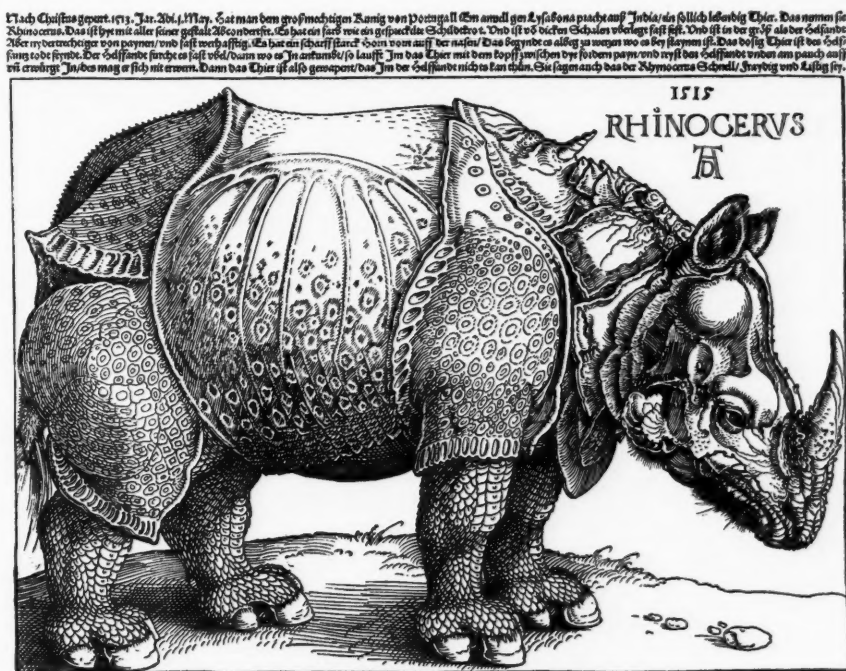
in their jealousy, ran him down and said that he could engrave but had no idea of colouring, themselves admitted, when they saw the finished picture, that better colouring had never been.

In modern times, at any rate, we appreciate Dürer even more as a draughtsman than as a painter. There was nothing that he could not, and did not, draw; no medium known in his day that he did not use—with the one exception, I think I must admit, of red chalk, which was only just coming into use in his time, chiefly by the Florentines, and perhaps only at a later date than his visit to Venice. He had an extraordinary mastery of the pen, the brush, silver-point, chalk and charcoal, and painted still life, costumes, decorative designs and landscapes in water-colour. He was one of the first pioneers of landscape drawing, and very beautiful specimens are preserved of his sketches of landscape and cities that interested him on his first journey to Venice, about 1494-95, and after his return to Nuremberg. Very fine landscapes, as well as a wonderful study of a single fir tree, are in the British Museum, and at Oxford is a water-colour with a study of sky almost in the manner of Turner. The Albertina possesses the most celebrated of his natural history drawings, the young hare of 1502, the "Rasenstück" (Fig. 7), a marvellous study of a large group of growing plants, grass, dandelion and plantain, painted with

every nicety of colour, in 1503, and the very beautiful study of a dead blue bird, the roller (*Coracias garrulus garrulus*, Linn.), a work of 1512. A celebrated drawing, not from life, for he had never seen the beast, but from a description and sketch sent by a friend from Lisbon, is that of a rhinoceros, from which he afterwards made the woodcut of 1515 (Fig. 6). This animal was, apparently, the first of its kind to reach Europe in modern times; it made a considerable stir, and Dürer's woodcut served for a long time to come as the basis of representations of the rhinoceros in natural history books. The beast was a present from the Sultan of Guzerat, or King of Cambay, to the Portuguese, and was sent from Goa to Lisbon. King Emmanuel afterwards sent it away, on account of its great rarity, as a present to the Pope, who intended to get up a fight between it and an elephant, but it

perished on the way by shipwreck. Dürer was always interested in uncommon beasts, and would go far out of his way to see, for instance, a stranded whale when he was in the Netherlands.

The mission that took him there, in 1520, was an endeavour to obtain from Charles V, when in Aachen for his coronation, or else at some other place, a confirmation of the grant of a yearly pension made to Dürer by his grandfather, the Emperor Maximilian, this pension having been suspended by the Town Council of Nuremberg since Maximilian's death in January,



6.—RHINOCEROS, WOODCUT.

1519. Dürer set off in July, 1520, with his wife and their maid, and was away a whole year, spending more time at Antwerp than anywhere else, but also visiting Brussels, Bruges, Ghent and other famous cities. He kept a minute diary when on this journey, which abounds in picturesque details and information about the manners of the time, and also made wonderful silver-point drawings in a sketch-book which has been broken up, but of which numerous leaves are extant. The great mastiff drawn at Aachen and the view of the minster at the same place, as well as a leaf with still-life studies on both sides, are in the British Museum. His sketch of the Quay at Antwerp (Fig. 5), dated 1520, is one of the most masterly of his pen drawings made on this journey; numerous portraits are also preserved of this period, some identified and others nameless.

It is time to say something of Dürer as an engraver, for his great skill in this art is, perhaps, his surest title to fame. The engravings generally recognised as Dürer's genuine work number 104, and are spread over a period of thirty years—from about 1496 to 1526. Of course, in that time his style went through much modification, for he began as a fifteenth century engraver quite in the old tradition of his country, and enriched his experience as he went on by his added knowledge of Italian art. But he always remained consistently northern, and never succumbed—as did some of his followers, known as the Little Masters, and the Flemish engravers who were their contemporaries—to the conquering influence of the Italian Renaissance, as disseminated by Marcantonio and others of his school. On the contrary, it was, rather, Dürer who influenced the Italians, though less by any actual influence on their technique than by supplying them with details which they found it very convenient to borrow for their backgrounds.

Dürer's greatest predecessor in the history of German engraving was Martin Schongauer, who brought the art to a great pitch of perfection, but Dürer went far beyond him in his power of filling a plate all over with exquisite detail, carefully planned and carried out with unfailing diligence and accuracy. It may be thought that he sometimes carried this "filling" process too far, and that a *horror vacui* led him into overcrowding. It was, indeed, a tendency not only of Dürer, but of other German artists of his time. But in such a plate as the St. Anthony before the walls of a town (Fig. 4), engraved in 1519, he made a perfectly tasteful use of the blank sky, against which the ever-varying outline of the old Gothic town, crowning its hill, is silhouetted, while the crucifix, rising on its tall staff into the sky, somewhat to the left of the middle of the plate, has the happiest effect on the composition. The ancient buildings, reflected in the calm waters of a moat, seem perfectly typical of some old Franconian city, but they are, as a matter of fact, compiled from two different and much earlier drawings by Dürer, one of which is at Windsor.

Even more, perhaps, than in the engravings Dürer shows himself in his woodcuts a great reformer. In the fifteenth century the woodcut was a comparatively crude, though very vigorous, work of art, with simple outlines and little hatching, and it was the usual practice to complete it with colouring



7.—STUDY OF PLANTS, DATED, 1503. ALBERTINA, VIENNA.



8.—ST. CHRISTOPHER. WOODCUT.

applied by hand. Dürer at once put a stop to that by making the design so complete, so intricate, so fully covering the space allotted to it, that no addition could possibly be required. It is thought—though we have no very certain information on this point—that he did not engrave his own blocks, but made finished drawings with pen and ink upon the blocks, which were then handed over to professional wood engravers. Their skill in cutting away the white spaces was very remarkable, as we shall see if we consider that the instrument used was a knife, for the practice of engraving upon hard wood with a burin did not come into use till Bewick's time.

The number of his woodcuts is very large and rather uncertain, for the intensive and critical study of them is a growth of recent years, and it has only thus been recognised that, besides the woodcuts marked with his famous monogram, which figure alone in the old catalogues, Dürer did very much work for publishers and booksellers, and that it was not his practice to sign such illustrations.

Besides Dürer's many single woodcuts, he produced several celebrated series of cuts, which he published himself in book form, with Latin verses by a contemporary poet who called himself Chelidonius (a disguise for Schwalbe). These were the "Apocalypse," one of the most epoch-making sets of prints that ever appeared, first published in 1498 and re-issued in 1511; the "Great Passion," a series of twelve woodcuts; the "Little Passion," a series of thirty-six, besides the frontispiece, and the twenty cuts which compose the "Life of the Virgin." All of these, besides many of the separate woodcuts, including the "St. Christopher" here illustrated (Fig. 8), came out in 1511, perhaps the most wonderful year in the history of the woodcut.

But most of that exquisite series the "Life of the Virgin" had been produced much earlier, about 1504-5. Proofs of the woodcuts got about even at that early time, and copies of them were engraved in Italy by Marcantonio; it was partly to assert his copyright and protect himself against plagiarism that Dürer went off, in 1505, to Venice. The "Life of the Virgin" is most interesting as marking a transition in the architecture which abounds in the backgrounds from late Gothic to Renaissance forms. Dürer, about this time, was much in love with the round arch, which also appears in his little engraving of 1504, the "Nativity," and in his picture the "Adoration of the Magi," now in the Uffizi. But in the "Life of the Virgin" these round arches are frequently adorned with highly elaborate late Gothic ornament showing a marvellous fancy and invention. The "Death of the Virgin," one of the subjects added in 1510, shows the simplicity of the Renaissance style in its purest form, and in the same woodcut Dürer first employs the device to which I have alluded in describing the "St. Anthony"—that of a tall cross forming a break in the composition at precisely the right interval.

These few specimens of Dürer's art can only serve as a slight indication of the wide range of invention and variety of skill of a great artist who was one of the most gifted and accomplished men of the Renaissance, or, indeed, of any age. His great natural gifts were developed throughout a fairly long life by unflagging industry, and, besides his great output in the way of pure works of art, he spent infinite pains in scientific research and the writing of books on geometry, measurement and proportion, besides a treatise on fortification which came out in 1527. His death was deeply mourned by many of the foremost men of his time, such as Luther, Melancthon and Erasmus, and the admiration which he won from such artists as Bellini and Raphael, Patinier and Lucas van Leyden in his own lifetime, has been accorded to him both by artists and amateurs in all succeeding generations. CAMPBELL DODGSON.

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ENGLISH GLASSES

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A B C D
1.—PUNCH GLASSES OF THE TYPE CALLED WRYTHEN GLASSES, AND A JELLY GLASS.

IT is proposed in this short article to annotate some typical specimens of English glass dating from the eighteenth century. The specimens illustrated are not pieces of any great scarcity, and that will, perhaps, enhance their interest in the eyes of collectors who prefer glass to rarities. A history of averages is likely to be quite as illuminating as a history of extremes, and where the average is a thing of beauty there is no need to look for the superb.

Fig. 1 (B).—This is a jelly or custard glass, used in the eighteenth century for various sweet confections of which syllabub is the most noxious and the best known. It is interesting for the combination of diverse features in a single glass. The waisted bowl is one of the concave bowls which came from Germany in the second decade of the eighteenth century. The diamond moulding, on the other hand, is a Venetian item. The knop between the bowl and the foot has an infant air-twist of the type which became frequent *circa* 1730–40. This combination of features makes it possible to date the glass about 1725.

The three other glasses in Fig. 1 are peculiar for the external twisting of the metal, and may be conveniently called wrythen glasses, for that term avoids confusion with the "twist" usually applied to spirals inside the glass. They are derived from small glasses with a V-shaped bowl, usually set directly on a spreading foot, which were common in Netherlandish glass in the seventeenth century and were sometimes made with rings or threaded spirals on the outside. They were made also with external wrything. Of the present series some glasses have no stem, some a poor baluster or short knopped stem; but the whole series may be arranged in an order, with the long stems at one end and the short at the other. The glasses of this type vary also in metal; in some the glass is rich and rough and so heavily leaded that minute specks of the lead can be discerned in the

metal, while in others the metal is dull and plain. And the series may be classified, thirdly, by the wrything. In some pieces, usually those which are over-leaded, the wrything ends in a flammiform fringe half-way up the bowl, the "flames" sometimes projecting a quarter of an inch; and in some it ends in a neat line. In yet another type it goes right up to the top and flattens out almost horizontally just below the rim. These are the latest of the group; they show Liège influence and date from the middle of the eighteenth century. But the specimens in rich, rough metal with the fringe certainly go back into the seventeenth century.

These glasses have been called, for want of a better name, ale-glasses. But the ale-glass type (see Fig. 4) is quite distinct in shape, and its prototype is the flute. We would suggest as an alternative that they are punch glasses, used with the type of punch-bowl known as a Monteith. The Monteith was a metal punch-bowl with a notched rim, and it was brought in empty with the glasses fixed in the notches by their feet and hanging down on the inside. It was, we know exactly, introduced in 1683, and it is about that date that the wrythen glass seems to have become a special type.

Fig. 2.—It was unfortunate for the development of cutting in England that the size and weight of glasses were reduced when they were. In 1745 Englishmen had been learning the technique of cutting from the German metics for about twenty-five years, and the decrease in weight was a very serious handicap; effective cutting required a thick glass which was not liable to fracture in the process and which exhibited to advantage the reverberations of the light. The glasses in Fig. 2 show how the glass-cutters tried to overcome the difficulty. They began by cutting the edge of the foot in scallops (c), but they worked chiefly on the stem, the only part of the glass which offered a thick substance



A B C D E
2.—PORT GLASSES AND A CORDIAL GLASS, SHOWING THE SMALL "EXCISE ACT" BOWL.



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Distinct from the usual smaller jade carvings, the charm of such large, strong pieces as, for instance, this 11in. bowl, is that they can be put to very practical use in the well-appointed room, where, with the addition of a few flowers, their æsthetic character will be delightfully accentuated.

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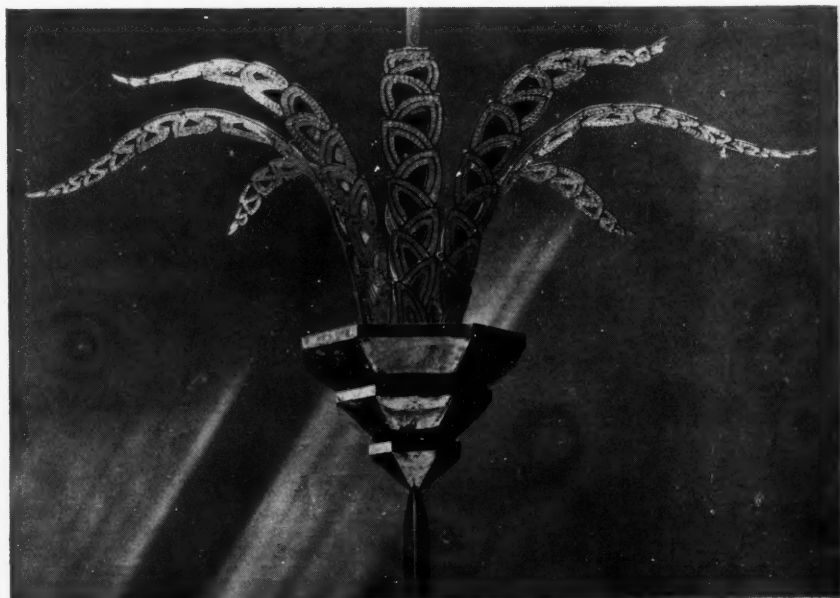
A B C
3.—TWO CORDIAL GLASSES, AND A WINE-GLASS ENGRAVED WITH THE ARMS OF ZEELAND.

to their wheel. But as their dexterity increased they grew venturesome and carried the cut ornament rather gingerly on to the lower and thicker part of the bowl. For the stem the two chief devices were flutes and diamonds. In B and D the knop, that ghost of the baluster, appears in a fresh disguise, so fluted as to be scarcely recognisable. With fluting (which sometimes is only

cutting used for the stem) we get several varieties of facet—flat diamonds, diamonds slightly concave (A, B), long diamonds (C), small diamonds (D) and small irregular hexagons (E). The cutting of the bowl often took the form of plain flutes (D); but more interesting than these are the sprigs (B) and arches (C), often combined in an arch-and-sprig fringe. Such a fringe, when



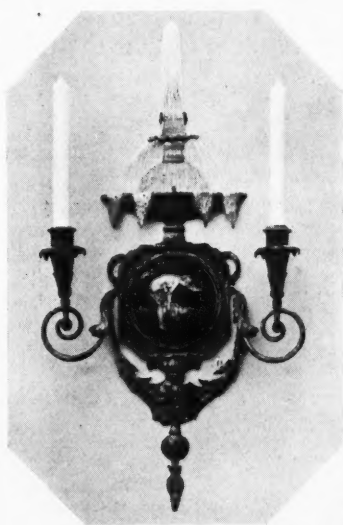
A B C
4.—TWO GLASSES FOR RATAFIA, AND AN ALE-GLASS ENGRAVED WITH HOPS AND BARLEY.



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you look at it from the inside of the bowl, often takes the shape of a formal rose with six, seven or eight petals, and it has been ingeniously suggested that here in disguise is the rose used as an emblem by the supporters of the exiled Stuarts. This seems a very far-fetched explanation of a quite simple piece of cutting. We feel that it is sometimes necessary to accept facts without seeking a story to explain them; the arch and sprig are quite natural *motifs* of a primitive cutting, and there is no need to go beyond technique and taste to account for their combination. The glass (c) is certainly a cordial, but the other four are wine-glasses. (B), (c) and (d) may be dated *circa* 1750, (A) and (E) about ten years later.

Fig. 3 (B).—This wine-glass is the earliest of our set and exhibits the union of two influences. The bowl is the rounded funnel bowl which was derived in the first instance from Venetian forms, and is the commonest bowl type between 1680 and 1730. The earlier bowls of this shape were larger and longer, but the short stem grew longer in time and the long bowls correspondingly short. The stem is of the shouldered type which made its appearance in England with the infiltration of German glassmakers early in the reign of George I (*acc.* 1714). Here its combination with an early type of bowl makes it likely that the date of the glass is *circa* 1715. The arms are those of the Netherlandish Province of Zeeland, the wheel-engraving being by a Netherlandish hand. There is ample evidence that English glasses were frequently exported to the Netherlands at this period and there engraved by local artists.

Fig. 3 (A).—This glass and its opposite number were used for different types of spirits or cordials. Of these, French brandy was the most distinguished and gin the most squalid; but in a delicate position between them we must place a wide variety of concocted liquors which correspond to the liqueurs of the present day. The names of them are legion in recipe books of the eighteenth century, but among the best known may be mentioned angelica, persico, baum, clary, ratafia, and cinnamon water. These drinks were, for the most part, made by distillation from the stones of fruit, especially cherries, peaches and apricots,

and they were flavoured according to various prescriptions with brandy and spices. We doubt whether glasses so handsome as these were much used for gin. The German influence we have mentioned tended to substitute angular stems for rotund, and concave bowls for convex, and Fig. 1 (A) and (B) illustrate bowls of this type. The stem here has grown very long in proportion to the bowl, and illustrates a familiar type of tall baluster which may be discerned in numerous types of glass, *e.g.*, wine-glasses, salvers and candlesticks, and can be dated with some precision about 1725. Fig. 3 (c) is about ten years later. Whereas in (A) the bowl leads one to expect a drawn stem (*i.e.*, a stem made simply by pulling down the base of the bowl), the bell-bowl of (c) must always be distinct from the stem. The single knop half-way up the stem is the ghost which haunted the stems of glasses long after the baluster itself was dead. There is, moreover, no trace of the spiral twists of air or enamel which came into vogue about 1740.

Fig. 4 (B).—Glasses with a long narrow bowl of this kind are frequently, though not always, engraved with hops and heads of barley, and for that reason are usually called ale-glasses. There is literary evidence that this term was current in the eighteenth century for these glasses. The shape of the bowl seems to be a modification of the long flutes or "yards of ale" which were made in the Netherlands in the seventeenth century. The flutes, when they were made for a joke, had only a knob on the end, but specimens with feet were also made, and in the ale-glass as well as in the tall cordial glasses these extravagances are brought within the bounds of utility. The reduction certainly enhances their beauty, for the tall cordials, like (A) and (c), are among the most graceful forms in eighteenth century glass. Both are interesting, also, because they illustrate the various devices by which the glassmakers sought to compensate for the decrease in the size of their glasses consequent on the Excise Act of 1745-46 and the change in the character of their design. (A) is very delicately moulded in flutes round the lower part of the bowl, and (c) is pleasantly dimpled. Their stems contain twists respectively of enamel and of air, and (c) has a type of engraved border common about 1750-60.

W. A. THORPE.

JADE

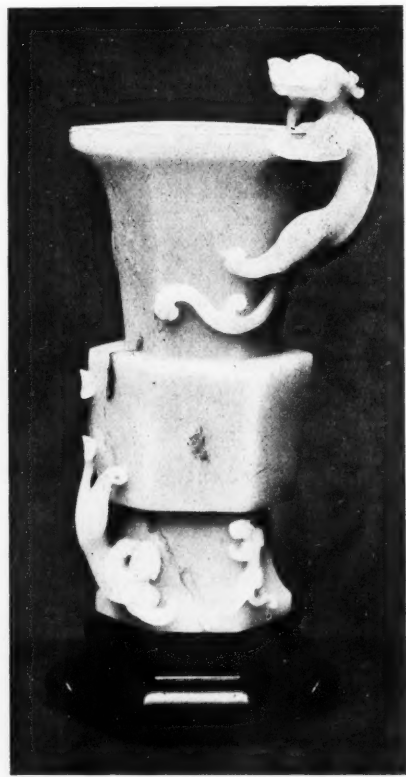
JADE, for its beauty of colour and texture, has been held in high estimation from remote ages in China until our own time, and has been given additional charm in Chinese writings, the language of hyperbole being suited to its values, for with its finely polished surface and varied tones of colour it can be called "the quintessence of creation, forged from the rainbow into thunderbolts for the Storm God." Gifts of jade were made to celebrate important events or festivals, a pleasant habit which is responsible for many of the fine specimens to be seen to-day, *bibels* for the cabinet and study. Among the large collection of jade objects at Messrs. Spink's King Street galleries is a beaker-shaped vase carved out of a block of white, almost translucent jade, often used during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Also of white jade is the carved figure of the Lung-ma, or dragon-horse, carrying on its back the sacred books of Buddhism, which, according to tradition, were brought to China across the Ya-lu river. A jade twin-cylinder honorific vase, which is carved out of a single block of even-coloured and translucent green jade, is modelled on the lines of the ancient bronze arrow-cases which were given as rewards for military

prowess. Hence such vases are known as "champion" vases. Between the two cylinders is a formal eagle (Ying) perched on the head of a crouching bear (Hsiang), the combination Ying-Hsiang being equivalent to "champion." Another interesting jade carving is the small figure of Lu-hsing, the god of preferment, in pale celadon-coloured jade, resting on a contemporary pierced stand of green ivory on a lapis-lazuli coloured wooden stand.

Among lacquered objects is an interesting and elaborate panel of the Kien Lung period, in which is inset a scene from the Taoist Paradise in white and green jades and other stones with metal details. The ground of rich red lacquer is diapered, and the contemporary rosewood-frame is enriched with jade carvings of rectangular form inset at equal distances; the companion panel is in the Victoria and Albert Museum. There is also a Taoist scene representing the approach of a pilgrim to the Taoist paradise, showing Shon Lao under a pine, holding a ju-i sceptre, and attendants in procession. The figures are carved in white jade, the conifers, trees and other details in coloured jade, malachite and imitation lapis lazuli. The Emperor, Kien Lung, had a series of pictures carved in this style in 1766, to commemorate the victories of his general in eastern Turkestan. J. DE SERRE.



A GREEN JADE TWIN-CYLINDER VASE.
Kien Lung (1736-95).



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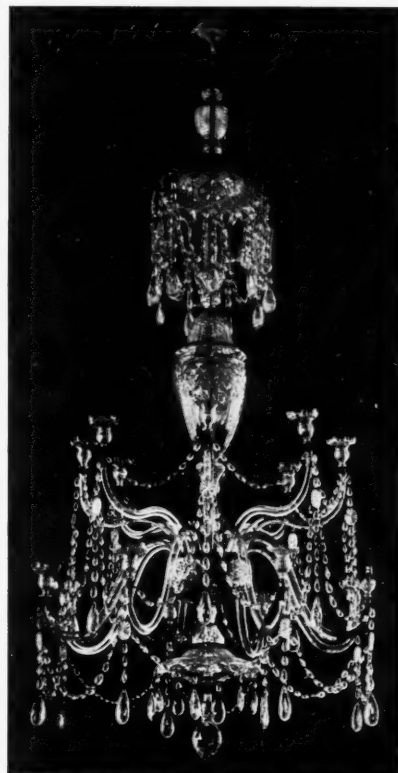
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REFLECTIONS ON MIRRORS

THE old mirrors that were used to lighten the space between the windows in the William and Mary houses were, in themselves, works of decorative art besides fulfilling the purpose, that of relieving a dark space, for which they were put there. The mirror itself was grey in tone and by this colour had a charm, and the frames were often also of mirror. Then came Georgian glasses, which had larger plates of Vauxhall glass, and, later, the huge Victorian pier glasses that graced or disgraced—according to one's taste—the vast drawing-rooms of the epoch. These large mirrors were placed thus to give an added effect of space more than to lighten the rooms. However, they never quite succeeded in doing this, owing to the colour of their glass. Their clear quality of mirror reflected the room at double distance of perspective, but with only single distance of atmosphere, and so the far walls always seemed to be reflected too near for their size.

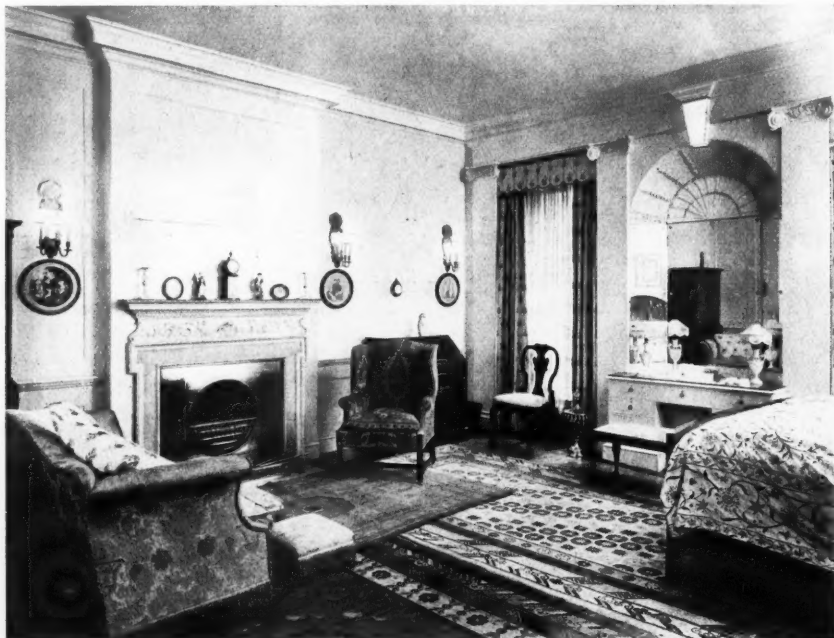
Many experiments have now been carried out in silvering glass, and it is done by new methods. These methods give one a far greater range of colours; so to-day, if one wishes to get a sense of distance in a room, one must order a mirror that is a slightly grey in tone, and then the reflected objects will look a little way off. Few people realise the variety that is possible in mirror, because any variety of glass can be silvered. One can have the usual white mirror, but if this is used care should be taken that it is a becoming sheet. It varies enormously. Some glass will make the face look hideous and some will improve the features. Then there is the grey mirror which is done on the back of clear white glass. For gloomy rooms and places that need warmth there is gold mirror. This is very lovely and can be obtained in an endless range of shades. It has, however, one drawback—it is never very even in tone, as the occasional joins in the leaf show, and also the marks of the size with which it is put on. One can silver coloured glass most prettily. Pale blue has been used a great deal around the William and Mary period glasses and, when bevelled, throws beautiful tints, but pale pink and green and gold also make lovely objects when silvered, though they do not look well in large pieces. However, as ornaments to white glasses they are excellent. They can be cut and bevelled to all shapes and sizes.

Very often the surface of a mirror is pleasant from a decorative or practical point of view, but no reflection is needed, as in places in the kitchen or on a bathroom ceiling, etc. A glow of light is often welcome there. Ground or acid glass will be found most useful. It can be got in a multitude of sorts and surfaces. Cathedral glass is pleasing when thus treated, and use can be made of the delicate tints of the lighter tones. Black glass is fancied by some people, and in places it undoubtedly does look well. It is, of course, a mirror, since it reflects, but it is not silvered on the back like the white glass. Black mirror is sometimes thick black or very deep red glass, and sometimes it is white glass painted black on the back, or backed with black velvet. In this way also one can make a very deep blue, red or green reflection.

Then there are convex and concave mirrors. It is often difficult to remember which is convex or which is concave, but there is a rule which helps. A cave goes inwards, and so the concave is



AN ENTRANCE HALL WITH MIRRORED WALLS OF GLASS IN TONES OF GREY AND BLACK.

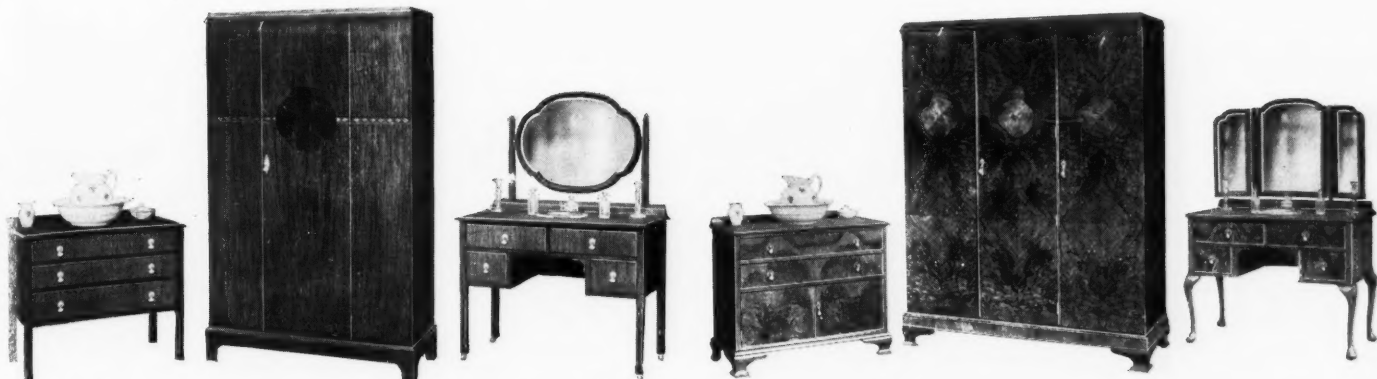


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A MODERN TREATMENT IN A BEDROOM, WITH MIRROR FRONT TO BUILT-IN HANGING CUPBOARDS.

the mirror that goes inwards. The convex bulges in the centre, and reflects a far greater range than would be seen on a flat mirror. A concave mirror reflects less than an ordinary mirror, and sometimes enlarges and distorts in a very curious way.

WAYS OF USING MIRRORS.

Every room offers a special use for a plain mirror, and so it is a little difficult to suggest ways. The first place that is suggested is above the mantelpiece, where framed mirrors often stand. A plain unframed mirror will look delightful here, if properly handled. It should be the width of the mantelpiece below the shelf and it should run from shelf to ceiling. The edges should be polished, and it may be fixed with pateræ or bosses of glass or metal. This fixing is through holes bored in the glass, covered on the face by the pateræ, while the fastening screws go into the previously fixed battens or backboard. These battens are needed to take the vibration. Lately I fixed with screws a large mirror straight into a brick wall and the vibration cracked it in half when a 'bus passed. So battens are needed if there is no backboard. The backboard may be a piece of "ply" firmly fixed.

A favourite form of large glass to be set over the mantelpiece or any large space is a piece mirror, *i.e.*, a mirror that has been cut into squares and fixed up thus. The crossing lines add quality to the whole, and the breaks in the reflection caused by the slightly uneven surfaces of the plates have decided charm. Some people try to copy these piece mirrors by cutting V-shaped groves across the surface of a whole glass on the lines where the joins would be. The cuts really only look silly, as they provide obstruction of view and none of the charm. However, they are cheaper than real piece mirrors, and that is why one sees them. It seems a little unnecessary, however, to add unneeded sham decoration. One usually sees piece mirrors cut into rectangles somewhat in the proportion of casement panes. They can, however, be made in any pattern, and one may even improve on that and use various shades of mirror to emphasise one's design. Very often a suggestion of a frame is pleasing, but a full frame is not needed to a glass. This is the occasion to use strips

bevelled on both sides and applied on the front of the large sheet. The bordering strips would, naturally, be on or near the edge of the glass, but it will frequently be satisfactory to divide the whole plate up into sections with these strips.

The uses to which plain mirror may be put are endless. Between the windows, used in the antique way, it lightens a dark spot. At the end of a long passage it will improve the vista, but it must be plumb and square or the reflection will be turning aside. Above any side table, from the top upwards, a mirror will always be pleasant, in the way one sees above the old console tables, but care must be taken that it carries on the lines of the table and is not wider or narrower. It should be high when at the back of an ordinary table, but it should be long and low behind a sideboard.

Some charming looking-glasses can be made out of plain silvered glass cut into beautiful shapes and pierced. Through the piercing a cord with tassels is passed, and by this it is hung on the wall. These glasses need no wood backing, because the glass workers protect the backs with a metal coating that prevents damage. These unframed and unbacked glasses will, of course, have to have their edges bevelled, but this is not an expensive process. It will be found that this form of glass is more effective than a plain framed glass, especially if the cord and tassels tone with the colour scheme of the room. There are hundreds of ways in which these tassels can be arranged, but they should have a touch of the Chinese about them, as that is the source of their inspiration.

Bathroom mirrors must have their backs treated to prevent the steam from affecting them, as will happen if they are not coated. This precaution will make them last.

In bedrooms it will be found that the most economical way of providing the much needed full length glass is to fit an unframed one on the inside of any cupboard door. This will then swing to the desired angle to reflect in a comfortable light, and it will be hidden when not in use. It is, moreover, an inexpensive treatment.

Many people possess large old mirrors that have grown into white elephants, and hope to be able to cut them down. Sometimes this may be done, but too often they were silvered by the old process and the jar of cutting will produce many flaws. It is often cheaper to get new pieces.

When arranging mirrors it should be noted that on the ordinary ones the reflection is from the back of the glass and that the inside of any frame or surround will be reflected around the edge. Therefore, the inside should be painted before the mirror is set in position. I have seen many effects ruined by no allowance being made for this. If any object is placed against the glass it will be seen how great is the gap.

Small pieces of looking-glass placed inside electric light fittings will be found to increase the light greatly, and it is well to use gold or tinted pieces if a pleasant glow of light is desired.

The treatments of mirrors are really dictated by common sense and by the observation of everyday uses, and re-application in new forms. As one passes down the street, one sees the glow reflected from the gilded names over the shops, yet few people make use of this lesson to brighten their rooms. In a hundred ways these lessons may be learned.

BASIL IONIDES.



SHOWING MIRRORS USED IN THREE WAYS: ON THE LEFT, FOR DRESSING-TABLE PURPOSES; IN THE CENTRE, AS A DECORATIVE FEATURE; ON THE RIGHT, FOR TOILET REQUIREMENTS.



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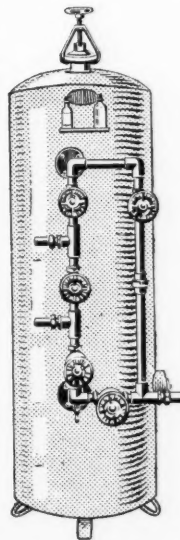
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THE BATHROOM OF TO-DAY

IT is only within comparatively recent years that either the desire or the opportunity to possess an attractive bathroom has arisen as other than a luxury. From the early stage, when the bedroom was equipped with a rather accidental-looking bath and washstand, progress was fairly rapid to the specially contrived bathroom in which those fittings appeared more or less to fit, and where the surroundings perhaps took cognizance of their existence and uses by the occurrence of a chilling expanse of white tiles; but there for a long time we stuck, and the fittings, however good in themselves, were seldom related as parts of an ordered scheme.

Now all this has changed, and the bathroom (like the kitchen) may possess its own attractive appearance for those who have the skill to devise and the wit to see. Nor is it necessary that the cost should be inordinately inflated by the change. Starting at the bottom of the scale with the small house, the difference between a commonplace bathroom with wood floor (necessitating linoleum or similar overlay), painted walls, and the cheapest of cast-iron enamelled baths and pottery basins, and a similar room fitted with a rectangular porcelain-enamelled bath enclosed below the top and fitted with a white-metal (chromium) blending valve, a capacious lavatory basin with similar metal hot and cold taps at the corners, enamelled towel-brackets, glass splash back and shelf, the floor laid with jointless composition, and walls tiled, involves an expenditure which is well within the compass of people with moderate incomes.

There are a few points which should be remembered in connection with such equipment. The popular rectangular bath,



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Edward Maufe, Architect.

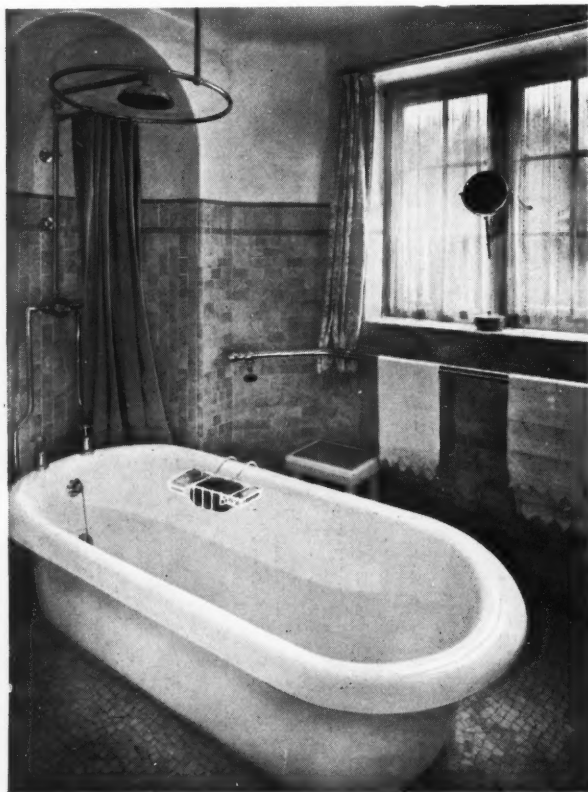
which avoids the creation of that awkward space open to the collection of fluff and dirt, but difficult to cleanse, necessitates also the enclosure of most of its plumbing connections to supplies and waste. These, therefore, should be made available for access in case of need by arranging for easy removal of the front panel or riser, or by access from the back by a trap where that is possible.

A jointless composition floor may be laid with safety on ordinary joists and boarding, but it occupies a space of about half an inch, which should be allowed for, and if new flooring is to be so covered it is advisable to lay galvanised wire netting, fixed with staples to the boards, before spreading the plastic composition.

Wall tiling need not always be dead white; there are, for example, agreeable 8in. square Spanish tiles with a play of bluish, pinkish and brownish whites, and English tiles of cream-white and grey-white which may be had for little more than common white glazed sorts. Charming painted conventional wave borders and naïve subject pictures can also be had in these latter tiles, and, for the additional cost of a pound or two will cheer up a dull expanse of mere sanitation.

It should also not be overlooked that certain things, such as soap dishes, glass holders, strop hangers and so forth, will eventually find a place in most bathrooms. These can now be obtained fashioned in the same material and of sizes to agree with wall tiling, with which they are fixed, giving a flush surface clear of hooks, brackets and the like.

Rising from these modest beginnings, the modern bathroom may, without reaching either plutocratic luxury or hygienic crankdom, yet expand to a higher and more costly standard. It must not be supposed, for instance, that because two sanitary



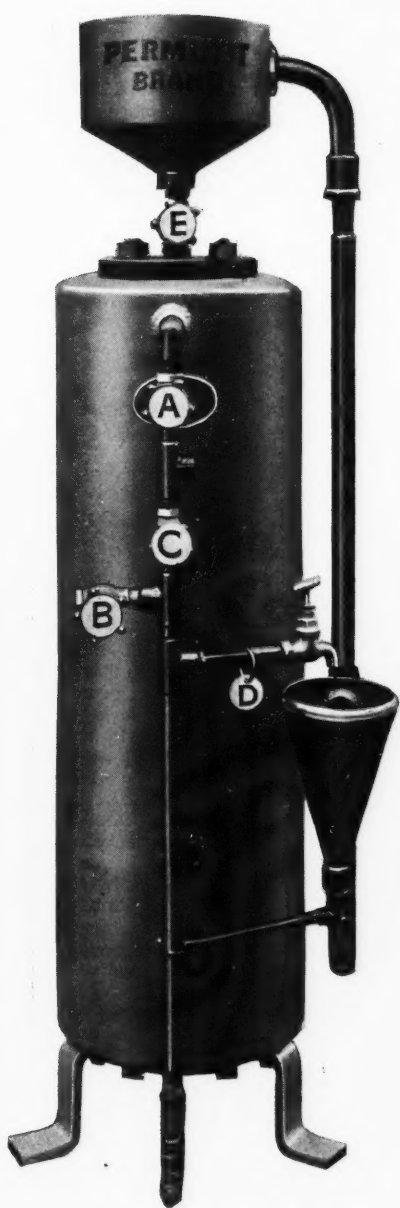
AN OCTAGONAL BATHROOM, WITH FLOOR AND DADO OF BLUE VITREOUS MOSAIC.

A. L. Abbott, Architect.



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A BATHROOM WITH RUBBER SHEETING USED ON FLOOR AND WALLS.



WITH MODERN APPOINTMENTS: THE WALLS HAVING A HIGH TILED DADO, AND THE FLOOR BEING COVERED WITH SQUARES OF COMPRESSED CORK.

appliances are superficially almost identical, while one is three times the price of the other, that the more costly is necessarily too dear. The cheaper probably contains less "metal," is very likely of a lower grade and less permanent finish, contains blemishes in manufacture, and is, perhaps, of foreign origin produced by low-paid labour. A lavatory may be of earthenware instead of fireclay; white-metal taps may be thinly nickel-plated in place of solid chromium; the better baths would be more heavily porcelain-coated and, if enclosed, would have risers of similar material or of marble. A bathroom in which walls and floor are covered with vitreous mosaic tesserae would be equally sanitary but more costly and more distinctive than tiles or enamel; while, for anyone wishing to stress the hygienic side, there are now available glass-like materials in several colours and large sheets, which permit a fancy for jointlessness and non-absorbency to be carried to the utmost. It is well to be prepared, however, for a few casualties in handling these large sheets; workmen are as yet scarcely educated up to the requisite delicacy of touch for dealing with them, and a few chipped corners, or possibly a breakage, may be looked for.

Beside the bath and wash-basin, there are, of course, numerous special fittings—shower cabinets, bidets, sitz baths, and so on—which the luxurious bathroom may contain; but, without

going into these exceptional items, there is another detail most usefully considered: the hot airing towel rail. In the humblest bathroom it is usually possible to provide something of the sort by running the domestic secondary hot circuit around one or more walls, standing out 4 ins. or so; but a proper fitting for the purpose is, of course, preferable, though more costly. This fitting (alone among heating appliances) should always be run off the domestic supply, since it is in demand all the year.

As bathrooms expand in size, the objection to the round-ended free-standing bath (called "Roman" in the trade) disappears, as with ample space it can be arranged to stand free on both sides. Even so, however, it is not a particularly lovely object in its nakedness, and for a completely satisfactory effect it is desirable to enclose it, either with a moulded outer casing of its own material, or by extending the flooring material upwards, which is particularly pleasing when vitreous mosaic floor and wall lining is used.

The desire is sometimes expressed to sink a bath either partially or wholly in the bathroom floor, but it is difficult to give a sound reason for doing this. The operation produces needless complications not only in execution but in use, such, for instance, as the placing of the water control in a position equally convenient to a user when on the floor or in the bath.

E. G.

OIL FIRING FOR CENTRAL HEATING AND HOT WATER SUPPLY BOILERS

IT may not be generally known among readers of this paper that large numbers of central heating and domestic boilers in this country originally arranged for solid fuel firing, such as coke, have been converted to burn fuel oil. And in innumerable cases where a house, institution or public building is at present in course of erection, it may be anticipated that the heating and domestic boilers to be installed will be constructed or fitted with the necessary apparatus to burn oil.

This article is written in order to enable those who may be interested in the subject, and are not familiar with this modern method of firing boilers, to form a general idea of this labour-saving system of obtaining heat.

In the first place, it should be borne in mind that almost any existing boiler can be adapted for oil firing. The necessary alterations are but slight, consisting in most cases of a hole cut in the firedoor to accommodate the oil burner and a few firebricks for laying over the existing firebars to protect them.

The main principle in oil burning is to mix thoroughly the necessary oxygen of the air with the oil, and to do this it is necessary to atomise the oil into a fine mist or spray. This atomising of the oil can be achieved in three ways, *i.e.*, by steam or air pressure, or by forcing the oil itself under pressure through a very fine orifice in the burner. As the first and last methods are not suitable for central heating plants, but are more for the factory and high-pressure steam boiler as used by industrial firms, it is not proposed to discuss them here.

The air pressure system consists of a small electric motor and compressor which delivers the air to the burner through piping, and the oil to be atomised is also fed to the burner through a separate pipe from a small service tank in the boiler

room or, in some cases, direct from the main storage tank. The oil can either flow by gravity to the burner or be under a slight pressure if the supply tank is below the level of the burner; this, of course, depends on the type of oil-burning apparatus installed.

For a simple hand-controlled system the oil-firing apparatus would therefore consist of the following parts:

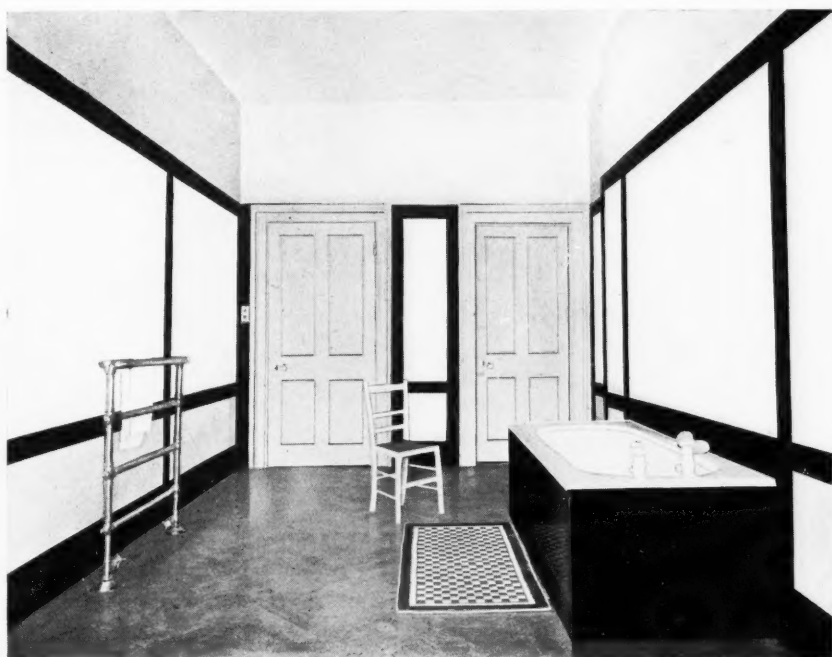
- (1) A suitable oil burner.
- (2) A small electrically driven air compressor or fan.
- (3) A small service oil tank in boiler-room of a capacity equal to a day's supply.
- (4) A main storage tank to hold a quantity equal to the capacity of the oil company's delivery tank wagon, if the oil is purchased in bulk.
- (5) The necessary piping and shut-off valves for connection between storage tank, service tank and burner in boiler front.

Dealing with the various parts in the order mentioned above:

(1) The burner should be of a size suitable for the output of the boiler, and as there are various reliable makes on the market, it may be left to the makers to supply one of sufficient capacity for the work to be done.

(2) The electric motor and small compressor would be of very small power, ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ h.p. to 2 h.p. in small to large boiler plants; and, of course, electric current must be available to drive the motor. This is to be found in most houses to-day, but, failing it, a small petrol engine could be used to drive the blower, air compressor or fan, as the case may be.

(3) The service tank is not essential, as the supply can be taken direct from the main storage tank. Should it be necessary



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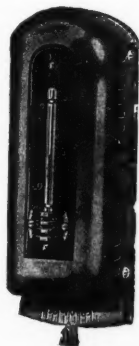
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to clean out the latter or carry out any repair or alteration that may be required to its pipe connections or valves, then it is desirable to have a service tank capable of holding a day or two's supply if the plant is required to be run continuously and no stoppage can be allowed.

(4) The main storage tank should be large enough for at least a month's supply and, generally speaking, one to hold about 4 to 5 tons, roughly 1,000 to 1,250 gallons, is usually sufficient. A point to remember is that at present fuel oil is delivered in bulk in road tank wagons having an approximate carrying capacity of 4 to 5 tons, and if the distance is a long way from the oil company's installation, it is difficult to obtain delivery unless a full load is ordered. The alternative method is for delivery in barrels, but this is a more expensive way of buying oil than in bulk.

(5) Regarding the necessary piping and valves, this is not a large item. In most cases it comprises only a few feet run together with three or four valves.

To operate this plant it is only necessary to apply a lighted torch to the outlet of the burner, having first of all started the motor and compressor and obtained a supply of air to the furnace, then slowly turning on the oil valve control until the desired flame is obtained.

It will be noted that the laborious method of stoking with solid fuel, such as coke, is entirely done away with and repeated charges of fresh fuel are obviated. The desired temperature in the house is soon reached, when the fire can be instantly shut down for a few hours if necessary, or the valves regulated and set to give an oil supply consistent with requirements.

There are no ashes to contend with or cleaning of fires, no smoke if perfect combustion is secured, which is easily obtainable with any one of the reliable apparatus now on the market, and the result is a clean, tidy and neat boiler house, the plant of which can be operated by any of the household staff.

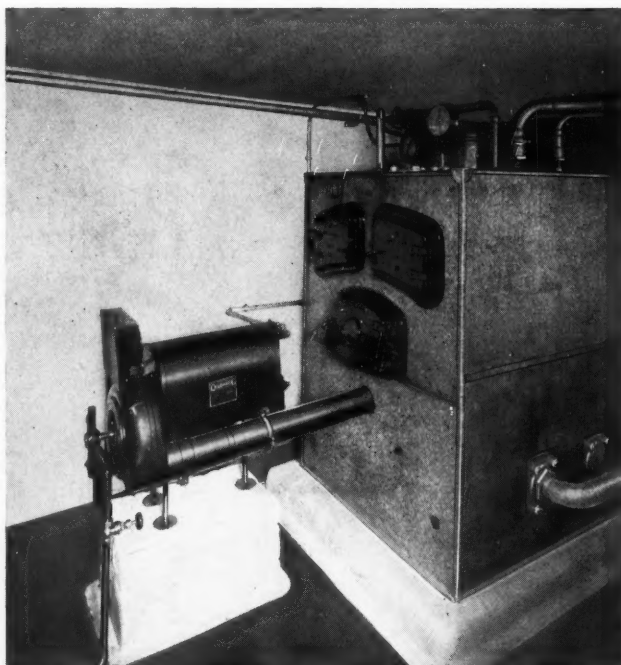
Before we go any farther, perhaps it would be well to discuss the financial advantage of this method of firing, and the cost of running such a plant compared with a solid fuel fired boiler.

It may be taken as authentic that a ton of oil is equal in most cases to 2½ tons of coke. As the price of the former would be, to-day, £4 per ton delivered in bulk within a radius of fifteen miles from London, and coke would be at least 35s. per ton, it will be seen that there is a slight gain by the use of fuel oil.

If the services of a man constantly employed to look after the coke-fired boiler be dispensed with, and the operation of lighting up the burner and shutting off when necessary be left to one of the household staff, a further saving could be effected.

There are oil-fuel systems now on the market which are entirely automatic in action. With suitable apparatus, the plant can be designed to raise the heat to a given temperature, which, if exceeded, brings a thermostatic regulator into operation and puts the whole plant out of action. On the other hand, should the temperature fall below the set figure, then the burner comes into use again automatically. In this case the oil is ignited by a constant gas pilot jet or electric spark, whichever is available.

In most of these automatic systems a safety device is provided, for, in the event of the flame of the burner going out, the



AN "OIL-O-MATIC" CENTRAL HEATING PLANT.
This, as the name implies, looks after itself, maintaining the temperature at any desired degree.

oil supply to the burner is instantly cut off, thereby avoiding any danger of flooding the furnace with oil.

There is no doubt that these oil-fired plants are coming into favour in this country, chiefly because of the saving of space and labour, ease of delivery and storage of fuel, absence of dirt or smoke, and the assurance of a steady and fixed degree of heat being maintained, which cannot be relied upon in the old-fashioned solid fuel fired boiler without constant attention, involving much time, labour, dirt and, not least, considerable running costs.

E. C. BROOMFIELD.

SOME BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

Debrett's House of Commons and the Judicial Bench (Dean, 20s.) arrives opportunely at the commencement of the new session of Parliament. Corrected to January 27th, 1928, there can scarcely be a more up-to-date book of reference. The Preface, as usual, comments on many matters, and it is interesting, for instance, to note that last session, for the first time, a woman was called upon to act as teller in a division.

Clubs for 1928 (Spottiswoode, Ballantyne, 7s. 6d.) is another remarkably useful compilation, giving information as to almost 4,000 clubs in the British Empire and in those parts of the world frequented by the British. There are 1,750 golf clubs mentioned, of which 250 are ladies'.

The National Ancient Monuments Year Book, edited by John Swarbrick (The Wykeham Press, 3s. 6d.), contains particulars of the societies and bodies concerned in the preservation of monuments, and of their activities. An important section is that devoted to "Matter for the Benefit of Owners, Architects and Others, Relating to the Causes of Decay and Methods of Reparation, etc., with Lists of Artists, Craftsmen and Firms Recommended." The book is copiously illustrated.

Every Man's Own Lawyer (Crosby Lockwood, 17s. 6d.) appears in its fifty-eighth edition, superseding in many respects all previous editions, as the legislation of 1927 is included, and it is pre-eminently a book of reference of which the up-to-date latest copy has particular value. The concise dictionary of legal terms is one of its strong recommendations, and, quite apart from its usefulness for its specific purpose, it is valuable as giving the layman what he certainly ought to possess—some insight into the working of the laws of his own country.

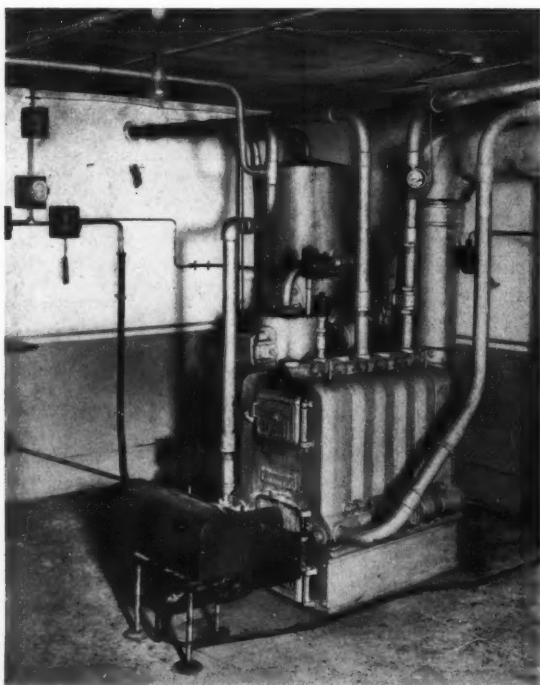
The South and East African Year Book and Guide, 1928 (Union Castle Mail Steamship Co., 2s. 6d.) packs a marvellous amount of information into small space. A very good production.

Ayres' Lawn Tennis Almanack, 1928 (Ayres, 2s. 6d.), edited by Mr. A. Wallis Meyers, holds its own among lawn tennis players as the book of reference where that game is concerned, and its neat green and white cover is a welcome sight at this time of the year when the possibilities of beginning play become a subject of immediate interest; *Ayres' Cricket Companion, 1928* (Ayres, 1s.), offers in pocket form a guide to public school and club cricket; *Wisden's Cricketers' Almanack* (Wisden, 5s. 6d.), sixty-fifth edition gives all the information that the keenest follower of the game is likely to need in very handy form.

Philip's Handy Agricultural Atlas of England and Wales (George Philip, 6s.) is, as might be expected, exceedingly well printed. A remarkably useful book which every agriculturist will welcome.

In the field of agriculture, *The English Herd Book and Register of Jersey Cattle*, giving all information for the year 1926, published by The English Jersey Cattle Society, fills its niche fully and with dignity; while *The Year Book of Agricultural Co-operation in the British Empire* (Routledge, 10s. 6d.), edited by The Horace Plunkett Foundation, covers a wide range, including a survey of co-operative legislation and a statistical census of organisation.

We have also received *The Building Societies Year Book 1927* (Reed and Company, 3s. 6d.); this forms a complete review of the work of the British building societies, being the official handbook of the National Association; *The Irish Wolfhound Club Year Book* (Irish Wolfhound Club, 5s.); *The Official Billiards Annual* (Sporting Handbooks, 2s.); and *The Year's Art 1928* (Hutchinson, 8s. 6d.).



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ELECTRIFYING THE HOME.—I

By DR. S. PARKER SMITH.

WHAT woman has not dreamt at some time of the home in which that busy sprite, electricity, is everywhere at hand to relieve her and her hand-maids of the drudgery hitherto inseparable from every well kept house? We cannot claim that this dream has yet been fully realised, but how few are aware of the progress made towards the solution of the problem, whether we envisage it from the economic, the practical or the æsthetic point of view? We speak thus guardedly because the general utilisation of electric energy for the multiple requirements of the home would usher in what might without exaggeration be termed a new era in the conditions under which we live.

To begin with we will describe briefly the services electricity is made to render in an all-electric house, dismissing from our minds all concern with purely technical matters, since difficulties of this order have already been solved.

In the main there are four services to be considered: lighting, cooking, heating of rooms and hot-water supply. Among auxiliary services may be mentioned cleaning, floor polishing, washing, wringing, ironing and drying of clothes, refrigeration, sunlight treatment (subject to medical advice), ventilation, knife polishing, dish washing, sewing and so on. The toaster, coffee percolator, chafing dish, waffle iron, etc., can be included under cooking.

Though electricity is being requisitioned daily more and more to obtain these and other services, the first question every prospective user must ask himself is: What will it cost? Here two factors are involved—capital and running cost.

In a new house, designed for electric working, the capital cost of electric appliances is less serious, for in this case electric equipment merely replaces other appliances, and the difference in initial outlay need not be important. To convert an existing house into an all-electric house may, on the other hand, cost much more.

Compensation for capital outlay, and in some cases for running costs, is to be sought in the advantages gained by using electricity. It is hard to evaluate this factor in terms of money, but no intelligent woman needs to be told the gain in cleanliness, convenience, comfort and labour-saving healthfulness if she can obtain any or all the above-mentioned services by the mere closing of a switch, either manually or automatically. Also the saving of one or more maids must not be overlooked.

Turning to running costs, it can be stated broadly that if electricity charges are such that the heating of rooms and of water is not precluded, the remaining services are also feasible. The cost of cooking then becomes comparatively small, while the cost of lighting and of the various auxiliary services referred to becomes almost negligible. That is to say, in an all-electric house the chief cost of the auxiliary services is the capital expenditure involved in purchasing the appliances.

Conditions for Cheap Electricity.

Let us now see how it comes about that the use of electricity for the main services of heating rooms and water has become feasible in late years. A little reflection will make this quite clear. Imagine an electricity supply station with no other form of load than that required for lighting purposes. Such a station will be practically idle throughout the summer, and even in winter the machinery, plant, cables, etc., will only be fully loaded for a few hours daily. Yet the overhead charges run throughout the year, the staff has to be paid and everything must be kept in working order. It is not practicable to store electricity on a large scale, like water or gas. Consequently, electric lighting alone is a most uneconomical form of electricity supply.

Turn now to the other extreme—imagine a load which remains constant throughout the year. Roughly speaking, the chief extra cost to the supply undertaking is the cost of fuel, and this is a relatively small item in a large modern station. Few loads attain this ideal, but a suitable domestic load is very helpful in this connection because of the hours during which it occurs. In the daytime the bulk of the load on a central station is a power load represented by factory motors and the like, but the heating of water for domestic purposes can take place during the night. Also room heating is largely an evening load and may become more and more a night load, as will be shown presently. This helps to explain why lighting charges are about 6d. per unit, and also why the charges for other domestic services may be as low as ½d. to 1d. per unit. If, in addition, the domestic consumer uses energy between the hours of, say, 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., for heating water for use throughout the day, the charges in various parts of Great Britain may be as low as ½d. to ¾d. per unit. Such tariffs are usually restricted to consumers who also pay a fixed sum independently of their consumption. Wherever the resulting overall cost per unit is under 1d., the consumer need not complain.

A domestic tariff of ½d. per unit plus a fixed annual charge is available in or near many thickly-populated areas, such as Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, etc. London and the Home Counties are slowly improving, but many districts are still very backward. Tariffs and methods of charging vary

greatly throughout the kingdom, and it is best for every prospective user to institute his own enquiries. This diversion into tariffs is necessary to show how the use of electricity in the home becomes of mutual advantage to the supply authority and to the consumer, and also how the all-electric house is rendered feasible.

Water-Heating by Electricity.

We begin with this service because of the relatively large amount of energy required to heat an adequate quantity of water, and because the use of electricity for this purpose is so often condemned as irrational. But is it really so irrational after all? Even if electricity for this purpose costs twice as much as coke or coal, see what is saved in trouble and labour! The electric heating of water can be done automatically, whereas with a coke-fired boiler one has to reckon with fuel storage, stoking, cleaning and ash removal. This must be taken into account when making a comparison. Used with reasonable care, I see no objection to heating water by electricity, provided



AN ELECTRIC FIRE THAT SIMULATES A CLEAR-BURNING COAL FIRE.

the supply authority is prepared to give an attractive rate for a night load.

Given a suitable tariff for water heating—e.g., ½d. or less per unit—the procedure is to install a tank of sufficient capacity to meet the daily needs. This tank must be well lagged or heat-insulated to prevent loss of heat. In the case of exceptional extra demand, it is easy to arrange a supplementary heater in the tank. For general use it is well not to heat the water much above scalding temperature (120° Fahr.). Needlessly high temperatures encourage waste. Temperatures above, say, 150° Fahr. may then be reached to meet exceptional requirements, such as additional baths and illness. The supplementary heater is a further safeguard against running short of hot water.

Where low tariffs are not available, the heating of water by electricity for ordinary purposes needs careful consideration. In some cases it may be desirable to obtain limited quantities of hot water as and when required. To supply this, small boilers, kettles and geysers are suitable appliances. As soon as electric energy costs more than 1d. per unit, however, its use for the general hot-water supply becomes more or less prohibitive, owing to the large quantity of electricity needed.

Room-Heating by Electricity.

The most desirable form of heating living-rooms is by radiation—the form in which we receive heat from the sun. For this purpose a glowing fire—coal, gas or electric—is commonly used. The alternative form of heating, by convection, which consists in warming the air by stoves or hot-water convectors (wrongly called radiators), is not to be recommended. It is much healthier to live in a cool, fresh atmosphere than in

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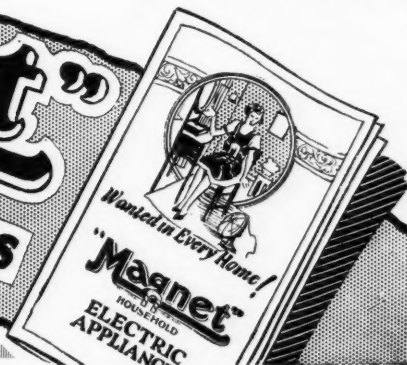
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a warm, close atmosphere. The former is obtained with radiant heat and ample ventilation; the latter with air warmed by convectors or stoves. Ventilation is, necessarily, more restricted where air warming is resorted to, because of the importance of conserving the heat. With radiant heat, suitably arranged in a well ventilated room, life is more invigorating and exhilarating, and no sacrifice of comfort is entailed.

There are innumerable forms of electric fires, using from $\frac{1}{2}$ unit up to 3 or more units per hour. These are made in every conceivable variety to suit all purposes. Some may be fixtures, like coal or gas fires, others portable, some fixed to the wall, as in a bathroom, others of the bowl type for keeping the feet warm.

In an article of this character it would be presumptuous to recommend any particular types of fire. It is for the woman to decide what best accords with her artistic views—whether a plain fire or an imitation coal fire is to be installed can be safely left to the housewife, along with other matters of this kind. One or two points about electric fires, however, may be touched upon. To get the best from electric fires their merits must be understood. Electric fires should be placed where the heat they give is wanted. If the room is a large one, a fire may well be placed in the fireplace, but, in addition, there should be one or two smaller fires in other parts of the room which are being used. To ignore the portability of the electric fire is to lose one of its chief advantages. This is particularly



A LARGE TABLE-TYPE COOKER WITH SPECIAL COOKING UTENSILS.

true in the bedroom. A bedroom fire should be light and portable, and it should be moved about as required. To warm up a bedroom may take a long time; it is not only wasteful in many cases, but also undesired. On the contrary, if the fire is placed near the dressing table, the heat is at once obtained where it is wanted and waste is avoided.

The advantage of the electric fire for occasional use should also be emphasised, because for this purpose it is unsurpassed. Even if every room in the house is provided with one, there is no need to fear undue expense. Putting the fire where it is wanted and using it only when it is wanted adds greatly to the comfort of a bedroom or a bathroom, and entails very little expense. With living-rooms common sense will indicate the measures to be taken. Thus the fire (or fires) in the dining-room should be switched on full while the table is being laid, and the heat suitably reduced before or during the meal. Obviously a fire should be switched off as soon as it is not wanted. The chief advantage of the occasional use of electric fires in living-rooms is probably obtained during spring and autumn. For many weeks in these seasons the day temperature of the house may be comfortable, but at breakfast-time and in the evening it may fall uncomfortably low. Nothing could be handier than the electric fire to equalise such differences.

The question of running costs must not be overlooked. If electric fires are only to be used occasionally or for auxiliary heating, even 2d. a unit may not be prohibitive; but if electricity alone is used for all-round heating, there will be need for caution, and possibly cause for uneasiness, whenever the overall cost per unit exceeds 1d. At 1½d. per unit there may be some inducement to use a coal fire, unless domestic labour is scarce or otherwise unsatisfactory.

Panel heating is another form of radiant heat worthy of attention. A form of panel heating was used by the Romans, who employed hot air flues for warming the floors of their houses. During recent years modern methods have been similarly applied. Hot-water panels in the walls superseded the hot-water pipes in the floor. This eliminates unsightly convectors in the room, but it is not always convenient to have pipes in the walls; consequently, the panels were moved a further step upwards

and placed in the ceiling. With ceiling panels there is, in the first place, no danger of injury from nails or to pictures and, in the second place, convection currents due to hot air rising are prevented. Panels can be placed on the surface of the ceiling, but in a new house they are usually embedded in the plaster. Heat is prevented from rising upwards by suitable insulation, and thus the only way it can escape is by radiation downwards into the room where it is wanted. The panel surface is kept at a fairly low temperature—100° to 120°Fahr. is found to be satisfactory.

For heating the panels hot water or electricity can be used. If electricity is available at low rates during the night, hot water for the panels can be obtained in the same way as for the domestic services, namely, by storage in a well lagged tank. If special night rates are not available, electric panels are an alternative deserving of consideration.

Although radiant fires can be, and mostly are, used alone, possibly the best solution would be a combination of panel heating with radiant fires. The panels in the ceilings would be used to give a general warmth to the living-rooms—say, 50° to 55° Fahr.—and a glowing electric fire suitably placed would give extra heat just where it is required. A house heated in this way would be very comfortable for habitation—ample ventilation (open windows) could be combined with the avoidance of chilliness. It must be remembered, however, that if panel heating is left on continuously throughout the day—whether the rooms are in use or not—it is apt to be costly; while cutting off the heat is not very satisfactory owing to the relatively long time required for the ceiling to warm up. For this reason panel heating is most practicable for rooms in constant use. On the other hand, radiant fires rapidly heat up and in a few minutes their full benefit is felt.

Before leaving this question it is worth repeating that with the present developments the number of houses being brought within a zone of a cheap supply of electricity is rapidly increasing. Not only in urban areas, but in rural and semi-rural districts, distributing authorities are extending their mains. To such authorities nothing is more attractive than a night load. Also, well lagged storage tanks are comparatively cheap. What, then, is more natural than the widespread use of electricity for heating water for domestic services, for room heating and even for horticultural work?

Cooking by Electricity.

Ignoring private plants, it may be said that almost any public electricity supply undertaking can afford to supply energy at a rate low enough to attract the cooking load. With a tariff not exceeding 2d. per unit, electric cooking should be feasible. Where hot-water and heating services are practicable, cooking falls in quite naturally.

Much has been written about the merits of electricity for cooking. Doubtless a lot of very silly claims have been made in this connection. From experience in his own house the writer would say that, while electric cooking is clean, wholesome, simple and efficient, this side of domestic electrification gave him much to think about and to do. Reliability and safety are assets of prime importance, and these assets were strangely lacking in some of the earlier designs of household appliances. More will be said about reliability under a later section on "Maintenance," but here I wish to say a few words on cookers.

As regards the oven and the grill, there is nothing but praise in a well built range. The difficulty is with boiling and frying operations. In the standard type of electric cooker the cooking table is equipped with boiling plates, and it was in connection with these plates that most of the earlier troubles were experienced. Electric boiling plates may be either open or closed. The closed plate is safe but slow; the open plate is quicker but less reliable.


To overcome the drawbacks associated with the earlier types of boiling plates, the writer had a number of utensils made on the same principle as the electric kettle—a very efficient and satisfactory appliance. With these utensils, cookers, such as the one illustrated on this page, were evolved. There are three degrees of heat—high, medium and low—to avoid waste of time and electric energy. In addition, a boiling plate is provided for the frying pan and ordinary cooking pots. Most boiling operations, however, are done in the special utensils, which are quick, safe and economical.

The well known standard type of cooker has been much improved of late years. Boiling plates are more reliable and not so slow as formerly. This type is cheaper than the type used by the writer because the pots are rather expensive. On the other hand, running costs are much lower with the kettle-type utensils, and operations are carried out more quickly. The difference in first cost may therefore be regarded as a matter of quality.


At each end of the cooking table it is well to have a socket to which an appliance such as a kettle, toaster, egg or milk boiler, flat iron, etc., can be connected.

In addition to the absence of dirt, grease and smell, a great advantage of electric cooking is the dependability of the oven. This can be best illustrated by the statement that the thermometer becomes as necessary as the clock. Complete control of the heat enables intelligence to oust guesswork.

(To be continued.)



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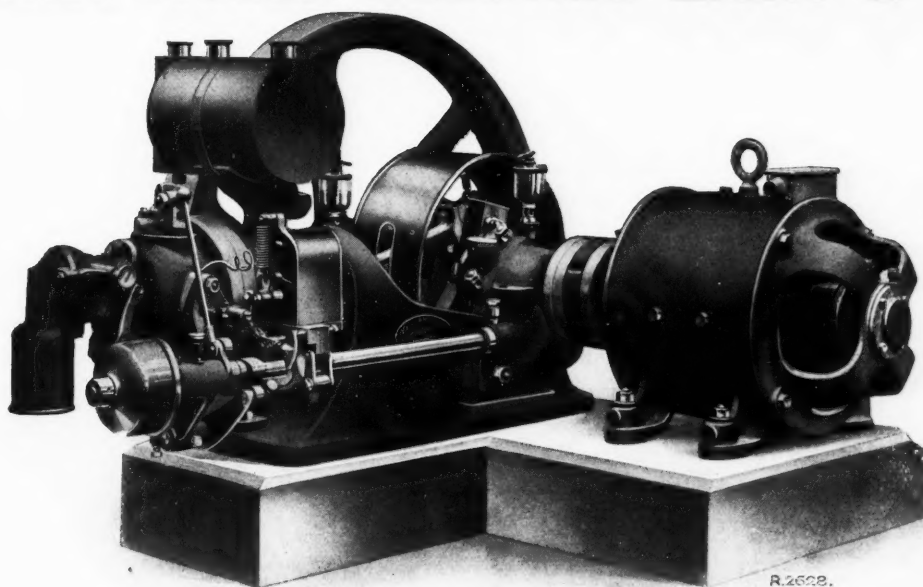
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THE MODERN BEDROOM

SOME SUGGESTED COLOUR SCHEMES FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY.

MODERN bedrooms present a curious contrast to those of last century with their fussy curtains of drab and woolly materials, their huge wardrobes and icy washstands. The bedroom has been steadily going through a process of elimination, and now is an almost empty room with a bed and dressing-table, and doors concealing cupboards. The chief aim of to-day is simplicity and space around one's bed, and hygiene in every detail.

To attain the perfection of modernity, the walls of a bedroom should be coved into the ceiling, and the corner angles of the room should be rounded off. This will create a soft atmosphere and increase the sense of space. There may be a dado rail, but paper above is seldom used, the walls being painted and stippled and shaded; the colouring being light and pleasant, in tones that are restful. The furniture may be *en suite*, and one can work in handles, hinges and lights to match and carry on one's ideas. The items that have to be dealt with are really the walls and ceiling, fittings, beds, dressing-table and other furniture, carpets and curtains, and of these the curtains should be chosen first, as any wall colours can be matched to them.

One of the most popular materials at the moment is taffetas, both of real silk and artificial. It is beautiful and cleanly in appearance, but it should not be made up unlined, as it often is, because this lets the light through. It can be bought in any colour or in any combinations, shot. Many of the other endless modern damasks, reps, brocades, etc., of artificial silk are useful in their places.

Nobody can dictate to another what colours should be used; all that can be done is to suggest schemes that could be tried out and tested to suit the individual.

Green is a fine colour for town curtains, and for a bedroom a fresh leaf green will be ideal. It can be a plain colour or slightly patterned, and with it one can work in other delicate colours. The walls might be of a soft deep ivory mottled in tone, and the woodwork pale green; while to give warmth at night peach-coloured shades would look well on the lights. Should ivory walls be thought too pale, then peach colour could be used; but do not use red or blue with delicate green curtains. A warm-coloured carpet will be desirable with this colouring, and probably it will be found best to have an all-over carpet of a self colour. The furniture would be painted green to match, though either walnut or mahogany would look well. In a room with much green it is pleasant to have the metalwork silvered, as this gives an appearance of finish.

Then, suppose blue material is decided on for the window curtains and chair covers. See that it is one that lights well at night, as blue is the one colour that often goes drab by artificial light. Also, blue absorbs more light than any other colour. However, it is the most restful colour, and cannot be too highly praised for bedrooms. When one recommends blue it is in the lighter shades. Nothing is worse than a deep heavy blue for a bedroom, except, perhaps, deep crimson; but a delicate light blue with a touch of pink in it will be charming. The question of wall colouring, with blue curtains, is difficult. Blue also is a first thought, but ivory and dead white will be pleasing; and, if one makes it delicate enough, a blush pink can be used very effectively, keeping in mind the colouring of a half blue and a half pink hydrangea. Touches of green about the room will help the scheme. A blue or a brown carpet will be best, and the door-handles, etc., of silver. Oak furniture would go well, also walnut and mahogany, so the scheme is very free as regards furnishing.

Orange curtains will limit the rest of the room very much; white, cream or yellow walls will be all right, but other colours will probably be too fierce, though brown is the best with orange if it were not for a bedroom. If orange curtains are hanging at the windows, the walls should be matt in surface. A golden brown carpet would be best and the fittings in bronze colours, while the lamp-shades could be of parchment.

Pink curtains leave one free as to the wall treatment; pale yellow will be good, pale blue very pretty, cream pleasant, and pale green very effective if there is plenty of pink in the furniture covers and in the lamp-shades. However, if one chooses pink material for curtains the choice of material is very important, and the colour should not be too pale, unless with yellow, cream or white walls. With green, pink or blue walls, the pink of the

material is best strong and virile, though it may be of any shade from apricot to that chalky pink which, until lately, was considered "bad." One of the loveliest schemes for a country bedroom is to have plain whitewashed walls, bleached woodwork and pink curtains and covers, and on the floor rush matting. This scheme is never chilling in winter and is always fresh.

Gilt door handles and electric fittings are most suited to a pink and white room, and the shades for lights would be best of pink silk lined with white.

Though dark colours are not to be recommended for bedrooms, some people will want them and will have them. If they do, let them be consistent and carry the same tone through the walls, covers and other fittings. A dark-coloured room need not be dreary, as there are bright dark colours as well as dull ones; but do not have any dark walls other than green or brown ones, as blue will absorb all light and red be terribly heavy.

In bedroom decoration crispness is an essential both in material and in colouring, and in choosing materials this should be borne in mind. The hang of the curtains should be fresh, and the surface of the walls, whether it be paint or paper, should be such that dust will not lodge on it. If the plasterwork is good, then glossy surfaces can be used; but if it is rough, then keep them flat, so that the flaws will show as little as possible,



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since, lying in bed, one is more critical than at any other time, and the finish of the work in the bedroom should be more excellent than in any other room.

The nature of the painting of a room is all-important, and lately there have been great strides in texture and colour surfaces. For good pinks and blues I think the best way is to have a white ground and over this to stipple or comb a glaze, which may be even or graduated to taste, but it must be varnished after to protect it, preferably with flat varnish over delicate colours. Pretty contrasts may be made by combing the walls and stippling the woodwork, or *vice versa*, and if great smoothness is aimed at, then gold or silver leaf can be flaked over the whole.

There are rubber stipple brushes that can be effectively used on large surfaces, and curious effects got by pressing folded cloths on the glaze. All these dodges and devices will be useful in those places where painted walls are not to be too plain and dull.

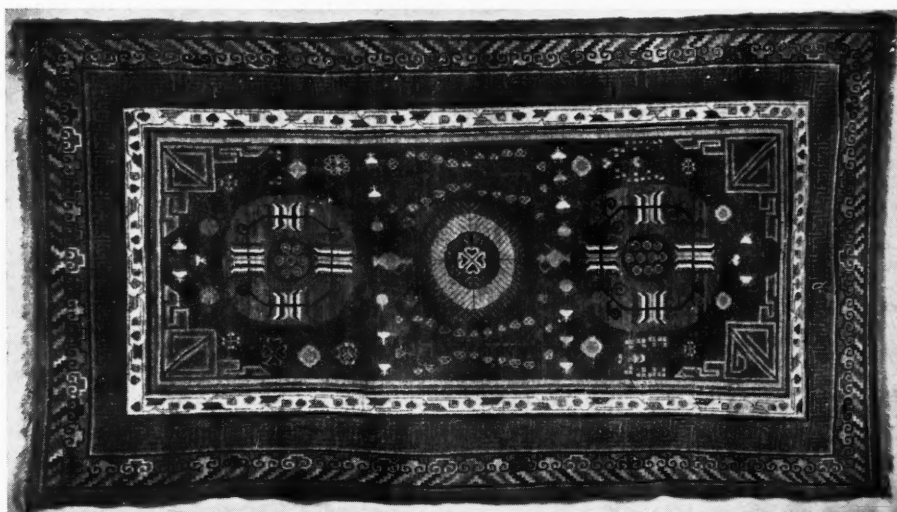
This is an age of paint, and so it must be used in variety. But it must always be borne in mind that for those people—and there are many such—who want a restful effect in a bedroom, and who find that a really light scheme worries them, it is, perhaps, better to avoid painted furniture. They will find a pale soft brown for the walls very soothing, and at the same time most useful as a background. There need be no idea of dullness, as light colourings, subdued in tint if preferred, can be employed for carpet, curtains, etc., and the whole effect will be most pleasant. But care must be taken that the right shade of brown for the walls is used. That obtained, it can be used with perfect safety.

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THE KITCHEN AND ITS EQUIPMENT

THE altered conditions of household life in recent years, especially as regards the available supply and increased cost of domestic service, have brought the kitchen, so to speak, into the light of day. What happened there before, and how things were done, were matters which there seemed no occasion to bother much about; but when, for the reasons just indicated, keen minds applied themselves to the tasks in hand, it became clearly evident that many changes would have to be made. It is the purpose of this article to indicate the trend of modern development, and to make suggestions for the kitchen and its equipment in town and country houses.

So far as the plan and general arrangements are concerned, there is a considerable difference between the kitchen of the average town house and the kitchen of the country house. To-day comparatively few town houses are being built, and the problem to be faced is one that concerns the adaptation of existing premises. Here it is found at once that though alterations and rearrangements will effect a very great improvement, the limitations are often such that the result falls short of the perfect kitchen.

Lighting.

Take, for instance, a basement kitchen in a West End house of the nineteenth century. As found in its original state, it is badly lighted, gloomy, and equipped in a way that seems intended to make labour rather than to save it. To effect an improvement, the first requirement is to get more light into the kitchen. There is no stock recipe for this, because the conditions vary, and any particular case may suggest its own method of treatment. Probably the windows at the front area are reasonably large, but as there is no window at the other end of the kitchen this end is in semi-darkness. It may be found possible to insert a new window at this end, or at least to gain some borrowed light from a larder or pantry, and the familiar expedient of whitewashing the area walls, or, better still, facing them with white glazed tiles, will very considerably improve the lighting. There is also now made a special prismatic glass which can be put in place of the existing window glass, and in this way a great deal more daylight can be brought into the room.

Floor and Wall Treatments.

The next consideration is the floor. In the old houses it was usual to form kitchen floors with large stone flags.

Admittedly, they are lasting, but also they are cheerless looking, and they involve endless scrubbing to keep clean. Such flooring is altogether out of date. If it has to be accepted, there is nothing better than to cover it with coconut-fibre matting, and it may be noted that this is now obtainable not only in natural colouring but also woven into patterns in attractive colours. It will be far better, however, either to lay a jointless



A TOWN HOUSE KITCHEN.

Improved lighting and ventilation have here been obtained by constructing a large lantern light (glazed with wired glass). The floor is of jointless composition; the gas range has a hood with tiled front and sides; the kitchen table is of beech with drawers on each side; and the sink is provided with double draining boards of teak.

composition flooring over the stone flags (which can be done at a cost of about 7s. 6d. per square yard) and to form rounded angles at the junction with the walls; or the flags may be taken up and replaced by a tiled floor. Many cooks, however, object to a tiled floor in a kitchen, which they say is "bad for the feet."

In the case of an existing boarded floor, if this is in reasonably good condition, it may be covered with linoleum, and nothing looks better than a small chequer design in black and white or blue and white. In new houses there is some risk of dry rot being set up when such a floor at ground level is tight covered by linoleum, but in an old house where the floor boards are found to be sound (and this can easily be determined by taking up one or two of them) linoleum may be laid without misgivings, and it will provide a serviceable workaday surface.

As regards the walls of the kitchen, a most lasting treatment is with glazed tiles, but at far less expense a satisfactory result may be obtained by enamel on plaster, and the ceiling should be treated in the same way.

Fitments.

The fitments found in the existing town house that is here being taken as an example will include, first of all, an antiquated range, probably in the back wall of the room, and therefore in semi-darkness; a gargantuan dresser, with upper shelves so high that it seems to have been planned for giants; and some large, deep cupboards with badly placed shelves.

Taking these in the order named, if cooking has to be done by coal, and the position of the flues must be accepted, then the replacement of the out-of-date range by one of modern



A COUNTRY HOUSE KITCHEN-SCULLERY.

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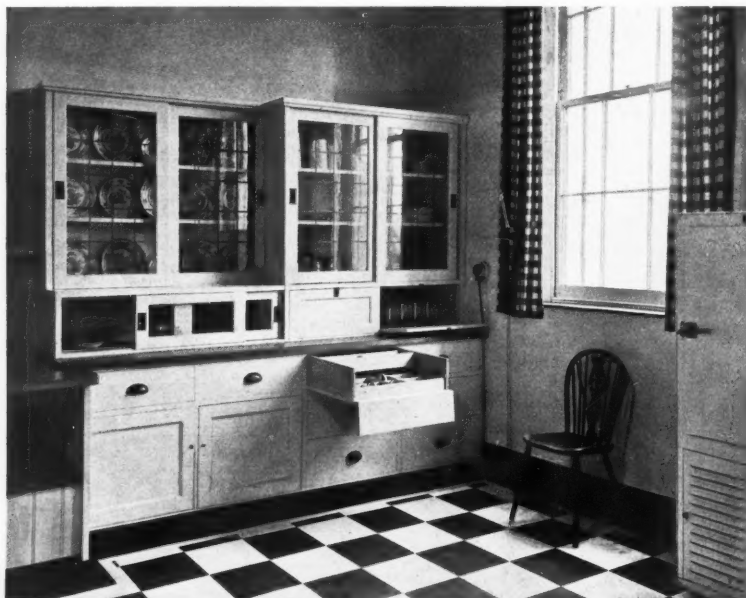
Radiation

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type is the obvious first thing. An outstanding feature of the new ranges is that the fire is totally enclosed, instead of being more or less open, and in this way far more efficiency in cooking operations is obtained, both in the ovens and on the hot-plate, and there is a very substantial saving in fuel. The ranges of yesterday attempted to do three things at once—to give cooking heat, to heat a boiler for domestic hot-water supply, and to warm the kitchen. It was found that they could not do all three things effectively, and in the modern types it is common practice at least to apportion hot-water supply to a separately fired independent boiler.



A KITCHEN CUPBOARD FITMENT.

The dust-proof upper portion has glazed sliding doors, and the drawers and cupboards below are specially fitted for cutlery and items of equipment. (At "The Gazeway.")

If, however, cooking is to be done by gas or by electricity, the position of the old range may be disregarded, and the new stove placed where it will be most convenient, and where it will get the best available light (preferably a left-hand light). The question of a hood over the cooker for carrying away smells should be especially considered. It involves no great expense and prevents "that cooking smell" creeping up into and around the house.

A kitchen dresser schemed to display a whole stock of china is not wanted to-day, and any bulky example of this kind can well be replaced by something far more compact, and, preferably, with sliding doors which exclude dust. In the same way, it is well to substitute shallow cupboards for deep ones. Deep cupboards are more or less useless, and as regards shelves it is far better to have eight or ten shallow ones set fairly close together than to have two or three wide shelves with large distances between them.

For artificial light in the kitchen, where electricity is available one can use for general lighting a fitment with the globe totally enclosed in a dustproof opal shade, while for local lighting over the range or sink there are shielded flexible fitments which exactly suit the need. Where gas is used, the new super-heated burners with clusters of two or three small mantles will give a brilliant, steady light, and, incidentally, the small mantles will be found to last much longer than the larger single ones with which everyone is familiar.

The larder arrangements in the town house are generally unsatisfactory, but here again modern domestic science has come to the rescue, and the new electrical refrigerators are a boon.

The Country House Kitchen.

In the case of country houses it is found that the limitations, even in old houses, are far less severe than those in town houses, more particularly with regard to lighting. In a new house one can plan everything from the start exactly as it should be, and there is no question of an arrangement being merely a compromise.

What has already been said about floors, walls, etc., applies equally to the new house in the country. It is becoming an increasing practice now to combine the kitchen and the scullery, and to provide a separate maids' sitting-room adjoining.

Sinks and Their Placing.

Mention of the scullery calls for a few notes on sinks. These can either be carried on brackets

built into the wall, so that the floor space underneath is entirely clear, or supported on glazed pedestals; but it is most important in any case to have the sink at a height which avoids unnecessary backbending. A good average height is 32ins. from the inside bottom of the sink to the floor. There must, of course, be a draining board on each side, preferably of grooved teak, and it is essential to see that these boards are set at a decided angle, otherwise water will not drain away, and the grooves will become greasy and foul. An excellent type of sink for general use is one having two compartments, with a grease overflow into a narrow central division, and swivel taps for hot and cold water serving either compartment.

There is no better place for a sink than under a window, but the sill of the window should not be more than about 8ins. above the top of the sink. If the window is too high it will throw a shadow, which is objectionable. The wall surface round about is best faced with glazed tiles, and it is a good plan to finish the window sill in the same manner, with small rounded tiles covering the angle.

The Kitchen Table.

The kitchen table itself has witnessed something of a revolution. It has become diminished in size, and the top, instead of being of wood, is now often covered with a sheet of porcelain-enamelled steel, which is very much easier to keep clean. Another variety of it has a marble slab let into it for pastry-making purposes, and again, in other types, the space below the table top is utilised for drawers and cupboards.

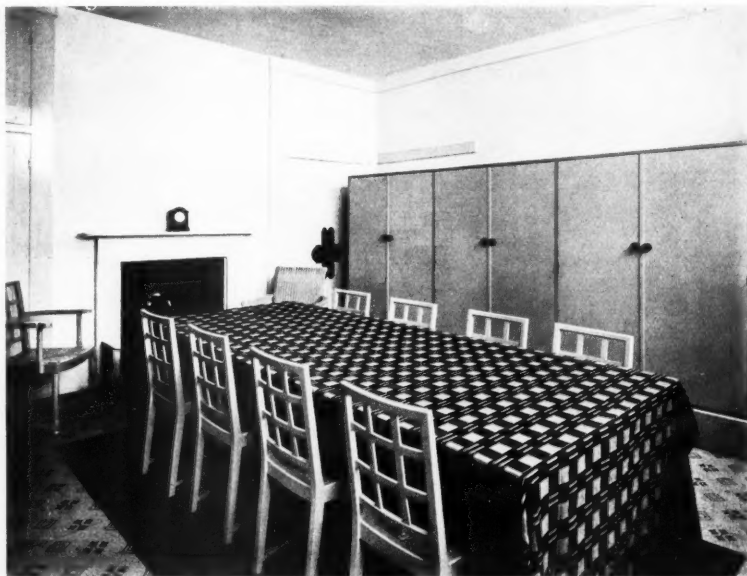
Utensils.

For holding saucepans there is nothing so handy as a pot-stand. The next best thing is a slatted shelf, and the worst thing is what is commonly seen—a wide shelf on which the saucepans rest flat, so that no air gets into them. For holding lids, it is a good plan to fix two narrow strips of wood on the wall, with small blocking pieces at each end, thus leaving a space into which the lids can drop.

With regard to the utensils themselves, fireproof glazed earthenware and glazed china commend themselves, especially for casserole and other slow methods of cooking, but aluminium is being increasingly adopted for all kinds of general cooking. It is necessary to see, however, that the articles are made of a stout gauge of aluminium, and with handles either of gun-metal or a non-conducting material, which is now made in attractive colours and with a glazed finish.

Step-saving.

It is worth noting, in conclusion, that the modern trend is towards smaller kitchens. Since they have become domestic workshops, the aim is to make them of such a size that unnecessary walking to and fro is avoided. About 150ft. super (say 13ft. 6ins. by 11ft. 6ins.) is regarded as all-sufficient for an average modern house. In a kitchen-scully of this size, with larder and service pantry in convenient relation to it, the preparation of meals and washing-up can be done with a minimum of trouble. R. R. P.



SERVANTS' HALL IN A LONDON HOUSE.

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CONCERNING FIREGRATES

THE DUAL REQUIREMENTS OF HEAT EFFICIENCY AND GOOD APPEARANCE.

EFFICIENCY is a term that has been pressed hard into service in these latter days. It is a touchstone to test things large and small, to determine how well or ill they do their work. Firegrates have come within its scope, and the open fire at its best has been demonstrated to be, roughly, only 20 per cent. efficient; but, like many other beautiful things, it is retained for its own sake and the æsthetic pleasure it gives.

To attain even to the degree of efficiency just stated, it is necessary that the grate should conform, more or less, to the following outline of points (as practically every modern "interior grate" does):

(1) All the parts surrounding the fire should be fireclay at least 2 ins. thick, conserving and returning heat to the fire, and so aiding complete combustion.

(2) The sides or cheeks should incline on plan, forming two sides of an equilateral triangle, the flat back truncating its apex. In this way radiant heat is deflected sideways clear of the opposite cheek, for the benefit of the room.

(3) The upper part of the back above the level of the fire should be inclined forward. This increases the intensity of heat thrown into the room, and, by deflecting imperfectly consumed gases over the flame, tends to assist smoke-combustion.

(4) The smoke outlet should be reduced to a slit along the front edge of the inclined fireback. This serves to define the draught and spread combustion through the whole width of the fire.

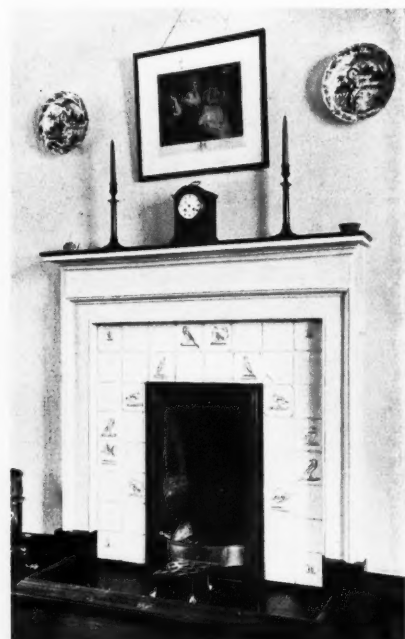
(5) The bottom grate or bars should be low: sometimes the fuel burns on a fireclay sinking at hearth level of one or another

The hob-grate is a beautiful type, though more costly in coal consumption than the modern slow-combustion fire. Many fine patterns are available in black castings or burnished steel, and are admirably suited to rooms of eighteenth-century character.

But the living-room of the average modern house is, in the majority of cases, best served by one of the many slow-combustion, low-built fires with fireclay back and cheeks.

With all open fires the question of draught is vital. No fire will burn properly unless there is a fairly quick up-draught. This is a matter chiefly concerned with flue construction, height of chimney in relation to adjacent roof slopes, etc., and neighbouring trees and buildings also have effect on flues: but the design of the fireplace should pay due regard to this matter, and many grates have an adjustable canopy. In addition, there is at least one which has, behind the adjustable canopy, a patent draught regulating and fuel economising valve, operated by pulling out or pushing in the canopy. By this means a flue normally sluggish can be livened up, and in any case it assists in drawing the fire up quickly, and by adjusting it as required fuel is economised—as, for instance, when the room is vacated for a time.

The plan is sometimes adopted of choosing a grate for the living-room that is fitted with a boiler at the back of the fire, and connecting this with a small circuit supplying hot water to two or three radiators in bedrooms, leaving the kitchen boiler to supply the bath and hot taps at sinks and basins. This is a good idea, for, at the very time when the open fire is being used most, *i.e.*, afternoons and evenings, it is also warming the radiators and so raising the temperature in the bedrooms to a comfortable heat at bedtime.



IN A BEDROOM AND A LIVING-ROOM: TWO EXAMPLES OF MODERN SLOW-COMBUSTION GRATES.

patented form, and sometimes an independent iron-grate bottom with "ashes fret" is used.

All the well known "hearth fires" conform, in the main, to the foregoing principles, each with its special variations, and any of them can be used with confidence.

One point that often escapes due consideration is the size of the actual fire in relation to the floor area of the room. It can be gauged by the width of the opening. For instance, in rooms 10ft. or 12ft. square (that is, with a floor area of 100ft. to about 150ft. super.), a 12in. fire is adequate. A 14in. fire is sufficient for another hundred square feet, or a room about 15ft. by 16ft.; a 16in. fire will suffice for an area of 350 sq. ft., or 20ft. by 17ft. 6ins., and so on. For every 100ft. of floor area add 2ins. to the width of the fire.

In rooms that are designed and furnished in some bygone style or fashion it is necessary that the fireplace should be in accord. For such needs two general forms are still made, namely, the independent basket or dog grate, and the hob grate. The first is intended to stand in an open fireplace, which may be lined with small red bricks, stone, or with Dutch tiles. An objection is sometimes found in smoke escaping into the room, due to a large, sluggish flue. To cure this, a modern adaptation of the old pattern has a hood or canopy fitted over the grate; it is secured to a horizontal soot plate just above the chimney-arch, thus reducing the flue at the mouth, and almost invariably ensuring a greatly improved up-draught.

In this matter of firegrates many people place labour-saving considerations first, and for these manufacturers have designs in which all metal, and in many instances wood also, is eliminated in favour of glazed tiles and terra cotta or faience ware, with hearth and curb *en suite*.

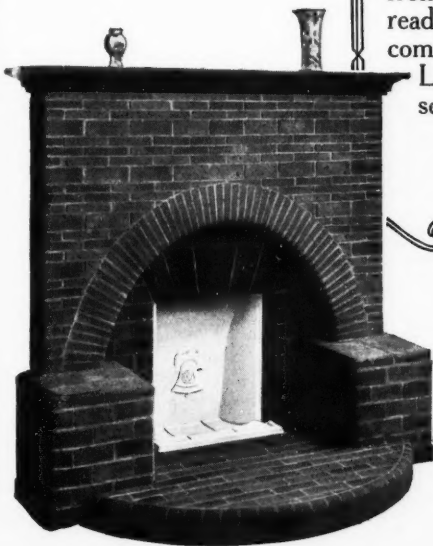
Then there are the all-tile fireplaces, most designs showing some form of arch treatment in glazed coloured slabbed tiling, enclosed by a wood mantel with shelf. There is quite a wealth from which to choose, but discrimination is necessary to ensure a fireplace that really suits the room.

Turning to the other kind, we have a metal rim or framing to the solid firebrick interior, this rim being in many instances of cast iron moulded or enriched and possibly fitted with a metal canopy. There may be a marble or tiled surround, slabbed or ready-made in the cheaper fires; but in good work it is usual to choose the tiles, of which there is almost endless variety of English and Dutch manufacture, in many colours and glazes—and in pictures, than which none is more delightful than the quaintly drawn Dutch subjects in blue and white. This tiled surround is then framed by a wood mantel, which may be of deal painted or of polished hardwood, such as oak and mahogany. The wood mantel needs as much consideration as any other part; it is essential that it should be of really good design, quiet and reserved for the small and simple house, correspondingly bolder and more distinctly architectural for rooms of greater importance.

A. T. M.



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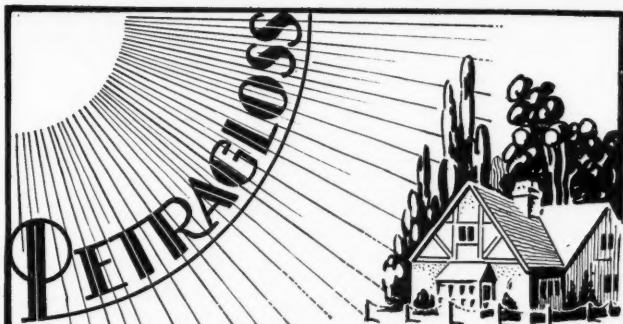
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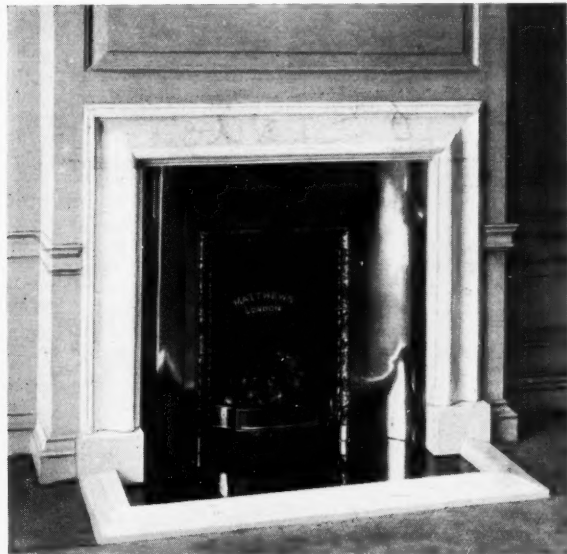


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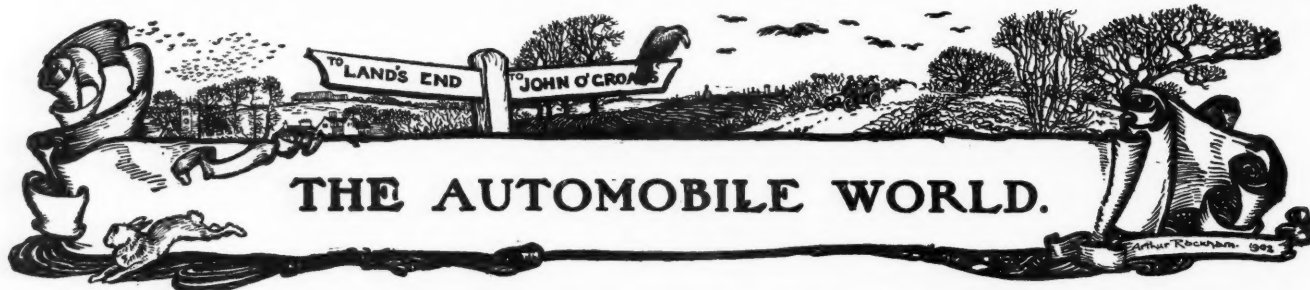
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UPHOLSTERY AND OCCASIONAL SEATS

IT is odd how long it is before the ideas of ten and twenty years ago really die. We still have a lingering belief that some few cars are really vastly better than others of their class or type. Actually, when we come to consider it, we find that this matter of excellence is restricted to one or two points only. One car may be five miles an hour faster—if you drive it all out; another may have a remarkable top gear range and be a great treasure to the rather indolent driver. But, in general, one car is not markedly superior to another of equivalent class; there is a narrow margin of special excellence open to individual fancy, a matter for *cognoscenti*; but so far as the great public are concerned, they accept the car on trust, and now choose by the body. It is to-day a perfectly safe, sensible method; for, so far as the average user is concerned, any reputable make of car is, in its class and type, pretty well as good and reliable as another. He may consult a knowledgeable friend, and it is a hundred to one that he will be told "One is just as good as another—not a ha'porth to choose between them for your job, take the one that suits you best." And when it comes down to what suits one best, it is comfort—the body.

Here we must qualify this statement so far as many people are concerned. It is not only the body comfortable, but the body comfortable and beautiful. Thirty years ago we matched our carriage horses with an eye to the beauty of the turn-out as well as to its efficiency. A hardly perceptible fault in action, a blemish in the coat, was enough to turn a choice. Many people may not yet realise it, but these are the factors which, in other guise,

dominate us to-day. Details are important. I know of a car sale which failed because the lady in the case said she was not going to sit opposite a speedometer which looked like a set of cloak-room tickets going through a French photograph frame. She was bitter, but

smarter, more in harmony with sport. We have got away from the old "Cinderella" touch, the flamboyance of scrolls and beading reminiscent of a horse curricule of the Waterloo period, and we are—in Europe, at least—escaping the dreadful taste of the *wagon-lit* type of bodywork, with its restless and contorted decoration. We are at last achieving a very perfect and, necessarily, expensive simplicity.

If we examine a latest model body we find that, though it possesses all sorts of extra conveniences, like additional seats, these are entirely concealed when not in use. Door handles are no longer crude levers; real locks are fitted, though these are seldom as good in quality as the other appointments of the car. Windows no longer depend on frowsy strappings and projecting pegs, but work easily and rapidly on handle-operated lifting gear. Consider this first illustration, of a Weymann body built for H.R.H. Prince Henry; here there are endless conveniences, canteens, lockers, etc.—all invisible.

Then there is the question of material, the use of new materials. Look at the Barker Sedan de Ville detail. Snake-skin covering the usual plated metal handles, a snake-skin panel below the window, and a snake-skin bordered mirror and toilet accessory set, embodying a speaking-tube mouthpiece and bells to instruct the driver.

In a Mulliner of Northampton body we find the back squabs specially wide, a soft luxury of leatherwork, with an additional head or neck cushion for long or tiring runs. There is no need to hunt about this body for the lighting switch, it is there within reach of the seat—extend a finger and the light is on.



H.R.H. PRINCE HENRY'S WEYMAN LIMOUSINE.

she was right. It was a dashboard of horrible scrolls—a transatlantic fancy.

Now, if there is anything about the modern design in bodies, it is clear-cut outline: outside, quiet style; inside, very much what a woman calls "tailor-made." There is nothing better—nothing



THE USE OF SNAKE-SKIN IN A BARKER SEDAN DE VILLE.



THE INVITING COMFORT OF A MULLINER REAR SEAT.

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MAYTHORN'S REVOLVING ARMCHAIR
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MANN EGERTON ARMCHAIR PANEL
FOR THE REAR SEAT.

The extra seating accommodation is an endless source of ingenuity. The problem is to accommodate three successive rows of people in a length admirably comfortable for two but cramped by three. We have facing forward seats and looking backward seats, and in Messrs. Maythorn's arrangement an optional effect of pivoted folded seats which are entirely removable when desired.

Mann Egerton find the division of the rear seat to hold two in armchairs, made by pulling down the central invisible flute of the back squab, an additional attraction. It can be pushed back to accommodate three on the back seat when there is a crush. Hall Lewis and Co., in a wonderful limousine which took second prize at Olympia, have their occasional seats fitted with adjustable back-rests, a comfort the occasional passenger will be the first to appreciate. Hassocks or foot-ramps appear in T. H. Gill's conception of body comfort, a device which automatically adjusts the length of the car to tall or short rear seat passengers. Messrs. Elkington provide movable rear cushions of surpassing comfort, swivel plate mountings for the occasional chairs, and ingenious concealed side tables fitting into recesses, besides an overhead rigging of nets for parcels and papers and, as the railway carriages threaten us, "light articles only."

These are all details—delightful, thoughtful, comfort-making details—all of which go to that wonderful piece of brainwork and coachbuilding which is represented by the first-class English body of to-day.

The selection of these details is a matter for individual taste, and a car body interior can be made predominantly masculine—a fine affair of russet brown leather with canteens of practical utility capable of holding siphons, glasses and decanters. There can be space for adequate food, even room for a hasty change of clothing or boots, wet after a day in the field. You can go straight out of the saddle to your car and find food and drink, and even a change, waiting for you, so that no time need be wasted as you are driven back to your headquarters.

Alternatively, a car interior may be predominantly feminine in treatment. Leather may yield place to cloth or to fabric of delicate colours. The treatment of panelling becomes lighter, inlays and ivories are used, and mirrors and the accessories of the toilet table supplant the strictly utilitarian canteen. Severity yields to delicacy and grace more in keeping with my lady's setting than her husband's.

The choice of the colour scheme is important, for the car is, in this case, a setting for its occupant; but utility must be considered besides beauty, and the cushion-covering materials used must be able to stand hard wear and must be easy to keep clean and smart. The curse of dust has largely vanished from our modern bitumen-surfaced roads; but the upholsterer and the body designer have to bear in mind the exigencies of weather. There must be body ventilation, but not a drop of rain must be able to leak in. Floor carpets must be firm, but easily removed for daily cleaning. Practical matters of this kind may not occur to the purchaser, but they have all to be studied by the designer who wishes to produce the nearest approach to perfection. Like many modern devices in our car bodies, these details do not show—but we could not do well without them. H. B. C. P.



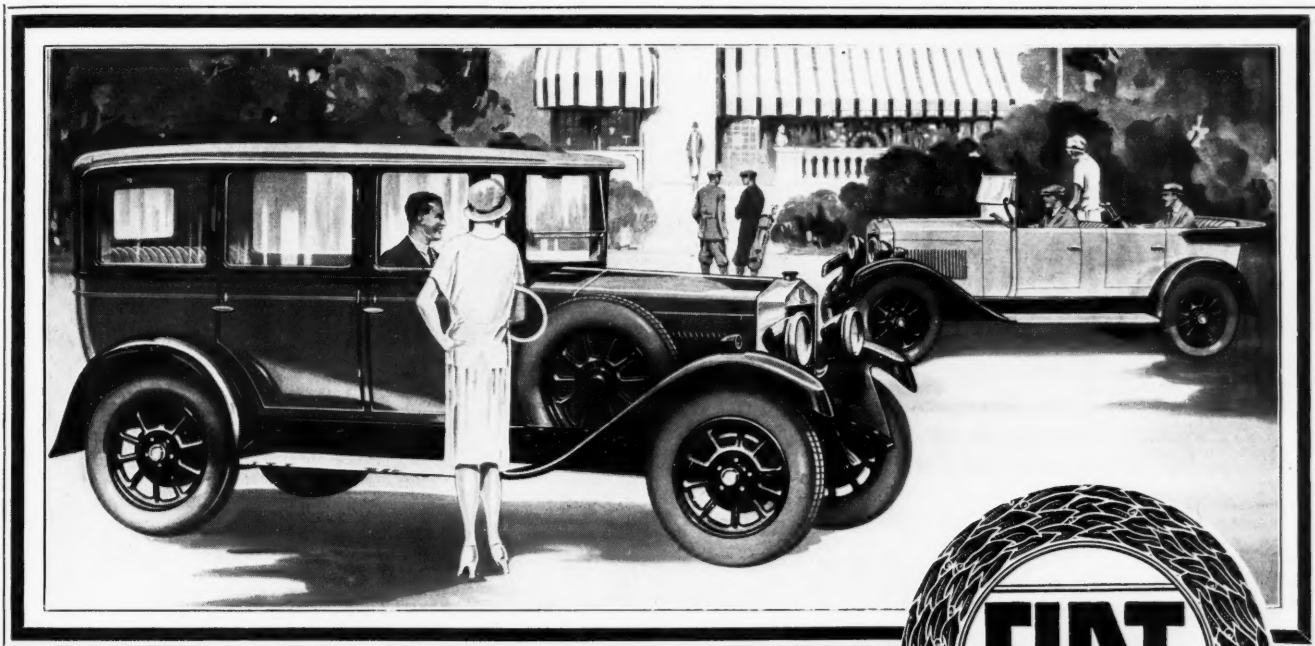
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DOWN TO THE SEA IN LITTLE SHIPS

THE increase in the number of motor vehicles on our roads, has been a subject of comment for years, and there is, as yet, no sign that the increase is anywhere near its end. It is now being followed by an equally notable increase in motor craft. Naturally, the numbers of privately owned craft in regular use do not approach the numbers of land vehicles; but it is at least possible that the increase in boats during the past three years has been nearly as big as that in cars, though, unfortunately, reliable statistics are not available for boats as they are for cars.

Ideas on the legal obligations or responsibilities of the owner of a small boat are often so vague that it may be useful to devote a word to the subject. The poor land motorist is so accustomed to paying "through the nose" for hypothetical benefits that he is, naturally, inclined to imagine that he cannot take to the water without similarly having to pay for the privilege.

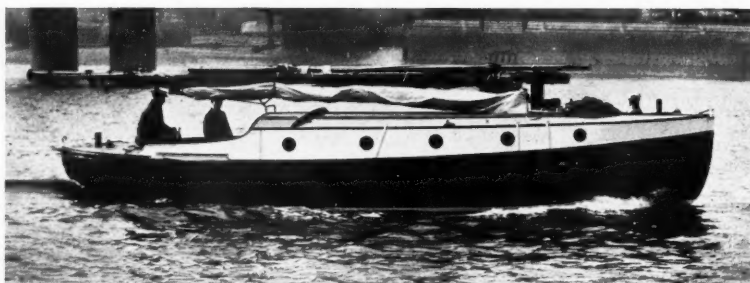
In the case of a boat of the river class to be used on inland waterways, there is,



An old but seaworthy and comfortable type of auxiliary, with a leg-o'-mutton mainsail for ease in handling. This particular craft, the Olga, has a centreboard that makes her suitable for open sea work under sail, or inland water cruising under power.

quite rightly, something to be paid for the upkeep of the waters, banks and locks. In the case of the Thames above Teddington, these dues, paid to the Thames Conservancy, are fairly high, especially as they have to be supplemented by lock tolls which, unless covered by a "season ticket," mount up considerably in the course of a single summer on the river.

In the case of boats used on tidal waters, other than in artificial or maintained harbours, things are different. It may be stated as a broad principle that there is nothing for anyone to pay, though this statement needs some qualification. In the first place, a registered ship of more than five tons must pay "Lights," a contribution towards the cost of maintenance of the navigating lights, such as lighthouses and lightships, round our shores, and a contribution that no user of the sea in his own vessel, be it large or tiny, could object to paying. Moreover, the amount, though varying with the port of registry, is negligible as an item in the annual budget; it ranges from a few pence to a trifle over a shilling per ton, so that it would be quite a respectably sized boat—one certainly large enough to sleep twenty persons on board and to go anywhere where there is water to float it—that would pay as much annual "tax" as is paid by the owner of a light car. If the vessel be not registered she pays no "Lights," and there seems to be no motive in registering



The tabernacle mast is most useful on shallow-draught craft to assist their penetration of inland waters under bridges. The example is the Thornycroft Gamecock III sailing motor yacht.

a small boat, beyond the pleasure that may be derived by some owners from seeing their boats and themselves in Lloyd's register. In the case of change of ownership, the fact that a boat is registered involves all sorts of tiresome formalities, an error in which may have consequences comparable to a mistake in the conveyancing or title deeds of a house;

so that the satisfaction, if any, of being in the yacht register seems to be dearly bought even though it costs little in actual cash. It is, however, useful if one is intending to "go foreign," and, of course, it settles definitely any dispute with a harbour master who may be anxious to charge you ten-ton rates on your deceptive-looking five-tonner.

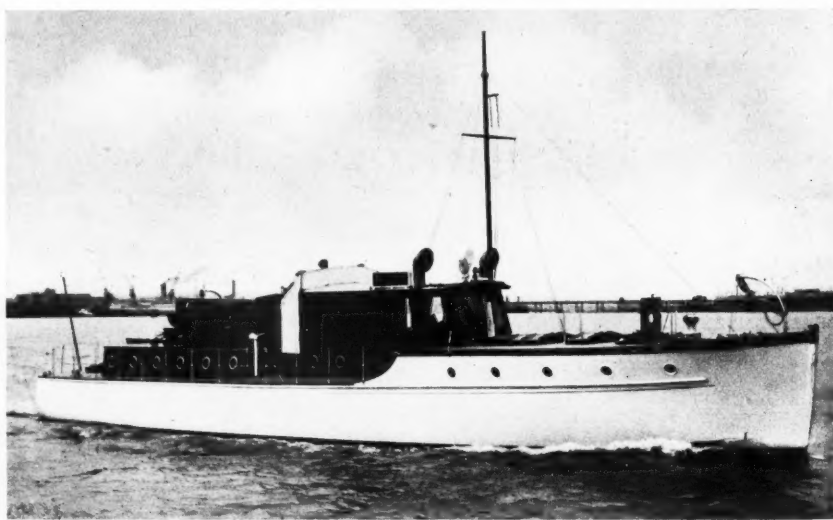
There is no compulsion on yacht owners to have their boats registered, and a non-registered boat escapes all "taxation" other than harbour dues, which are infinitely less than garage fees, provided the boat does not exceed about twenty tons, and they are actually levied only in certain harbours. Such a charge as that of the longshoreman who looks after the boat in the owner's absence may be paralleled as regards amount with the cost of washing and cleaning of a well kept large car. There

is a fairly well recognised scale of charges by which moorings may be rented in tidal waters, the fee including "caretaking" by the longshoreman who owns the moorings; and, except in the most popular waters, such as the Hamble River or Burnham-on-Crouch, this item of expense may be put down as 6d. per ton per week, with a minimum charge of from half a crown to 3s. 6d. The rent of a mud berth in the winter is generally rather less—about half—except when it includes the storage of the inventory of the boat in a dry shed ashore, for which item an extra charge of about 1s. per week is generally made, plus the cost of taking the various things ashore—generally covered in the case of a boat of from five to ten tons by a "tip" of half a sovereign.

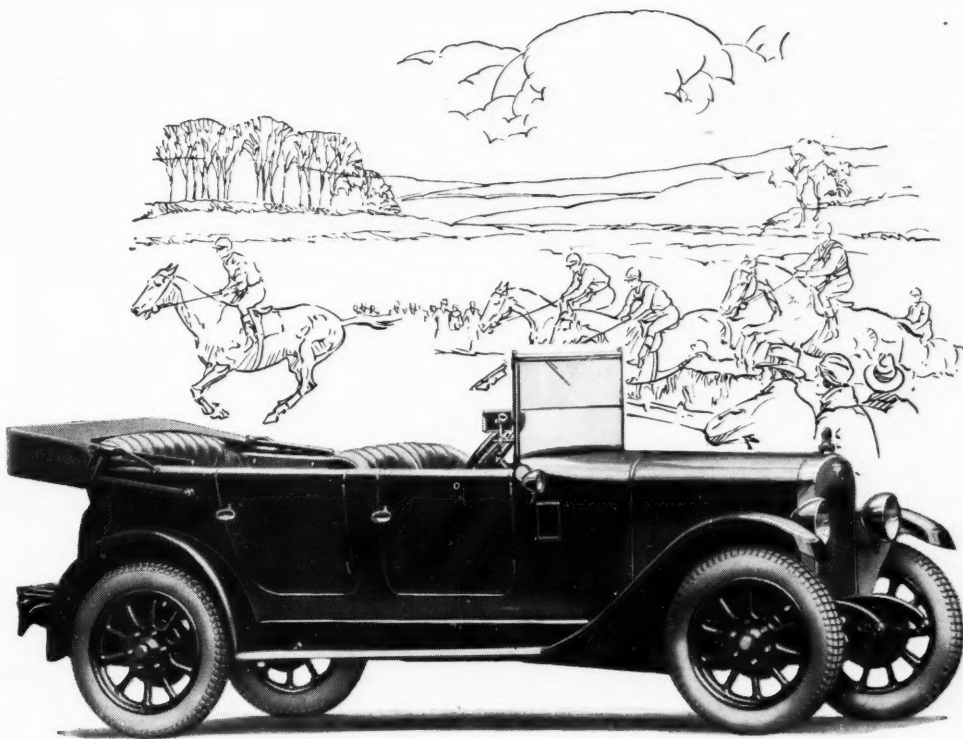
Fitting out at the beginning of the season is, of course, a very different matter and may cost anything from a pound or two, when the boat is small and requires nothing more than a fresh coat of paint, to as much as half the value of the boat when engine overhauls, new sails and rigging, and probably some structural alterations, are included. Additional charges to be met through the season are the cost of beaching the boat or hauling it up for scraping and a fresh coat of anti-fouling paint below the water line, the cleaning being necessary about three times a season on an average and the new paint being given on one of these occasions. This cleaning during the season is most important and cannot be missed, for the weeds and barnacles that accumulate at such an alarming rate on any bottom that is not coppered will easily reduce the speed of a boat by 50 per cent. and increase her fuel consumption by 25 per cent.

BOATS—AND BOATS.

The variety that exists among land vehicles is as nothing to that found



A Thornycroft high speed motor cruiser, constructed for Lord Stalbridge. With a power of 220 b.h.p., the speed is 14 knots.



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Open Road Tourer	4-cyl.	£425	
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Tourer	-	£135	
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Mulliner Saloon	-	150	
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A.J.W.

between the extremes of small ships. Sailing dinghies of first-class make, such as are intended for competition in the new and popular 14ft. class, may be bought, complete and ready for use, for from £45 to nearly double this amount; but less ambitious sailing dinghies can be bought new for from £20 upwards—I am speaking always only of boats of sufficient robustness and seaworthiness to be fit for estuary or even open sea work in calm weather, and not of the light and generally delicate toys that may be used with impunity, if with skill, on sheltered inland waters.

A dinghy intended for outboard motor work needs to be much more solidly built than the rowing dinghy pure and simple, and, except with the very lightest and smallest types of outboard motors, it is generally unsatisfactory to use them on boats of less than 12ft. in length. It is not that a smaller dinghy will not stand the motor—for a time, at any rate—but their handling and, especially, their behaviour if caught in a bit of a loup are generally, rather too tricky and lively to be pleasant. Again I am speaking of estuary and sea craft rather than the river or lake type, where, of course, considerable liberties may be taken.

From the point of view of engineering merit, solidity of construction, reliability and power for its engine capacity, perhaps the best of the lot is the only British representative of the type the Water-mota; though, from the point of view of the ordinary user, it is handicapped considerably by its weight. The underlying idea of the outboard motor is that it is a portable propelling plant that may be carried about conveniently in a car and taken from one boat to another, hired as fancy dictates in various places. But with the development of the type this idea has been also developed almost to the extent of disappearing. There are still the light-weight Johnsons and Eltos—weighing, in the case of the lightest model of the first-named so little as 29lb. (and costing about £1 per pound); but there are now several makes of as much as 8 nominal h.p., intended for speed work; while a demand I have often aired for a four-cylinder model has now been met by the Elto Company with an outfit consisting in essentials of two of the ordinary flat twin two-stroke engines mounted one above the other and driving, of course, the same propeller. Such an engine should give eight cylinder torque, it is in perfect balance and, as its power is stated to be 12-16 h.p., the speed of 35 m.p.h. claimed for it on a suitable hull might possibly be substantiated.

High-speed outboard motor boat racing is rapidly coming to the fore as a new sport, and races are regularly held at Hendon and elsewhere, where speeds in the region of 30 m.p.h. with 8 h.p. engines are frequently attained and officially



An interior view of a 40ft. standardised cabin cruiser, looking forward from the saloon, through the galley into the fo'c'sle.

certified. Hulls specially designed for this high-speed work cost from £40 to £60, and, as the average cost of the high-powered engines is in the region of £50, one may now, for £100 or thereabouts, acquire a really high-speed motor boat and enjoy a sport and sensation that have previously been extremely expensive to get. There are not many conventionally built motor boats with inboard engines capable of speeds in excess of 30 m.p.h. that can be bought new for much under £600, and such boats might well prove no more seaworthy than a well designed outboard motor hull, and would certainly lack the outboard outfit's attraction of being able to penetrate into almost any creek where there is a few inches of water. Most of the modern outboard motors may be tilted upwards in shallow water, and, with the propeller thus in a position of safety, the boat may be punted or rowed when the motor cannot be used for lack of depth.

The next stage up the scale in motor craft is the inboard engined launch; but, except for special purposes and in special types—such as the utility tender for large yacht, or harbour or water police officials, and, of course, those super-elegant toys that one sees on the river—it is a type that is being much affected by the outboard motor improvement. And the outboard motor has two points in its favour of which its vendors seem to make little; they are, that it takes up no useful space in a small boat, so that carrying capacity is not impaired, and that the smells and oil messes that nearly always come from a small engine in a small boat are, in the case of the outboard, carried overboard and do not incommode the boat occupants.

CABIN CRAFT.

This open boat work and play is one side of motor boating. Quite another is opened up as soon as one contemplates the cabin cruiser type of craft—the boat that becomes a floating temporary home-from-home and gives an entire change every week-end and holiday to nerves and spirits jaded in the city or on the crowded roads. It is the cabin cruiser

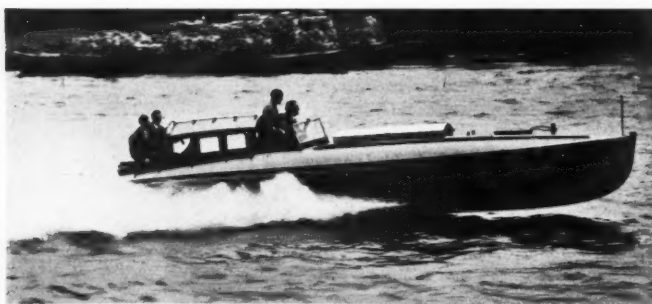
that shows the greatest increase in popularity, and this, undoubtedly, is the craft that offers the widest appeal of all things that float. It appeals because it gives unlimited scope for adventure: it may be exciting or it may be the essence of peace and solace, while in its possibilities for variety it is probably supreme among sports.

The craft that answer to the description of cabin cruiser may be almost delicate 25-footers suitable only for inland water use, they may be cruisers in the true sense of the term of boats that can cruise anywhere; and the spheres wherein such boats may be used are as various as the boats themselves. On the Norfolk Broads a motor cabin cruiser may

be hired by the week, with or without a crew, and may be used with much pleasure on those little lakes; the Atlantic Ocean has been crossed by several motor cruisers under their own power, and every year there are several British owners who go down to the Mediterranean *via* the French inland waterways and use their boats as their homes during the Riviera season. Such examples show the scope of the motor cruiser; but the commonest and most popular use for the British owner is, of course, to keep the boat in one of our tidal creeks or estuaries and to use it for local cruising inside the creek in unfair weather and outside for coastal trips, more or less ambitious, when the weather is good.

The types of craft suitable for these different uses vary so much that it is impossible to give more than a very general survey; and in such general survey the outstanding point must be, I think, the coming of the standardised boat. From the beginnings of small boat ownership as a pastime, development has been cramped by the high cost of the boats, in turn due to the fact that no two owners wanted the same thing, and so every boat had to be specially, and therefore expensively, built. This desire for individuality still exists, and is invariably indulged by those who can afford it; but for those who lack such pretensions, or the means of satisfying them, the leading British manufacturers of boats and engines have recently produced standardised craft which offer attractions not previously available at anything like the prices, which vary from about £550 to double this amount for a cabin cruiser of from 30ft. to 40ft. in length with single or twin engines (and propellers) and full accommodation and inventory for three or four people.

But, even more than in the car world, it is the motor-boating practice to begin with the purchase of an existing or second-hand boat rather than the ordering of a new vessel. In all our ports where any sort of yachting is carried on, boats of all sizes and prices may be found, and, no matter how many the inexperienced seeker finds for himself, one of the established



(Left). A Thornycroft 30ft. cruising hydroplane with a speed of 33 knots; and (right) a light hydroplane driven by an Elto outboard motor, leaps out of the water—a fairly common happening with light, high speed hulls driven at speed against a head wind.

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THE	78	MODEL DE LUXE	£695

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A. J. W.

yacht brokers will find many more for him. Among full-powered craft suitable for beginners, I always feel that the converted naval pinnace has no superior. Usually, these boats are excellent sea boats; they are extremely well built of double skin teak—the best possible construction—and, provided their conversion is well carried out and is not spoilt by the common fault of excessive top hamper, due to a desire for over-much head room, they are seemly boats that may be relied upon for good service and safe conduct to their owners from the Clyde to the Mediterranean.

It is, perhaps, advisable to point out that these pinnaces are very different things from the M.L.'s, which were American boats, generally very badly built,



An outboard motor boat at speed. 35 m.p.h. has been attained with such craft.

bought by our Admiralty for special service during the war. The average length of the M.L. is 80ft.; the pinnaces vary from 35ft. to 60ft.; and, while the pinnace

might be cited as an example of how a boat should be built, the M.L. serves as an equally good example of the opposite. It may, however, be said in extenuation that they were built for a special purpose, and that it is, therefore, unfair to criticise them as being not ideally suited for the ordinary yacht use, to which so many of them have been converted at enormous expense. The M.L. that has cost as much as £3,000 by the time it suits its yachting owner and would command a value of barely one-tenth this amount in the open market is anything but rare; while the 40ft. pinnace which has, all told, cost between £400 and £700 will seldom depreciate below the former figure.

W. HAROLD JOHNSON.

THE NEW CAR

"DELIVERY for Easter" is the slogan of the new motorist and most buyers of new cars, and it is just now that the great majority of new cars are coming into the hands of their eagerly expectant owners. Are those owners to be numbered in, say, a year's time among the swelling ranks of happy motorists, or are they potential members of that community that spends so much of its time in writing bitter letters to the papers and to the makers of their cars, complaining of the unsatisfactory service they have received both from manufacturer and his product? The answer and the future fate and behaviour of a motor car depend so much on the treatment the car receives in the early miles of its working life that it is fully permissible to devote a few words to that old, but never learnt, instruction of how a new car should be treated if its owner is to be satisfied with his investment.

As a general rule, it may be laid down that it is the low-priced car that most needs careful handling in its early days; but it is also true that any and every car of any size or price will pay for a little nursing. The low-priced car may be regarded as the weakly infant whose only chance of survival is tender and continual care until it is old enough to fend for itself; but all new cars are infants, and as such will need or pay for more consideration in their young days than they will need when older. Thus, the buyer of a cheap car should look upon the following notes as imperative to be followed if he desires satisfaction from his purchase; the buyer of an expensive car may, perhaps, be less solicitous, but he will never have cause to regret the exercise of as much care and restraint as his less fortunate fellow-purchaser has been compelled to display.

NEW CAR NURSING.

Just why a new car requires careful treatment and is likely to suffer seriously from such driving as, in its later days, it will not merely endure but will actually enjoy, is not easy to explain in full technical detail, though simple enough to comprehend in a general

way. One hears of how it is necessary that the slight and inevitable roughness of engine bearing surfaces needs to be worn down gradually by restrained use and moderate speeds, for example; but at the same time one is told that the bearing surfaces of an engine are not real bearing surfaces at all, never coming into actual contact owing to their separation by the oil film which must always exist between them unless they are to collapse altogether. Such complications in an apparently simple matter might be multiplied indefinitely by anyone interested in the theory of things; but in practice there are certain instructions that may be given and followed to good effect without need for qualifications.

The new car may well be regarded as a new football team. Each of its components,—the players, as it were—may be of the best possible calibre, but they will never play the best game until they have worked together long enough to get known to each other and to become acquainted with each other's special strength and weakness. It is a parallel that must not be pursued too far, but it serves very well as an illustration of the idea.

Taking first the engine, this consists of numerous bearings, all of which are stressed by high speed, but some of which are stressed more heavily by what is commonly called over-loading—the hanging on to a high gear and forcing the engine to pull hard at low speeds. Such abuse will not have much effect on the pistons, which are one of the most important of all bearings in the car, but it will take a very heavy toll on the big-end bearings of the connecting rods, while high speed will manifest its results mainly on the pistons and, to a less extent—if kept within reasonable limits—on the crank-shaft bearings.

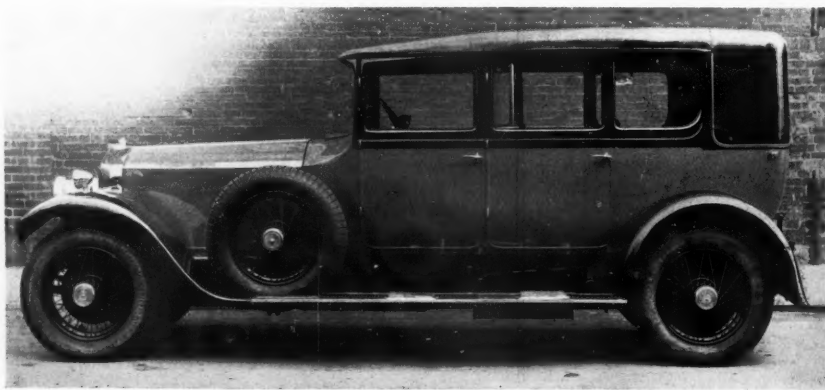
Thus the instruction that is commonly pasted on to the wind screen of new low-priced cars—that the speed should not be allowed to exceed some very modest figure until the car has done several hundreds of miles—is perfectly sound, but it hardly goes far enough. Not only should the road speed of the car be kept low, but the load on the bearings should also be checked as much as possible. Such checking is ensured by keeping the throttle opening to within very small limits; if a wide throttle opening is required for a top gear climb up a certain hill, that hill should be climbed by a drop down in gear and a restrained engine and car speed. It may be very tedious, but it will not last for ever, this restraint, and it is really worth while.

The Morris practice of putting into the carburettor joint a restricting washer that gives an effective induction pipe diameter of some $\frac{3}{4}$ in.—much less than half the normal—strikes at the root of the whole matter, and is an entirely commendable idea. Many owners, doubtless, get tired of the effect of this washer long before their cars have done the stipulated running-in distance, and it may be surmised that a considerable proportion of dissatisfied owners of a car known to be capable of giving thoroughly good service if properly treated are owners who have allowed impatience to get the better of discretion in this important matter.

FACTORY AND OWNER "RUNNING-IN."

Modern demands, both in the factory and from the purchasing public that insists on cheapness in everything, prevent the maker of the low-priced car from indulging in that exhaustive, but highly expensive, testing and running-in which are given every high-class car before it leaves the

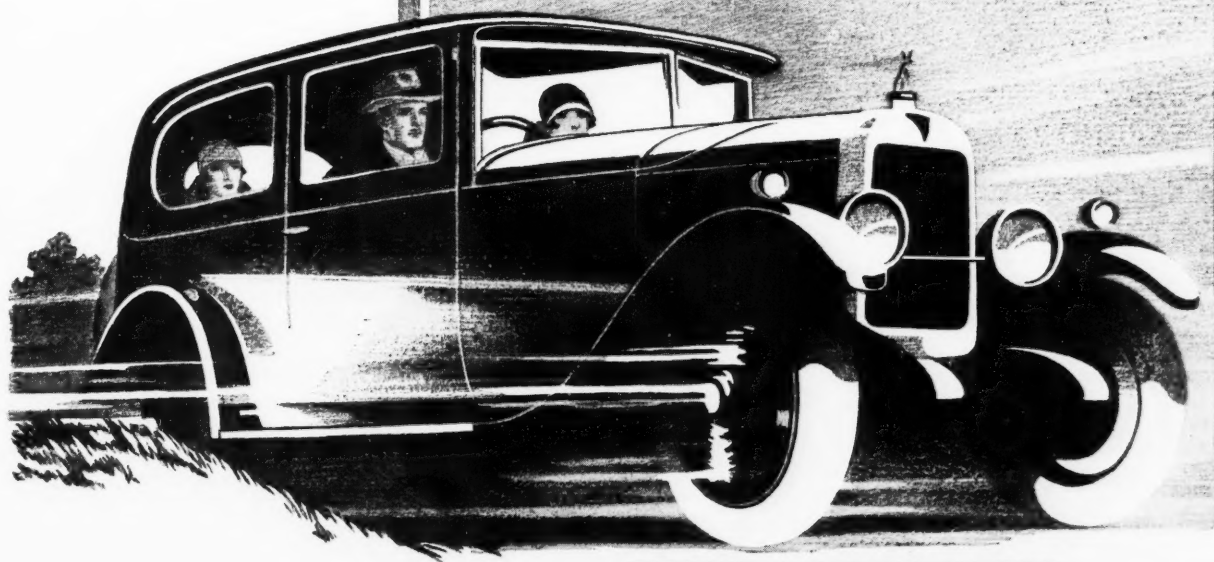
works. The buyer of the cheap car must, therefore, do for himself what his opposite number has had done for him—and has paid for. This necessary nursing is part of the purchase price which must be paid in the long run. Either it is paid in the proper way, by restrained handling of the car in its early days, or it is paid for at a later—and often a not very much later—date



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in the form of heavy and irritating repair bills.

There are few cars so turned out from the factory nowadays that they do not need rather special care and treatment in their early days, quite apart from this business of restraint in driving. There are adjustments that become upset, nuts that will give to a turn or so by the spanner, and in parts there is wear that, for the first few miles, seems to take place at an alarming pace. Actually, it is rather inaccurate or unkind to call it wear; it is no more than the settling down process we have already seen in the case of the engine; but, superficially, at any rate, it is much the same as wear.

SOME EARLY ADJUSTMENTS.

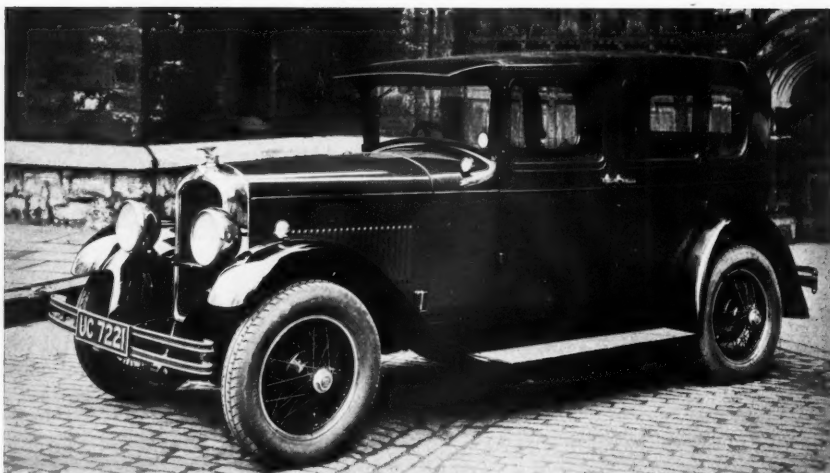
Thus, the car of which the valve tappets will not pay for re-adjustment at the end of the first five hundred miles is a rare car indeed, and still rarer if its valves be of the overhead type. Ten minutes with a spanner and a feeler gauge on the tappets will effect much difference to the general performance and especially the silence of an engine; while a little longer may be required in checking and re-adjusting the compensation and power of a four-wheel braking set.

Whether fundamental changes in the setting of various details of a car are worth while is largely a matter of personal taste. Those owners who maintain that as soon as the newness has worn off an engine may well have smaller jets in its carburettor, for instance, may make out a quite good case for the change; but it generally happens that, unless it be conducted by a really capable expert, such carburettor tampering effects very little real improvement by comparison with the setting of the instrument as it left the car-maker's hands—assuming that this maker is not one of those whose sole aim in life seems to be to get the stuff out and to be quite indifferent as to the condition in which it goes out.

Similarly with regard to such a matter as the grade of lubricating oil that is used. Does the new car require anything different from the car that has been well run in? Theoretically, perhaps not; but I once had a new car that, given the lubricating oil recommended by its makers for ordinary use, simply could not be turned over for starting, either electrically or by hand, and a thin oil was absolutely necessary. When such good motive for a change from recommended practice exists it would be foolish to ignore it; but a change for the sake of a change is equally absurd. But in the matter of lubricating oil, any new car, of whatever size or price, will pay for having its sump completely emptied and its engine well swilled out with paraffin at the end of its first eight hundred miles or so.

THE ELECTRIC BATTERIES.

Next to the tyres, the most delicate part of the modern car is the electric accumulator, and no component more needs special care and protection during the early days of the car's life. At this stage an engine is stiff, all bearings are tight and, as often as not, starting up in the mornings is extremely difficult; it is inherently not so easy as it is going to be, and above that the owner does not know his car and its idiosyncrasies as he



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will in due course. It is under such conditions that the electric batteries are likely to get severely over-taxed and quite easily so damaged that their early replacement will be necessary. Such replacement might well be regarded by the battery makers as due to abuse rather than fair usage, and so to be excluded from covering by a guarantee. Therefore, with a new car, do not expect too much from its electric starter; even if the task is unpleasant, use the starting-handle to free the engine by breaking the oil film before the starter switch is used; and if, on depression of the starter switch, the engine does not soon burst into song, take such steps as are commended for dealing with cases of difficult starting. In later days an electric starter that has been useless when the car was new may well prove entirely satisfactory.

A COIL IGNITION WARNING.

So many cars are now being fitted with coil ignition—so many, indeed, that there is growing opinion that the next few years will see the disappearance of the magneto from ordinary cars—that a word on what is, to many motorists of some experience, a new mystery may be useful. It is that when an engine is stopped the ignition must be switched off.

Naturally, everybody *knows* this, or would know it if definitely asked the question; but very often, indeed, it is quite overlooked. On the majority of cars having this form of ignition there is some

the world to stop an engine and forget the ignition—as, for instance, when driving into the garage with a fine throttle setting, which may lead to a stoppage of the engine when there is no further need for it to move the car. A driver who has been used to magneto will leave his car and its controls just as they are and think nothing of it—until he comes to start up next morning. He will then find that his batteries are completely discharged, and unless he can borrow one with which to get his engine going he may as well be without a car.

If this *contretemps* happens, a spare battery, even a dry battery such as is used for a pocket flash-lamp will serve in an emergency, should be coupled to the coil terminals and the engine then started by hand and kept running at fairly high speed, so that its dynamo is charging at its full rate. As soon as the dynamo is charging the temporary battery may be disconnected, though it will be needed for a fresh start should such a thing be necessary before the car batteries have had time to become usefully filled by the dynamo. So long as the engine is kept running fast enough to keep the dynamo charging this will, of course, provide current for ignition as well as pumping surplus into the car batteries; but those batteries will need a good long charging period before they can move the starting motor, although even a quarter of an hour's charging may give them enough to provide ignition current so that the engine may be started by hand.

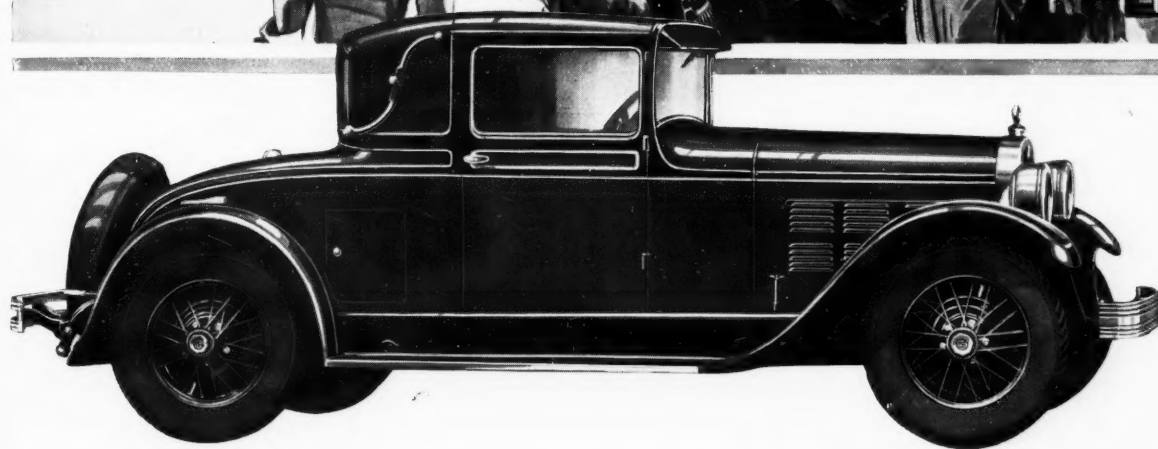
G. A. G.

SOME "GADGETS" WORTH HAVING

WITH the elaborate equipment of the modern car as supplied to its purchaser, there might appear no scope for the accessory manufacturer to entice the car owner into his clutches. That the fact of the case is not as it would appear is well proven by the very big business now being done in car "gadgets," probably, indeed, more than ever before. There are two reasons for this. One is that the car owner, given so many gadgets with his car, develops an appreciation of their value and utility that makes him want more; the second is that, sad as it may be, the accessories fitted to some cars are of little more use than to serve as an embellishment in the printed specification and to make the car look even better value for money than it really may be. Further, there is the less common reason that some cars, especially those belonging to the most expensive class, are not so well and so completely equipped by their makers as the ordinary driver brought up in the lap of modern ease and luxury expects.

It is an interesting fact that the cheaper the car, usually, the more generous its equipment, even though this equipment may not always be of very high class. It is not so long ago that one of the most expensive of all British cars was offered and sold with absolutely nothing in the way of fittings or accessories beyond the bare essentials for driving. On this particular car, so recently as 1925, even a speedometer was an extra that the buyer had to order and pay for separately, while to this very day this self-same car lacks an oil-pressure gauge! Certainly it now has the unheard-of elaboration of a wind-screen wiper included in its catalogue price. The last sample of this marque that I tried, indeed, had two screen wipers, one on each panel of the Vee-fronted screen, but as neither wiper was of the slightest use, this display of consideration for driver and front passenger was not particularly impressive. Several years have now elapsed since intelligent and progressive manufacturers began to fit fuel gauges to their tanks, but it is not long ago since the buyer of a

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famous "world's best car" was expected to pay the makers 8s. 6d. for a marked stick with which he could ascertain how much fuel he had aboard!

SCREEN WIPERS, GOOD AND BAD.

Those faulty screen wipers on that very expensive car illustrate the truism that the luxury of to-day is the necessity of to-morrow. It is but a few years since when an automatic screen wiper was unknown, and we used a slice of potato or apple or soap, among other things, to prevent the formation of rain drops on our screen and to make driving in rain nearly possible. It never became reasonably safe until we opened our screens and put up with the driving wet

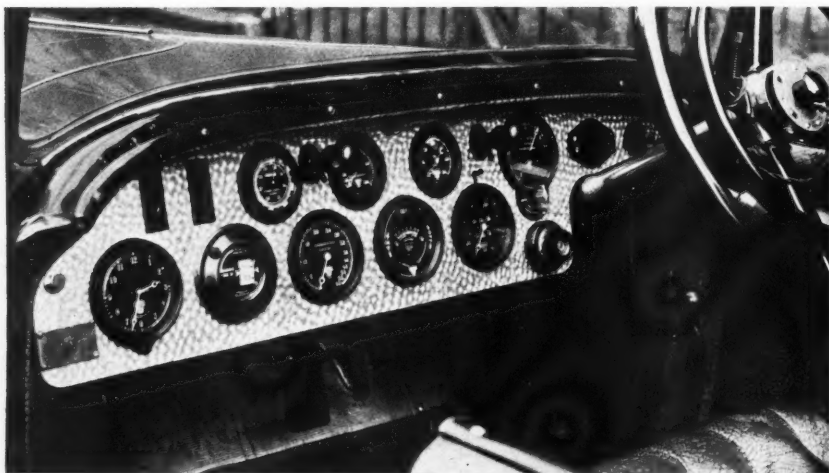
against our faces. To-day we have screen wipers that enable us to drive in complete safety against drizzle or deluge, and if the wiper fails ever so slightly we complain bitterly and declare we cannot move!

But as among screen wipers, as among other things, there are good and bad, and as the bad seem to find their way on to cars that are supposed to be good, many a car owner will be desirous of changing the useless gadget the car maker has provided for him for something that may be reasonably relied upon to do its job. From the point of view of sheer reliability, the best screen wiper is undoubtedly the Smith, driven from the speedometer drive or, by means of a special though simple fitting, from

the fan spindle of the engine. I have never known one of these wipers to fail, though I have known more than one that could not be stopped, but the main drawback to them is that their speed depends either on the car speed or on that of the engine. The latter is not a serious fault, as under any conditions of travelling an engine may always be speeded up temporarily—*e.g.*, by slipping the clutch or changing down in gear—to give an extra wipe or two when needed, but the dependence on car speed can be quite a handicap. Theoretically, it may be that you need the wiper most when travelling fast, but in practice the reverse is often the case, as when travelling in traffic at a low speed on a wet night. On such occasions it is impossible to drive the car faster for the sake of accelerating the wiper.

If only it were reliable, the electric wiper would certainly be the best of all. It works quite independently of both car and engine speed, and, indeed, may be used with both engine and car stationary, while its rate of working is constant. It does not go off at high speed and then suddenly stop or slow down so much as to be useless, but against the electric wiper, or at least against most of those on the market, it must be said that they are unreliable. When they are working they are good, but when they are not working, which in my experience is mostly, they take up space that could be better occupied. The one-time objection to these electric wipers, that they had a very heavy current consumption and imposed a really heavy drain on the car batteries, has been quite overcome in the later types. The current consumption, like the reliability, is now very modest.

For the remaining type, that operated by engine suction through a rubber pipe connected to the induction system at any convenient point, may be urged cheapness and the fact that sometimes



An elaborate but by no means freakish car instrument board, Smith equipped. Reading from left to right the instruments are, top row, aneroid barometer, engine thermometer, oil pressure gauge, fuel gauge, starter switch and air strangler. Bottom row, clock, gradient meter, engine revolution counter, lamp and dynamo bezel wind switch, speedometer and wireless cigarette lighter. Another useful gadget is the ring operation for the horn on the steering wheel, in addition to the central push button.



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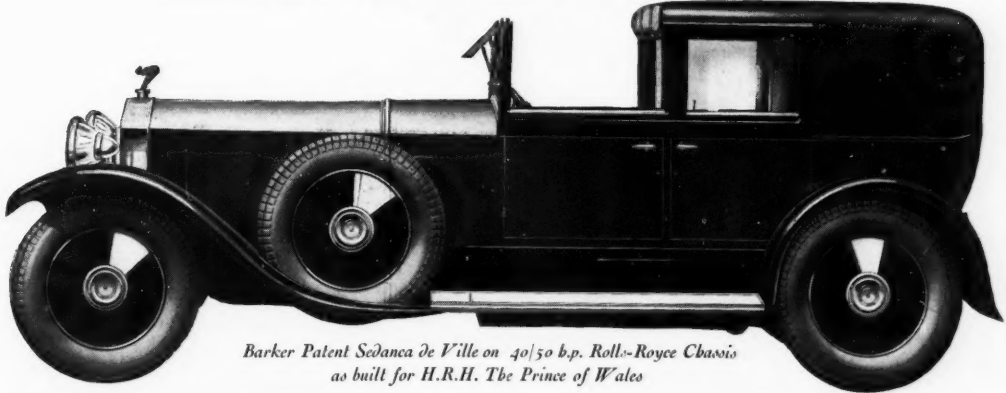


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they work quite well. But on the whole they are unreliable, and invariably their speed of working depends on the throttle opening of the engine—the smaller the throttle opening the higher the speed of the wiper, until at wide opening the wiper stops working altogether. As driving with wide open throttles is not a common occurrence, this point, perhaps, does not matter very much, but the wiper also stops working temporarily during the opening of the throttle, though, again, as this is a short process, the stoppage is not serious. Obviously, there is room for improvement in this new necessity, and it would appear that the most promising line for inventors to follow is to perfect the electric type so that it may become reliable.

FUEL TANK NEEDS.

After the vital accessories for driving, such as oil-pressure gauge, electric ammeter to show that the dynamo is charging, and a good screen wiper, the most needful gadget about the car is one that, until recently, has been seldom offered, to wit, a two-way tap to ensure a reserve supply of fuel. The pain and tribulation of being stranded with a dry tank and no spare can on board most of us have experienced at some time or another, and very seldom is the experience enjoyable. A spare can carried somewhere on or in the car may be a simple remedy in many cases, but there are quite a lot of cars on which a spare can is not easily accommodated, and it is always either unsightly or in the way. A two-way tap fitted to a fuel tank costs the manufacturer about 1s. and might represent an extra cost of 2s., to allow for the cost of fitting and some extra profit, on the price of the car to the buyer. To be fitted to an existing fuel supply—i.e., after the car has left the works—such a tap will seldom cost less than 7s. 6d., and will generally mean that the car must be out of use for the best part of a day.

The ideal arrangement for the two-way tap is that it should be placed within easy reach of the driver at the wheel. When so placed the tap can generally be turned on and the reserve supply brought into use before a car that has run dry on its main supply has actually come to a standstill, but a tap situated on the main tank and requiring complete stoppage of the car and dismounting of the driver to operate it is, of course, better than nothing at all. The next best thing to the two-way tap, perhaps from some aspects an even better thing, is the gauge that shows the contents of the tank and that is mounted on the facia board in full view of the driver. Such gauges, by the way, are seldom dead accurate, but they are near enough to serve their main purpose of saving the nuisance of roadside stranding. There are now on the market several such gauges that may be bought and fitted to an existing car without difficulty, though inevitably such fitting costs very much more than it would if done by the car maker in the first instance.

DRIVING INSTRUMENTS.

Among driving instruments the speedometer is now universal. I believe there is no car on the market without a speedometer as a standard fitting, though there was such a car—in the ultra-luxury class—until quite recently. A speedometer is, of course, always an interesting and often a really useful instrument to have, but an engine revolution counter makes it much more useful, and together these two simplify the gear-changing process on a fast car most materially. Indeed, there has recently been introduced a sort of combined speedometer and revolution counter for this specific purpose.

Drivers who find difficulty in acquiring the knack of "slick" and silent gear changes will derive much benefit from intelligent use of such an instrument as

this Synchronometer, as it is called, or from the slightly more complicated, but really easy, combined reference to revolution counter and speedometer. On some of those cars of which the easy gear-changing baffles novice and expert alike, such guidance by a reliable instrument is most useful, as it is also on some of the luxury cars, of which the extreme smoothness and silence of the engine deprive it of that "feel" which is one of the chief guides to the driver.

THE GRADIENT METER.

An instrument seldom found on cars but endowed with real utility is a gradient meter. As its name suggests, this instrument indicates the gradient of a hill, but this one of its several functions is satisfied accurately only if the car be stopped, and as the instrument has other uses, its name is really a bit misleading. On account of the acceleration component the needle of the instrument fluctuates with changes of speed (either increase or decrease) as a car travels along, and it may well give a reading of a steep upward gradient when the car is actually on a down grade! For an accurate indication of the gradient of a hill the car must be stopped and the instrument given time to settle; but of more practical value is the instrument's indication of engine tune and braking power. In accelerating and decelerating tests on level ground the instrument will give varying readings that show accurately the capabilities and the condition of a car.

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To cover as many miles on as little fuel as possible is the ambition of most car owners, but few of them adopt reasonably promising means to their end. The chief ingredients of economical driving are low speed and skill in handling the car, and these are two ingredients that many drivers seem unwilling to provide even when they are able. But, failing these, there are some quite useful mechanical

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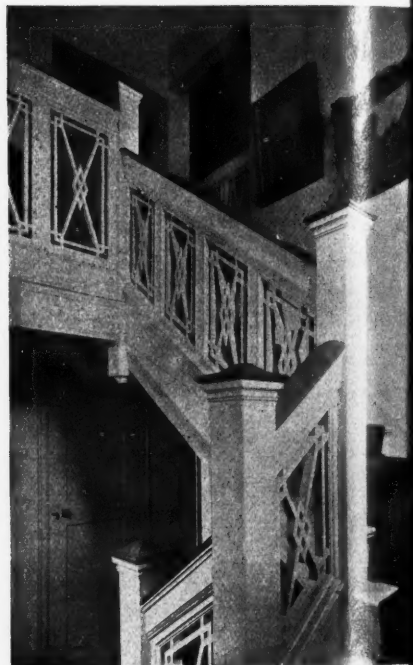
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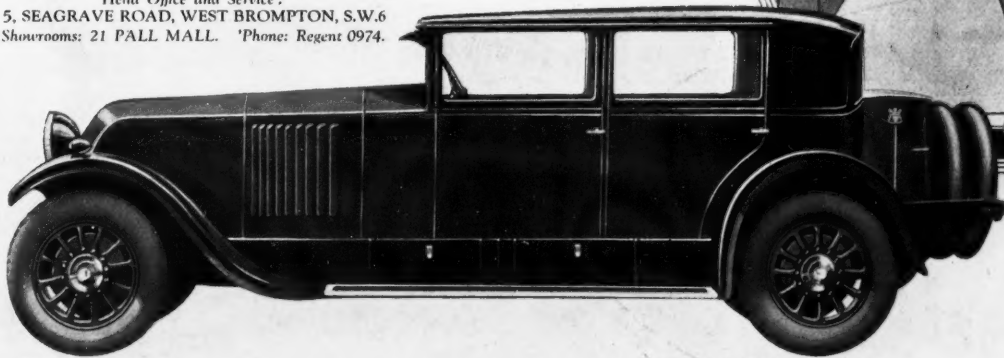
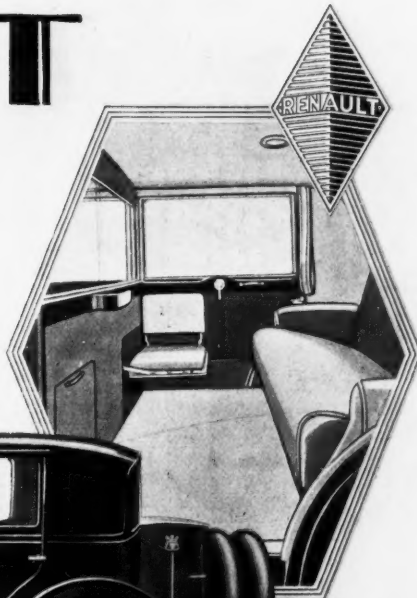
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substitutes of which the best known is the extra air valve.

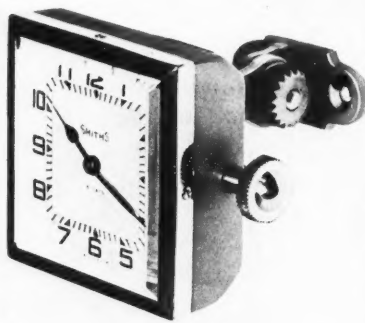
Fitted to an engine of which the carburation is already absolutely correct, an extra air valve is useful only to scavenge the engine and to enable its use as a brake with no fuel consumption when hills are being descended; but as there are practically no cars on the road in ordinary use with absolutely correct carburation, the extra air valve serves another and better appreciated purpose. When an engine is warmed up the extra air valve may be opened, and in extreme cases the improvement in fuel consumption may well be as much as 33½ per cent., though the average is nearer 15 per cent.

Because easy starting and slow running are widely appreciated features in car performance, we nearly all have our carburettors set far richer than they should be, and it is in the temporary correction of this richness when circumstances permit that the extra air valve does its job. With an extra air valve fitted the car owner may have a carburettor setting even richer than the average excess when he wants it, and yet as soon as conditions allow,—as soon as the engine is warm and when it is not required to pull hard at low speeds—he may open his extra air inlet and drive on the leanest possible mixture. The average cost of an extra air valve is about 30s., and its fitting to an ordinary engine generally costs another 10s. or so, and the total cost of the embellishment will, in the majority of cases, be more than cleared in a few thousand miles.

A COMMON FALLACY.

But a warning is necessary. There is a common but quite erroneous idea that the thinnest possible mixture is necessarily the most economical. This is a pure fallacy. The most economical mixture is the correct mixture for the engine speed and load in conjunction with the ruling weather conditions, and if the extra air

valve is used to give always the thinnest possible mixture it will become an extravagance rather than an economy. A useful practical guide as to when a carburettor mixture is correct is that a warm engine just cannot be made to spit back into the carburettor and that when the engine is warm acceleration is steady throughout the range without any "flat spots." Steady acceleration does not mean the most rapid possible acceleration, which will usually require a carburettor mixture on



A Smith hinged watch for fitting in any convenient place inside the car.

the rich side; but this indication of steady acceleration and narrow avoidance of the inclination to spit back in the carburettor—what is sometimes called back-firing—while not faultless in theory, is a good enough guide for most practical purposes.

A much more scientific way of securing the improved carburation that comes with the extra air valve is by the use of the Autostat, a device previously referred to in these pages. The Autostat strikes at the very root of most carburation difficulties by maintaining the ingoing charge at a constant temperature, which is a pre-condition for theoretically correct car-

burettor setting. As, hitherto, this condition has never been satisfied theoretically correct carburation has been impossible; but it is not too much to expect that when the Autostat becomes commercially available, which will not be for some little time yet, the whole business of carburation on motor cars will be revolutionised for the good.

FOR EASY STARTING.

The subject of carburation suggests that of easy starting, for it is the fashion to lay the blame on the carburettor—and sometimes with good reason—when the car is particularly obstinate to get going. As a matter of fact, starting difficulties may generally be divided more or less equally between carburation and ignition, and there are on the market many devices that tackle the problem from each angle.

From the carburettor end there are the electric heaters, which consist of a coil of resistance wire in the induction pipe, which is heated from the car batteries before an attempt is made to start; such devices serve their purpose admirably, without doubt, but they also act as permanent restrictions in the induction pipe of the engine, and thus reduce its maximum power output once it has been started. Then there are the primers, that work by injecting into the induction pipe a fine spray of fuel—under hand pressure—and again the device does its job, though again it has its limitation, which in this case is that, if over-done, the engine will be supplied with excessively rich mixture and condensation trouble will set in.

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for March
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FROM:-
ADMIRAL.
SIR REGINALD HALL M.P.

63, CADOGAN GARDENS, December 23rd. 1927.
S.W.5.

Dear Sirs,

So many people at the present time are finding fault with most things that it may perhaps be a change to hear from one who is entirely satisfied with the excellent work turned out by you & skilled men under the personal direction of such men as yourselves. The limousine body you have built for my six cylinder Bentley is as near perfection as one can expect in an imperfect world, but not only is the workmanship of the highest order, you have taken great trouble to meet all my various fads and have embodied them in the car. The result is a car which meets every requirement of workmanship, finish, comfort and I seize this opportunity of thanking you and your men for the work turned out and the invariable kindness with which you and they have met all my wishes.

Let me wish you and them every happiness and success especially at this Season

Yr. sincerely
R. Hall

"The limousine body you have built . . . meets every requirement of workmanship, finish and comfort."

THIS phrase from Sir Reginald Hall's remarkable letter (reproduced above) expresses the object we always strive to achieve. We have specialised in the production of fine coachwork, built to satisfy the individual requirements of our numerous clients, and have attained considerable success. May we submit suggestions for the bodywork of your new car?

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substitutes of which the best known is the extra air valve.

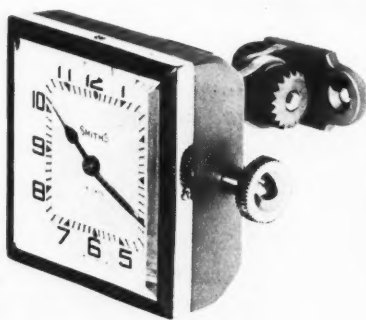
Fitted to an engine of which the carburation is already absolutely correct, an extra air valve is useful only to scavenge the engine and to enable its use as a brake with no fuel consumption when hills are being descended; but as there are practically no cars on the road in ordinary use with absolutely correct carburation, the extra air valve serves another and better appreciated purpose. When an engine is warmed up the extra air valve may be opened, and in extreme cases the improvement in fuel consumption may well be as much as 33½ per cent., though the average is nearer 15 per cent.

Because easy starting and slow running are widely appreciated features in car performance, we nearly all have our carburettors set far richer than they should be, and it is in the temporary correction of this richness when circumstances permit that the extra air valve does its job. With an extra air valve fitted the car owner may have a carburettor setting even richer than the average excess when he wants it, and yet as soon as conditions allow,—as soon as the engine is warm and when it is not required to pull hard at low speeds—he may open his extra air inlet and drive on the leanest possible mixture. The average cost of an extra air valve is about 30s., and its fitting to an ordinary engine generally costs another 10s. or so, and the total cost of the embellishment will, in the majority of cases, be more than cleared in a few thousand miles.

A COMMON FALLACY.

But a warning is necessary. There is a common but quite erroneous idea that the thinnest possible mixture is necessarily the most economical. This is a pure fallacy. The most economical mixture is the correct mixture for the engine speed and load in conjunction with the ruling weather conditions, and if the extra air

valve is used to give always the thinnest possible mixture it will become an extravagance rather than an economy. A useful practical guide as to when a carburettor mixture is correct is that a warm engine just cannot be made to spit back into the carburettor and that when the engine is warm acceleration is steady throughout the range without any "flat spots." Steady acceleration does not mean the most rapid possible acceleration, which will usually require a carburettor mixture on



A Smith hinged watch for fitting in any convenient place inside the car.

the rich side; but this indication of steady acceleration and narrow avoidance of the inclination to spit back in the carburettor—what is sometimes called back-firing—while not faultless in theory, is a good enough guide for most practical purposes.

A much more scientific way of securing the improved carburation that comes with the extra air valve is by the use of the Autostat, a device previously referred to in these pages. The Autostat strikes at the very root of most carburation difficulties by maintaining the ingoing charge at a constant temperature, which is a pre-condition for theoretically correct car-

burettor setting. As, hitherto, this condition has never been satisfied theoretically correct carburation has been impossible; but it is not too much to expect that when the Autostat becomes commercially available, which will not be for some little time yet, the whole business of carburation on motor cars will be revolutionised for the good.

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C.L.10

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effects on the magneto through which it works. It consists, in essentials, of a small trembler coil which supplies current (from the car batteries) through the contact-breaker and distributor of the magneto when the speed of this is too low to generate current in the ordinary way. The Flame-spark may be mounted at any convenient point on the car, near the magneto or at the other end of the chassis, but its switch needs to be within easy reach of the driver. Obviously, as it is a device to assist the magneto, there is no point in fitting it to a car with coil ignition.

FOR THE TYRES.

The only rivals about the car to the electric batteries in the matter of delicateness and unreliability are the tyres, and they should be treated accordingly—means for coping with their basest tricks should always be to hand. An engine-driven tyre pump, such as the Pioneer or Engo-Flater, which inflate the tyres in a few minutes while the owner looks on, does not have to be used many times before its cost is forgotten, and this cost is not high, being about 30s. for the cheaper model, suitable for low-pressure tyres, and £3 for the Pioneer, which can give practically any pressures.

Tyre repairs are things that are best not mentioned in polite society, but they would not be so terrible as they often are were they tackled with suitable weapons. So many car owners succumb to the blandishments of glib salesmen and invest in a most elaborate vulcanising outfit that they can never use; when they have ruined several inner tubes with experimenting or desperate efforts to get going again on their tour, held up by tyre trouble, they look for the only tyre repairing outfit that the average unskilled driver can use with certainty. There are tyre outfits and tyre outfits, but in a fairly long experience the only one that has never let me down is the Patchquick, which hails

from somewhere in Glorious Devon. It looks much like any other repair outfit, and it is used in much the same way, except that the instructions accompanying it are about half the length of the average; but, whereas most other patches work when they stick, which is not always and not for long, I have never yet known a properly applied Patchquick to come unstuck.

The best of repair outfits is of little use if the wheel cannot be jacked off the ground for removal or repair *in situ*; and it is astonishing how many cars, nowadays, leave their factories equipped with the

utmost facilities in the way of jacks. Every buyer of a new car should, on taking delivery, ascertain if the jack supplied will go under the axle and will lift the car both when the tyres are fully inflated and quite flat. It is much better to get the unpleasant revelation that is apt to follow this test when the car is safely in the garage than when it is on a wet road on a dirty night far from succour. A good hydraulic jack seems to be about the best kind to buy should purchase be necessary; but hydraulic jacks are like other things in being good and bad, and some care is needed in selecting. W. H. J.

ON EQUIPPING THE GARAGE

JUST what is required in the way of equipment for the private motorist's garage depends, in the main, on the car owner's inclinations and abilities in the matter of car maintenance. The man who likes "tinkering" and who prides himself on the extent to which he does "all running repairs" will, naturally, want more tools, and will like to see what he has more carefully stowed, than the man who seeks the aid of the professional repairer for anything more exacting than the changing of a sparking plug. The question is further complicated by whether a chauffeur is employed or not and the number of cars housed; while the presence of a power station on the estate, to which some sort of workshop is generally attached, again forms a consideration for the owner contemplating what he shall install and what he shall leave out of his car house. Few motorists, however keen they may be, will be willing to duplicate in the garage machinery, some of it probably power-driven, which is already available in the power house; and I know one keen owner-driver who houses his fleet of more than half a dozen big cars in a

beautifully laid-out garage, where there is seldom a tool to be seen beyond a few tyre levers, a lead hammer (for detaching wire wheels) and one of those jacks with a long handle and running on wheels generally spoken of as "the garage jack," to distinguish it from the portable type that goes in the car tool-box.

On the other hand, I know an owner, no keener than the first, whose garage is a miniature tool-shop. He has almost everything that could possibly be required for the most extensive overhaul or the most ambitious tuning, from a power-driven 4½ in. lathe to portable electric drills and a tyre inflator, and even a machine for rewinding magneto armatures. Between these two extremes may be found a mean that is likely to satisfy what may be called the average owner who, either alone or with his chauffeur, likes to be reasonably independent of the professional repairer but has no illusions to the effect that he and his man can expect to do work on the lathe or attempt drastic overhauls that can compare with the standard of men who are doing nothing else all day long. Many a keen amateur can tell

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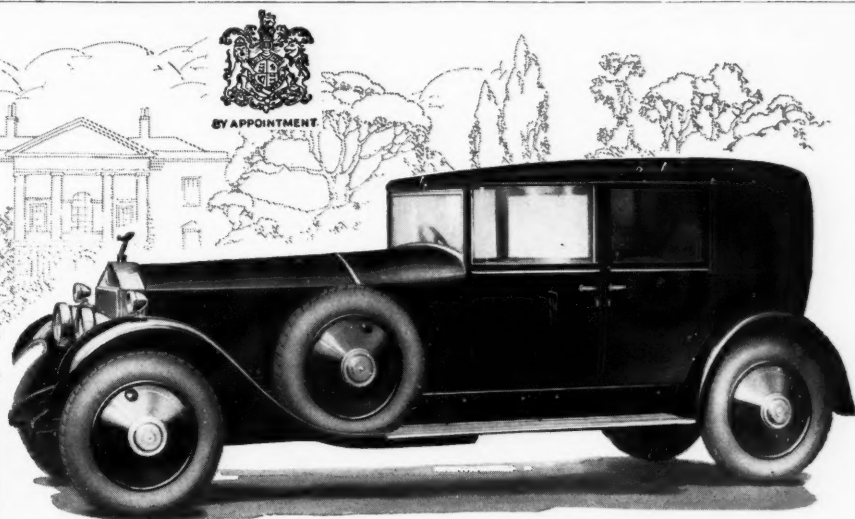
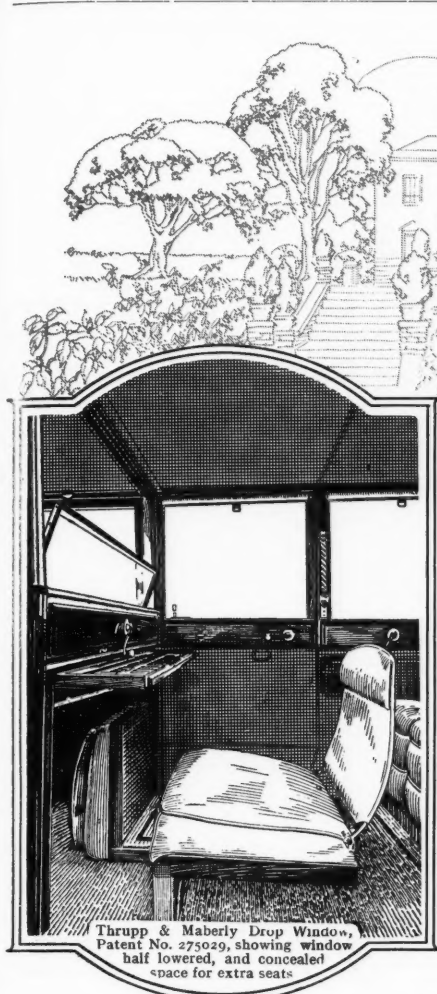
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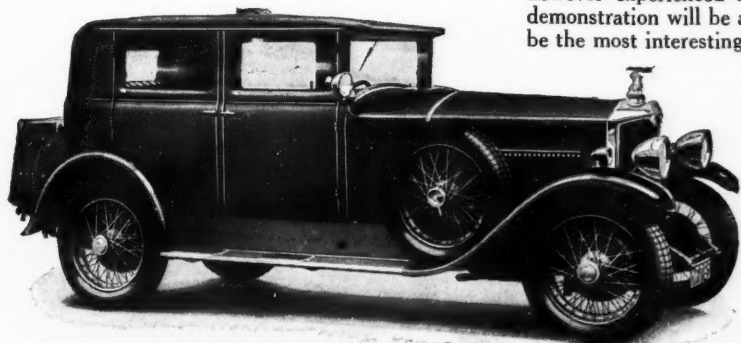
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pathetic stories of how his intended economies, by cutting out the professional repairer, have, in the end, involved him in extravagant expenditure in getting put right what he or his equally amateur assistant has bungled.

Car cleaning is a tiresome job that falls to the lot or to the pocket of every motorist, and it is one on which safe economy may be effected by being done at home. The "wash" is important, and one may be fastidious about it. A concrete entry to the garage with a drain in the middle is an obvious need, but much time and energy are frequently wasted through the lack of a proper hose and brushes. There are on the market

hoses that may be made to give a steady high-pressure stream or a fine spray merely by a shake of their nozzles, and they are hoses worth having; while the benefit of one of those brushes that incorporate a hose nozzle, so that water runs through the bristles all the time they are in use, has to be experienced only once to be appreciated. It is hardly an exaggeration to say that wire wheels cannot be cleaned properly by any other means, except at the expense of much labour and time.

Recently there has come on to the market a patent cleaning preparation that goes a long way towards overcoming the evil of car washing, for Karpol, as

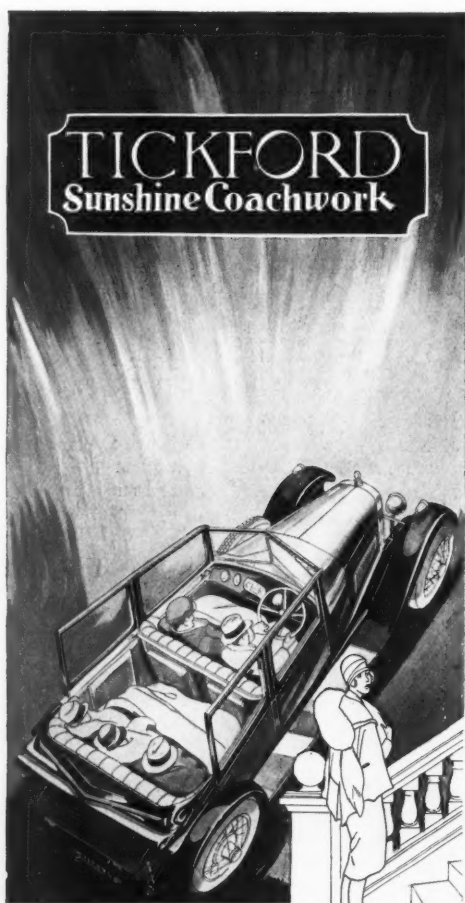
it is known, may be applied to a dusty or muddy car without previous washing, and it cleans and polishes without any scratching. For reviving old paintwork a good word may be put in for the Simoniz process, which, though not done in five minutes and not without some manual effort, gives very good results when applied by a conscientious amateur.

A few years ago anyone contemplating the building of a garage of any material more ambitious than wood or corrugated iron would ponder heavily over the question of a pit. Nowadays the pit is a rarity, and it is even being dispensed with in some public garages, which are turning to the use of the portable "ramp," up which a car is run so that a worker may get underneath it. These ramps have the advantage over a pit in that they may be put anywhere and moved as occasion requires, and their first cost is rather lower than that of a properly constructed pit, of which the efficient drainage is both important and expensive. There is a further substitute for both ramp and pit in such a device as the Notron creeper, which consists of a wooden trellis on small wheels, on which the operator lies and then slides himself underneath the car. Such a device does not, of course, make for comfortable working, but it is certainly a great improvement over having to grovel on one's back on the bare floor and, by comparison with either pit or ramp, its cost is negligible.

The weakest part of the modern car is the tyres, and no garage can be considered even moderately equipped if it does not contain all that is necessary for treatment of the car's Achilles' heel. A set of really hefty tyre levers, a good, quick-acting jack, and some means of power inflation for the tyres, are never extravagances and all are available at very moderate cost. Only one British car now has an engine-driven tyre pump as part of its equipment; but there is a



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Oswald P. Milne, Architect.



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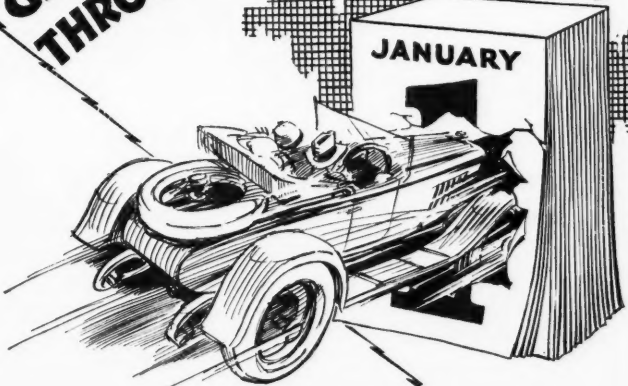
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simple device, known as the Pioneer tyre pump, which may be screwed into a sparking plug hole and then inflates any tyre in a very few minutes with pure air. It may be carried easily in the toolbox of the car, and the need to inflate one big tyre on a hot day is, in the view of most users of the Pioneer, quite enough to justify its cost; but in the garage, year in and year out, it is invaluable. Unless the car mostly used is a really fast road-devouring monster, a tyre vulcan-

In the matter of tools it is easy to spend many pounds that will be utterly wasted, for it is important to bear in mind the fact that elaborate tools may be very dangerous weapons in the hands of those without adequate knowledge of their use. But a small hand or breast drill, a good hacksaw, a big shifting spanner and a selection of box spanners are always safe and often invaluable adjuncts to the equipment provided with the car, while no garage should be without a wooden mallet and a lead hammer. A vice is, of course, indispensable, and a very useful elaboration of the ordinary vice is offered in the Cooper-Stewart Handy-Worker, which, in addition to a really strong parallel vice, includes a small anvil and a geared-up drill and grindstone as well as a pipe-cutting device.

The protection of the car against frost is a most vital business and, while steps may be taken in the car itself, such as the use of anti-freezing mixtures and special heaters put under the

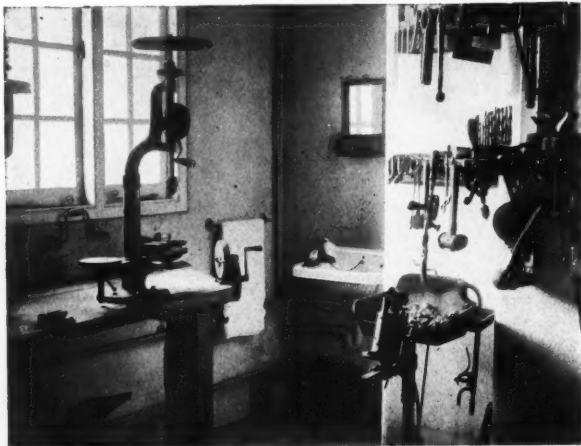
bonnet, we are now concerned with the problem entirely from the garage point of view. The best method of all, the heating of the garage by hot-water piping, rather falls beyond our present scope for two reasons. Unless the garage be very large, it is apt to be so expensive as to be outside the sphere of practical economics, and when it is possible by an extension of the house-warming system it is purely a matter for the plumber and heating engineer.

But there are on the market several slow combustion stoves specially designed to be left safely in an atmosphere not altogether free from petrol vapour, and some of these stoves are thoroughly satisfactory. A well known example is the Notron, which burns a specially prepared fuel; and there are plenty of small anthracite stoves that may be relied on implicitly. But in the installation of any garage heating device it is well to bear in mind that petrol vapour is heavier than air and will, therefore, hang about just above the floor of the garage, so that raising the stove to a height of a couple of feet or so will much reduce any risk without seriously affecting the efficiency of the heating.

AVIATION.

ONE of those periods of disasters which seem to come in connection with most sports or new enterprises has been ruling the aviation world during the past few weeks, though it may now reasonably be hoped to have passed its zenith. At such times the question is always asked, Is the game worth the candle?—and if these disastrous and discouraging periods are considered by themselves the answer is certainly in the negative. Fortunately, such periods are relatively short and their disasters are more than countered by the successes of happier times.

It is inevitable that attempts to achieve something never before accomplished should carry the highest risk and the fatality to the aspirant—for the air speed record came in for the usual critical questioning of whether such efforts were worth while. In spite of the tragedy of a lost life, the answer must, in a general way, be a decided affirmative, for without such efforts by gallant men progress would cease. It was many years ago that a pioneer in aviation pointed out that progress would

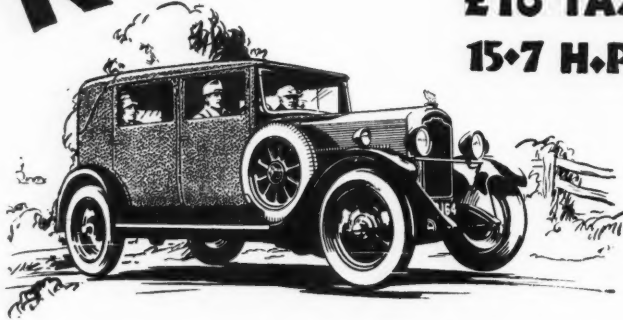


CORNER OF A WELL EQUIPPED GARAGE WORKSHOP.

ising outfit is apt to be something of an extravagance. A good outfit is expensive, and its use requires a fair amount of knowledge and skill if the repairs are to be reliable. But a good repair outfit like the Patchquick never lets one down; anyone may use it, and if a mistake should be made, there is far less risk of a completely ruined inner tube than when vulcanising has been attempted by the inexpert.

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The famous racing motorist, writes as follows :

"I have now had an opportunity of driving her nearly 400 miles, and I am more convinced than ever what a wonderful proposition this model presents for the money. I feel sure this car will meet with very great success."

(Later)—"The engine is exceptionally sweet-running. Although I hardly pressed her the car got up to 60 m.p.h. very easily."

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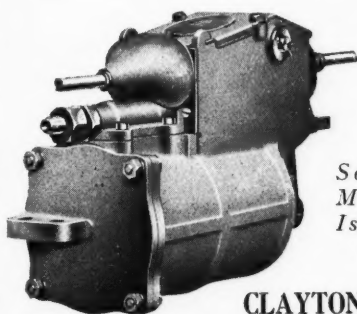
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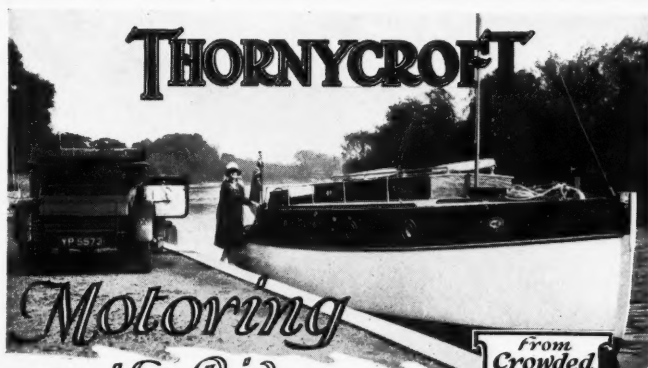
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has joys and experiences of its own, far transcending any the Road can offer.

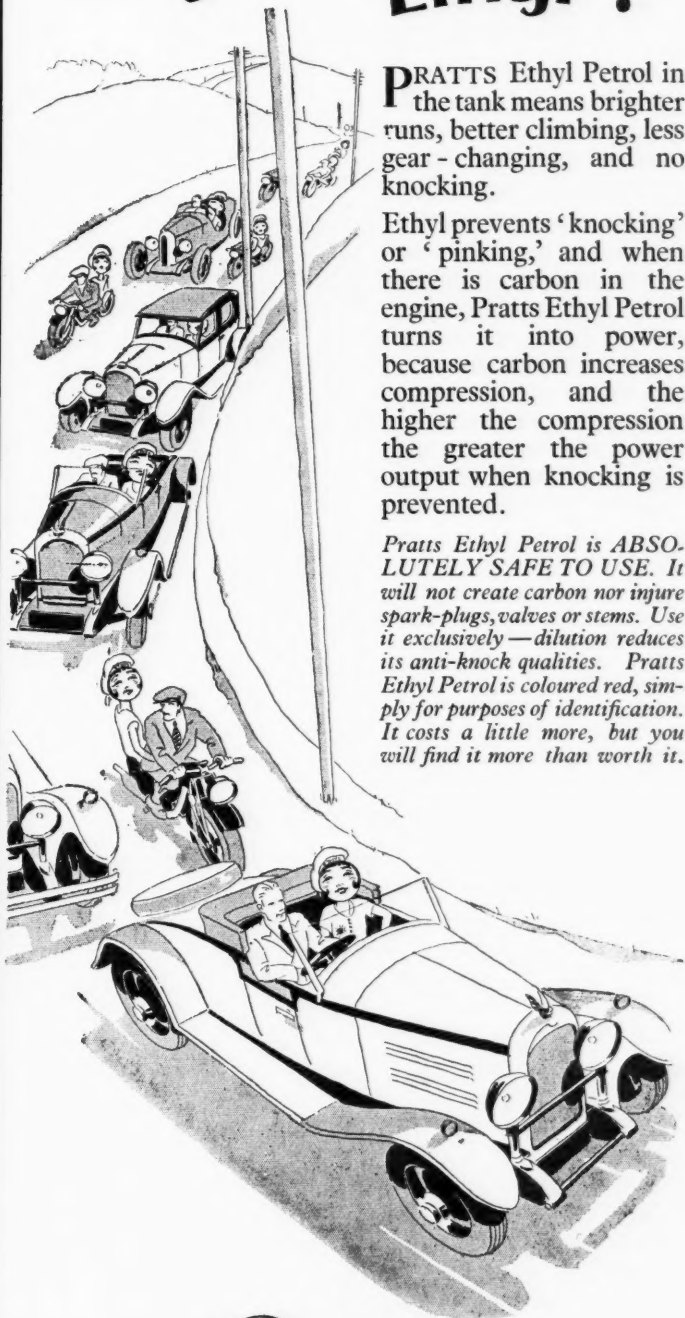
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Roads to
Open
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THINK of the hundreds of miles of rivers and inland waters or the breezy coastal seas of Britain and beyond, with their opportunities of Health and new worlds of Adventure.

These pleasures are more easily available than ever with the introduction of our "Standard Class" 30 ft. and 40 ft. cabin cruisers, etc., at unprecedentedly low costs for motor boats of Thornycroft design and build. Ample accommodation is provided for 6 and 8 persons respectively. May we send you full particulars?

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PRACTS Ethyl Petrol in the tank means brighter runs, better climbing, less gear-changing, and no knocking.

Ethyl prevents 'knocking' or 'pinking,' and when there is carbon in the engine, Pratts Ethyl Petrol turns it into power, because carbon increases compression, and the higher the compression the greater the power output when knocking is prevented.

Pratts Ethyl Petrol is **ABSOLUTELY SAFE TO USE**. It will not create carbon nor injure spark-plugs, valves or stems. Use it exclusively—dilution reduces its anti-knock qualities. Pratts Ethyl Petrol is coloured red, simply for purposes of identification. It costs a little more, but you will find it more than worth it.

Pratts

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come not from laboratory and theoretical experiment, but from actual "rule of thumb" efforts in the air, some of which would doubtless end fatally, but the majority of which, including, indeed, the unsuccessful efforts, would teach the only lessons that really mattered.

On an entirely different footing from these useful, if risky, experiments and efforts are the foolhardy attempts, too frequently made, at repeating something that has been done previously at great risk. An example is the Atlantic crossing; we know it is possible; we also know that, for a long time to come, it will remain a very risky undertaking. Further attempts to duplicate the performance until the whole science of aviation has undergone material improvement, as the result of experiments conducted under more reasonable conditions, can only be regarded as foolish bravado and a possible waste of lives that can be ill spared. This recent bad period has been marked also by a series of accidents to machines engaged in quite ordinary flying, so that, superficially, they give the appearance that aviation is still a very experimental and dangerous pastime. Such an appearance must not be allowed to obscure the true facts. Taken by themselves, these recent fatalities are most damning; but taken, as they need to be, in conjunction with the total amount of flying now being done, they are so small as to lose all significance. Accidents will happen in the best regulated of activities, and the proportion of serious accidents to the total number of hours or miles now being flown by ordinary machines on ordinary service is so small as to augur well for the future.

HIGH ROAD SPEEDS.

WHILE no topic is more popular among motorists of all kinds than the average or even the maximum

speeds they have attained on the road, practically every sensible driver regards such discussions as purely intimate and almost private reminiscences. It is one thing to achieve a remarkable speed with a certain car, a speed that would, perhaps, not have been at all impressive if attained with another car or under different conditions, and quite a different thing to publish the performance as a creditable achievement and worthy, by inference, of imitation. It is, for instance, not so long ago that I heard of the sixty miles from Cambridge to London being covered within the hour on a standard car and during the daytime. One may exercise one's own discretion as to the amount of credence yielded to such yarns, but so long as they are nothing more than yarns told in a friendly circle they do no harm.

Quite different is the recently revived craze for covering long distances over British roads at highly illegal speeds. It is not a new craze, and a few years ago high average speed achievements were given free and frequent publicity in the motoring journals until these latter, realising the harm likely to result from such announcements and that no good could possibly come of them, took the wise course of refusing further publicity to any such efforts. But the lay Press, and especially the daily newspapers, exercised no such restraint, and—naturally indifferent to the harm likely to accrue to the whole motoring movement and especially to the movement for legislative reform, of which the main item is drastic modification of the existing absurd speed limit law—the daily newspapers in many cases "made a splash" of these regrettable performances.

The two most recent examples of this high speed work on the roads have taken the form of drives from London to Edinburgh and back within the twenty-four hours. The first attempt failed by a narrow

margin, owing to fog and snow in the Border country; the second, under more favourable weather conditions—although there was for some distance a very strong head wind—was successful. Both these attempts were by very small cars, and in that respect they may be regarded as creditable. Indeed, as evidence of what the modern small car will do, both performances will seem little short of marvellous, even though both the cars in question have put up much higher speeds on the track than were accomplished on these wild road "blinds."

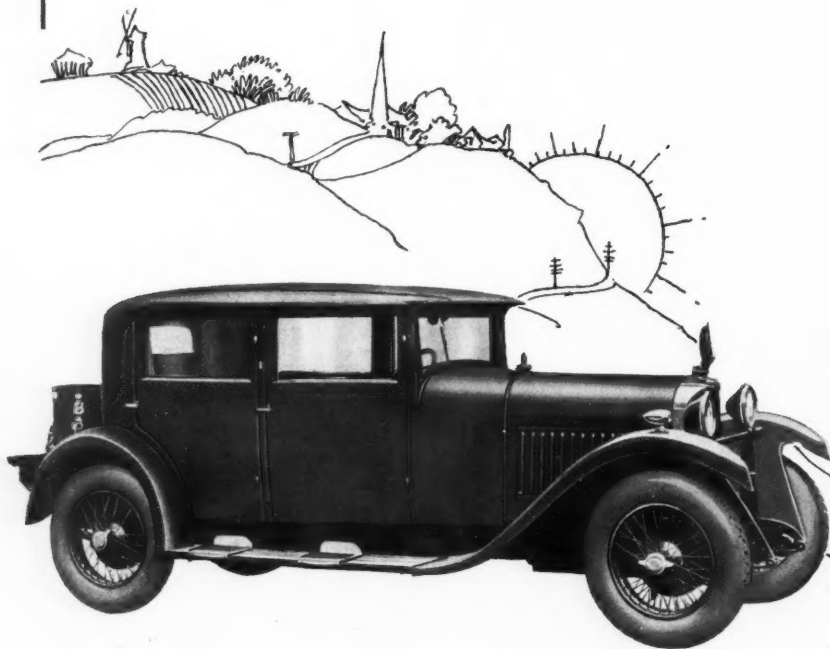
A long distance run of some eight hundred miles at an average speed of some 37 m.p.h. by a tiny motor car may be regarded as a great feather in the cap of both car and driver. Of the physical endurance and skill required for such a performance there is and can be no question. But to give credit for certain aspects of such a performance is quite a different thing from commending the performance absolutely or as, by inference, an example that may be followed.

At present we are hoping against hope that some time our current and absurd motor laws will be drastically and wisely reformed. But there is a strong, if not very intelligent or progressive, body of opinion in the country that is rigidly opposed to any such reform. It is but natural that those holding these opinions should cry, on hearing of one of these performances, "If motorists can drive from one end of the country to the other at an average speed of 37 m.p.h. when the law says that 20 m.p.h. shall never be exceeded, whatever will they do when there is no limit?" The fact that these high speed "stunts" are in no way affected by the existence of absurd legal restrictions and that such speeds could not be improved upon if or because the legal limit were raised to 100 m.p.h. may well be overlooked.

LEX.

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ENGLAND'S beauty does not lie on wide arterial roads, but tucked away amongst her hills, approached by rough and steeply winding ways.

It is the glory of the Voisin Six that whilst its elegance and flexibility make it doubly desirable for town and traffic, it becomes, at the call of the countryside, a magnificent touring car.

Command a trial run in a Voisin Six, and see how France's finest car makes light of any surface, any gradient.

16/50 h.p. chassis £575 27/120 h.p. chassis £1350

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THE Standard Nine will save you money on every mile you drive and give you the equivalent in comfort and enjoyment to the big and expensive car. Carries four full-sized people. Ample legroom. £9 tax. 40 m.p.g. 45-48 m.p.h., standard models; 60 m.p.h. sports models. A wonderful performer for such a small horse powered car.

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The Auto Motor Journal says: "The cost of running as regards petrol and oil works out at approximately one halfpenny per mile."

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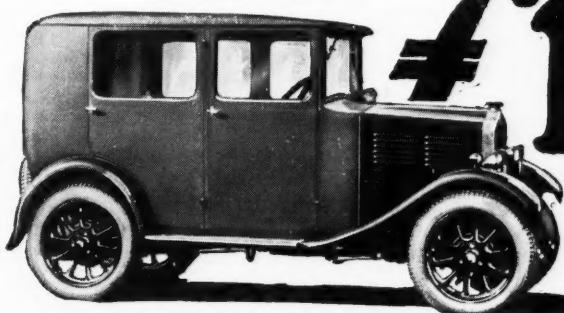
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"STANDARD" SUPERSTITIONS SPILLING SALT

SPILLING SALT was held to be an unlucky omen by the Romans, and the superstition has descended to our days. In Leonardo da Vinci's famous picture of the Last Supper, Judas Iscariot has accidentally knocked over the salt cellar with his arm.

Salt is the symbol of incorruption and immortality, and was used in sacrifice by the Jews as well as by the Greeks and Romans; it is still used at Roman Catholic Baptisms. It was regarded as the emblem of purity and the sanctifying influence of a good life on others. Hence the description of the Disciples as "the Salt of the Earth."

Life Assurance by reason of the great and useful influence it has on the lives of our dependants may be regarded as the salt of our daily life.

The "Security" System Policy OF THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

affords the finest means of providing for oneself and one's dependants. The great advantage of this splendid Policy is that nothing is left to chance. **Everything is guaranteed in the Policy.**

GUARANTEED SURRENDER AND LOAN VALUES.
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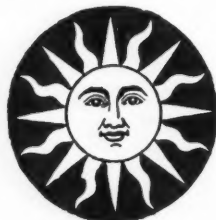
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TAKEN at meal-time, Vichy-Célestins is a very pleasant and *proved* corrective for gastric troubles and liver disorders. It gives zest to the appetite and helps one to enjoy a hearty meal—without fear of digestive derangement.

Obtainable at all Hotels, Clubs, Chemists, Stores, etc.
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CAUTION.—See that the label on the bottle bears the name of the Sole Wholesale Agents.

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HALF VALUES IN LIFE ASSURANCE

IN the pre-war period, now gradually fading from the mind, the wisdom of life assurance was admitted by the sane business man as a sound and wise investment. There was a considerable amount of business done among the various offices issuing policies, and keen competition among assurance brokers and agents to secure clients.

Then came 1914 as a bolt from the blue, with an upheaval of old procedure, a new point of view, and that of a serious nature.

The Great War taught many lessons, and one of the first results was felt by the combatant officer and private who bitterly regretted not having assured their lives for the benefit of wives and children in the event of, as was the case of so many, their being called upon to pay the great price of patriotism and sacrifice.

In the case of some I knew who desired to assure before going forward to the fighting line, as much as 15 guineas extra per £100 assurance was asked.

The millions who fought recognised the imminent risk and the nearness of death, with the result that the majority of the survivors, on returning home, hastened to assure their lives. Never in the history of life assurance, now over a century old, has there been such an enormous increase in policies issued as during the last decade. One has only to read the reports of life offices to realise this fact as shown by the millions of pounds of new business accepted to provide capital sums for the dependants of the assured at death or by way of endowment payable to the assured at a given age.

But with all this increase in the thrift of the nation, there is one side of the matter of life assurance that has not been sufficiently recognised, and, strange as it may seem, those negligent of such recognition are those who first believed in the wisdom of life assurance, and who, long years since, backed their belief in the system by assuring their lives for considerable sums for family provision in case of death, or to provide for themselves in time of advanced age.

There is little need to urge that one of the results of the war has been the increase of wages in connection with all forms of trade, with the consequently higher cost of every kind of material and commodity. Householders know only too well that, whether in the castle or in the cottage, the cost of living has nearly doubled, and the funds required for the necessities of life have to be increased to the same extent or hardship in many directions will ensue.

With regard to the sums assured under pre-war life policies, what is the result? If the cost of everything is double, the sum assured and considered sufficient before 1914, will now be totally insufficient to provide what was originally arranged and intended as adequate provision for the bereaved family or for provision for the assured himself.

A schoolboy would be able to work out such a mathematical calculation in two minutes; but thousands of men, wise or otherwise, have not realised the position or, if so, have failed to set the matter right in the only possible way.

The title of this article, "Half Values," represents the present spending power of the original sum assured for the following reasons:

The Death Duties payable on an estate, including life policies, have been increased since 1914, and the balance remaining will be consequently less.

The amount available under a life assurance policy, after payment of Death Duty thereon, if invested, will have to bear income tax, which to-day is at the rate of 4s. in the pound, as against 1s. in April, 1914.

If we take the case of one who, before the war, had assured his life for £10,000 payable at death, the value pre-war would have been as follows:

Sum payable as originally	£10,000	0	0
Less pre-war Death Duty (total estate, say, £30,000)	500	0	0

Available for investment	£9,500	0	0
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Income thereon at 5 per cent.	£475	0	0
Less Income Tax at 1s. in £	23	15	0

Net available income (pre-war)	£451	5	0
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The same sum to-day would be as follows:

Sum payable under policy	£10,000	0	0
Less present Death Duty (total estate, £30,000)	1,000	0	0

Available for investment	£9,000	0	0
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Income on £9,000 at 5 per cent.	£450	0	0
Less Income Tax at 4s. in £	90	0	0

Net available income	£360	0	0
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Thus the pre-war income at par was worth	£451	5	0
Present income £360, worth at £62 10s. per £100			
pre-war purchasing power	225	15	0

Difference of purchasing value of £10,000 life policy	£225	10	0
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THE HOUSEHOLDERS' COMPREHENSIVE POLICY

COVERS

FIRE, BURGLARY, EXPLOSION, STORM,
ACCIDENTS to SERVANTS and
OTHER DOMESTIC RISKS

ONE POLICY — ONE PREMIUM

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Chief Administration, 7, Chancery Lane, W.C.2

Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Limited.

The 130th Annual Meeting of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society Limited was held on March 19th at the Head Office, Surrey Street, Norwich, Mr. Haynes S. Robinson, the Chairman, presiding.

The Notice convening the meeting and the Auditors' Report were read by the Secretary, Mr. F. C. Botting, and the Annual Report of the Directors and the Accounts being taken as read.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—The Directors' Report and Annual Accounts are before you, and I propose that they be taken as read.

FIRE ACCOUNT.—HOME BUSINESS.—Our Home Fire Business has been maintained in volume, but the income in this Account shows only a small increase as certain subsidiary lines which in 1926 brought a substantial volume of premiums dropped to nominal figures in 1927. The Profit earned was satisfactory.

FOREIGN BUSINESS.—The Foreign Fire Business is satisfactory, but conditions to which I shall refer later make difficult the progress which we should like to see. The Colonial Accounts are well maintained, but in Australasia we have had for the second year a disappointing experience. However, we have no reason to think that this is due to any inferiority in the quality of our business, but rather to general conditions from which all companies have suffered.

In Canada our Fire Premium Income is somewhat less with a lower but nevertheless satisfactory ratio of profit.

Our business in the United States has, I am glad to say, fulfilled the hopes that I expressed with regard to it last year. The Pacific Coast Department has been a regular contributor to our profits, and this year it is joined by the New York Department, a union which we very heartily welcome.

Taking the Fire Account as a whole we have every reason to be satisfied. The premiums at £2,270,000 are increased by £46,600 and the Profit is £189,004.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.—The Accident Accounts put before you are under three headings—Personal Accident, Employers' Liability, and General. The total Premium Income in these is £1,782,671, which is £146,047 more than in the previous year; but the balance of profit is very meagre, being only £28,051.

MARINE ACCOUNT.—The premiums on the Marine Account at £200,901 are £37,286 less than in the previous year. We still continue our policy of not seeking to expand this account until the prospects are better although we are glad to acknowledge some signs of this long delayed turn of events. We have closed the 1926 account, and have transferred £10,755 from Profit and Loss, and by doing so the Marine Fund of £178,052 stands substantially above the amount estimated by our underwriter as required for running off 1926 and all prior year liabilities.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.—Turning to the Profit and Loss Account, as I have already referred to the trading department transfers, I need only mention that our interest and dividends less Income Tax at £191,349 are increased by £7,037, and that on the other side we continue our policy of commuting pensions and of reducing the uncalled capital for which latter purpose £104,000 is allocated. From our report you will see that we recommend that £88,000 of the amount now available be applied to paying up a further £2 per share, making each £25 share £19 paid. The Profit and Loss Account is closed by carrying forward £404,889, an increase of £17,201 over the amount brought in.

ASSETS.—In the Balance Sheet you will notice that our total assets now exceed six millions, and are increased by nearly £200,000, all of which is in the interest bearing investments.

GENERAL REMARKS.—This is all that I have to say about the accounts, but I wish to add a few remarks on the general situation of the Society, and I say that this is good and that progress has been made in many directions. Our Home business has been well maintained in all departments, and has shown marked expansion in some. Our organisation has had careful attention, and numerous extensions have been made.

The Chairman then formally moved the adoption of the Report and Accounts. This was seconded by Sir George Chamberlin, Vice-Chairman, and carried.

The retiring directors—Sir George Chamberlin, Mr. C. Robert Bignold, Mr. Quintin E. Gurney, and Mr. J. B. Forrester—were re-elected.

Mr. Herbert Philip Gowen, F.S.A.A., and Mr. Frederic William Morris, F.C.A., were re-elected Auditors.

Votes of thanks were accorded to the Head Office Board of Directors, the London Board and the Directors of Local Boards; also to the General Manager (Mr. M. Mackenzie Lees), the Manager (Mr. E. F. Williamson), and other officials at Head Office, and to the Branch Managers and Agents at home and abroad.

It was unanimously resolved on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by the Vice-Chairman, that the sum of £88,000 be applied out of the Uncalled Capital Reduction Fund in paying up a further £2 per share, making £19 paid up on each share of £25.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman for presiding terminated the proceedings.

TWO SIDES TO EVERY STORY

No. 1. MOTORING

Every run is a dry one when you take down your "Cravenette" from its peg before you get out the car.

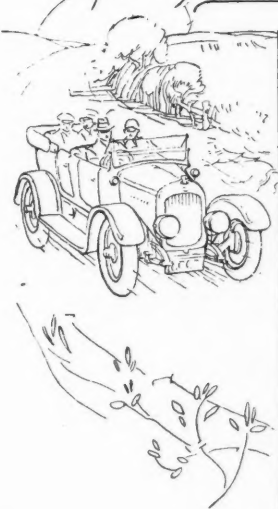
Many of the new "Cravenette" styles are specially appropriate for motorists. Your "Cravenette" fashioned coat is as wearable as it is showerproof. The "Cravenette" label guarantees it.

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The only logical conclusion to be arrived at from these figures is simple but effective. If income must be doubled to meet the needs of life, the sum originally assured must also be multiplied by two if distress and discomfort to those for whose welfare we are responsible is to be prevented. The financial position should be reckoned and the vital question faced by everyone: "For what sum am I assured and what income will it produce

to-day?" No sane man should allow the days and years to pass with indifference to a calamity which may come at any time.

By thought and true economy, by wise provision made *now*, the question of Death Duties and family comfort can be provided for by an increase of the life assurance.

These great benefits are ready to hand; it is for us to avail ourselves of them.
ALEX. JAMES MONRO.

A PARADISE FOR THE YACHTSMAN

THE INLAND WATERS OF THE BRITISH COLUMBIA COAST.

THE picturesque inland waters of the British Columbia coast, dotted with a chain of islands that extends from the Strait of Juan de Fuca to Alaska, are recognised as one of the most ideal regions on the Pacific Coast of North America for power-boat cruising. A great part of the British Columbia coast line is mountainous and not readily accessible except by water; therefore, the power boat offers the most practical and convenient method of transportation, as well as recreation, many of the yachts being in use the year round.

The general purpose power yachts on this coast, though found in a great variety of designs, are, on the whole, very able craft, and, although they do not often feel the lift of the open sea, there are many reaches of inside water where their seaworthiness may be tested. The Strait of Georgia is approximately twenty miles in width, and in places the wind gets an uninterrupted sweep for over a hundred miles. Sheltering coves are plentiful, however, so that it rarely happens that a boat finds herself more than ten or fifteen miles from a possible haven.

There are good-sized fleets of power boats at Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert, besides the many pleasure craft owned in other places. With the exception of one power craft of 135ft. in length, the larger power yachts of the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club fleet are cruisers of 60ft. to 110ft. The average cruising yachts, however, range between 35ft. and 50ft. in length, with speeds of from seven to ten knots. The club has approximately seventy power boats out of a total of 116 yachts of all classes. The Royal Victoria Yacht Club also has a strong power boat division. These clubs provide berthing and landing facilities and have well sheltered anchorages. Visiting yachts from other clubs are made welcome and extended the use of the club facilities when in port.

Many definite types of power boat are beginning to develop on the British Columbia coast, having proved their general utility. Among the small craft, the raised deck type of cruiser with an open or partly sheltered cockpit aft, as well as the boat with the low trunk cabin, are both popular; while the fishing launch model with a canoe stern, when fitted with a fairly high cabin and pilot house forward, makes a capable cruiser. In boats of 40ft. to 50ft., the cruiser designed with a bridge deck amidships, under which the engine is installed so that it is completely separated from the cabins, is being used to a great extent. A steering shelter is built over this bridge deck and makes a good lounging place for the party when enjoying the fresh air. There are also several classes of high-speed runabouts coming into favour for the more sheltered waters.

With Vancouver, British Columbia, as the central point, scores of picturesque short water voyages through innumerable

scenic inlets, rivalling the *fjords* of old Norway, may be taken to resorts and mysterious coves near the city. The north arm of Burrard Inlet, an extension of Vancouver's harbour, extends back into the mountains twenty-one miles from the "Lions' Gate" entrance to the busy harbour, and takes the yachtsman completely away from the active shipping business.

Proceeding up the coast from Vancouver, Howe Sound, within five miles of the harbour entrance, makes the first appeal to the power-boat yachtsman. It is a delightfully protected labyrinth into which to dodge when a fresh westerly breeze is blowing up the Strait of Georgia. The wide entrance is dotted with scenic islands and extends back for about thirty miles into the very heart of the mountains, which rise from 5,000ft. to 7,000ft. on either side, while peaks of 8,000ft. and 9,000ft. rise majestically from the valley of the Squamish River at its head. There are also great glaciers and snowfields, though only occasional glimpses of these can be obtained from sea level. Summer resorts have been established on the various islands in the Sound which attract many campers during the vacation season.

This inlet is typical of many of the arms of the sea that extend far back into the coast ranges. They fill the sunken valleys of the mountain chains and their shores are often very precipitous and clothed with forests where the trees only can find a footing. Princess Louise Inlet, a short arm near the head of Jervis Inlet, has already gained a world-wide reputation. It is extremely narrow and only a few miles in length, but it seems to have concentrated more mountains within speaking distance than any other inlet of its size in the world. The mountain sides in many places rise sheer from the water; and during seasons when snows are melting, or after a shower of rain, the murmur of waterfalls sounds from every direction and the cliffs in many places are veiled with misty spray. It has been the objective of cruising trips from British Columbia ports, from the American cities on Puget Sound and points farther south, for a number of years; and it is one of the chief delights of the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club members to introduce some new visitor to this charming spot.

Along the shores of the Gulf of Georgia are many charming little havens; while at the northern end is a little world of wooded islands that recalls the yachtsman year after year to run with the swirling tides through narrow passages, to engage in thrilling contests with great spring salmon or frisky trout, to bathe in warm lagoons and to make many side trips in the canoe or dinghy. Where a power dinghy or an outboard motor is carried, many delightful exploration trips can be made from the main anchorages, bringing one into more intimate contact with the little nooks and byways than prudence permits with a larger boat.



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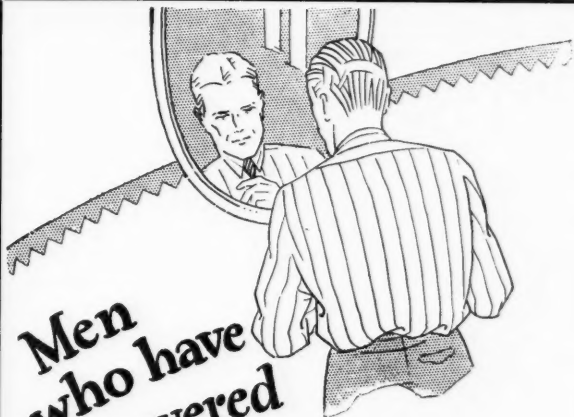
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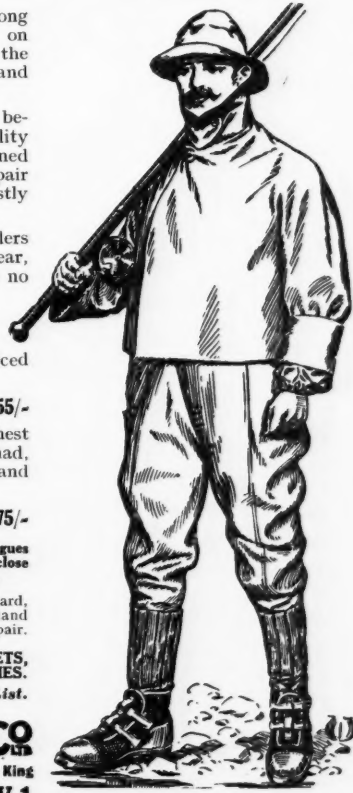
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WHAT A CARTRIDGE WILL STAND

MOST shooting men consider shot-gun cartridges perfectly safe, always provided that they are not in a gun; but they may not have very clear ideas about the degree of safety when they are subjected to really rough treatment. What would happen in a vigorous motor smash, for instance, if the colliding car thrust a dumb iron into your magazine of cartridges? What would happen in the gun room if there were a country house fire? Probably ninety-nine men out of a hundred would judge that if an accident occurred to fire one cartridge among others then the rest would explode too.

A series of tests carried out by Messrs. Nobels (who have very kindly put the results at my disposal) shows that the cartridge is one of the most astonishingly harmless things in the world—

except when it is in a gun! Outside a gun it is capable of standing endless abuse, and even where well contrived accident determines that one cartridge shall explode, it often fails to communicate the infection to its neighbours. It should be understood throughout that all these references are to shot-gun cartridges and not to the high-velocity rifle type or even Service .303; but, on reflection, I conclude that they are very fairly innocuous too. I have seen machine-gun belts ripped by fire and cartridges pierced by bullets with no ill result. In fact, the only accidental casualty I ever heard of was a P.B. (C 3) attendant on an incinerator. He wanted a change of air and, as my batman expressively put it, "shoved two rounds through one of the little 'ot 'oles in 'is incinerator an' stood in front to get a Blighty one. They went off all right—but 'e misjudged 'is elevation and conked out at the casualty clearing station."



A direct hit on the cap only bursts the powder chamber. Wads and shot are not moved.

The shot-gun cartridge is only able to go off successfully if you score a direct hit on its cap. If you burn a box of twenty-five you find they make miserable fuel. They burn through and give jets of gas and lots of flame, but they do not explode. It makes a blaze, not an explosion. If we examine a cartridge critically we find it is, except for the powder, made of materials which do not burn very readily, and a well made cartridge is so tightly closed that, even if we do succeed in lighting the powder, it tends to burst the case rather than dislodge the wads and shot charge with any propulsive effort. When we consider that over one thousand million sporting cartridges are used by the English-speaking peoples in a year—and you do not hear of one accident per year in which un-gun-confined cartridges are concerned, it is clear that the shot-gun cartridge is a far safer thing than most of us realise.

The only way accidentally to discharge a cartridge is to hit the cap centrally and hard. It is very difficult to do this by accident, but sometimes, when packing cases of cartridges arranged "head and tail" are being nailed up, an enthusiast succeeds in driving a French nail direct on to a cap. All that happens is a mild pop, the cartridge so hit splits and the others in the case are uninjured, although, perhaps, discoloured by the explosion. In plain words, the cartridge behaves as a firework rather than as an explosive, and simply scatters its powder charge, much of which may remain unburnt.

In order to test whether cartridges would detonate under the most outrageous treatment, further experiments were carried out. A 12-bore case was specially loaded with 50 grains of gun-cotton and 1½ oz. of shot. It was then surrounded by six ordinary paper cartridges and fired. Even this special burst did not make the others explode. Next, a wooden case was made to hold fifty cartridges, the sides were screwed and braced with hoop-iron. A No. 6 electric detonator, as used in mining practice, was then fired in the middle of the box. One would have expected the whole lot to go up, but actually, out of the fifty cartridges only fourteen were damaged and only eight were fired. No true explosion was produced, and the box remained intact, though slightly sprung.

Rough usage in handling might, it was felt, produce other effects than these carefully contrived accidents. A box of 50 cartridges was therefore laid on the road and run over by a 4-ton motor lorry. Here we have the maximum possible grinding and smashing effect. Here, again, no explosion occurred. Dropping a box of 500 ft. on to an iron plate also proved innocuous. Burning boxes of cartridges produced flames but no explosion; in fact, in all and every way the safety cartridge seems safe.

The shooting man has still one query: "Suppose a stray pellet accidentally hits the cap of a cartridge in one's pocket?" The answer is, it goes off, but it goes off with a fizzle rather than an explosion. To try this a carton of twenty-five cartridges, packed as usual "head and tail," was hung in front of a test gun at 30 yds. Five shots were fired before a pellet hit a cap.

The cartridge so hit fizzled but did not explode, and there was no explosion of the neighbouring cartridges.

It is thousands of thousands of chances to one against a stray pellet hitting a cap, but even if it did the experience would, probably, be more alarming than dangerous, and an unpleasant burn the most serious of all probable consequences.

The close range discharge of a gun into a cartridge bag is not likely to occur frequently, but it is one of those accidents which have been known to happen. If it does, it is not the explosion of cases in the bag which does the damage, but the original charge of shot fired from the gun.

The little .22 rim fire rifle cartridge, with its charge of fulminate, is quite a different thing from the shot-gun cartridge, but even here the same causes of inadequate confinement operate to make it fairly safe. I do not know that official experiments have been made, but I was once present on an occasion when a slight lapse by an expert shot resulted in a .455 Service revolver being fired point-blank into a big wooden bowl holding several hundred .22 long rifle cartridges. The bullet smashed the bowl and scattered the cartridges all over the place; one or two in the direct line went off, others were damaged, but there was no explosion and nobody was hurt.

Then there is the other extreme, the very big-bore cases like fours and eights. These, one would think, owing to their heavier powder charge, might be less tame and innocuous. Experiment has proved that they are just as safe as the normal 12-bore cases.

WIDE FACTOR OF SAFETY.

Black powder is rare to-day, but is still used. As a matter of interest, tests were made with cartridges loaded with black powder, and they were found to behave as harmlessly as the smokeless ones. Taking it all round, an unconfined cartridge is almost harmless, whether it is burnt in a fire or subjected to the most brutal handling. Even a railway accident to a couple of truckloads of cartridges would not produce an explosion, although it might give a very good bonfire.

We have, nevertheless, accidents in the shooting field. These are, fortunately, rare, but they are always the effect of a cartridge not loose, but in a gun. Ninety-nine per cent. of these accidents are burst guns, and in these days of proper proofs and careful loading the one and only cause of a burst is an obstruction in the barrel of the gun. An accidental lodging of earth in the muzzle while ferreting—even a wad of snow—all these may produce a burst gun; but the worst burst is when, by accident, a 20-bore cartridge gets in front of a 12-bore cartridge in a 12-bore gun. It happens rather too frequently, although one would think that it would be impossible to overlook.

I am not in favour of allowing a 20-bore gun or cartridges to be kept in a house where there are 12-bores. If a lighter gun is wanted a 16-bore is adequate, and here there is no danger of confusion of the cartridges.



UNDAMAGED AFTER A THIRTY FOOT FALL ON TO AN IRON PLATE.

It is not unusual to hear complaints of the cost of cartridges, but if one looks into a cartridge and considers not only the essential ingredients of powder, shot, wads, cap and case, but the infinite number of separate processes and handlings which go to the make-up of any one of these elements—then it is a matter for wonder that they are as cheap as they are. There is also another factor: we forget to take into account the very high degree of precision with which each component must be made. Caps must fit their cavities exactly, and be seated to the exact depth. The rim size and the diameter of the case must fit extremely perfect gauges; wads must fit, and shot be even and truly spherical.

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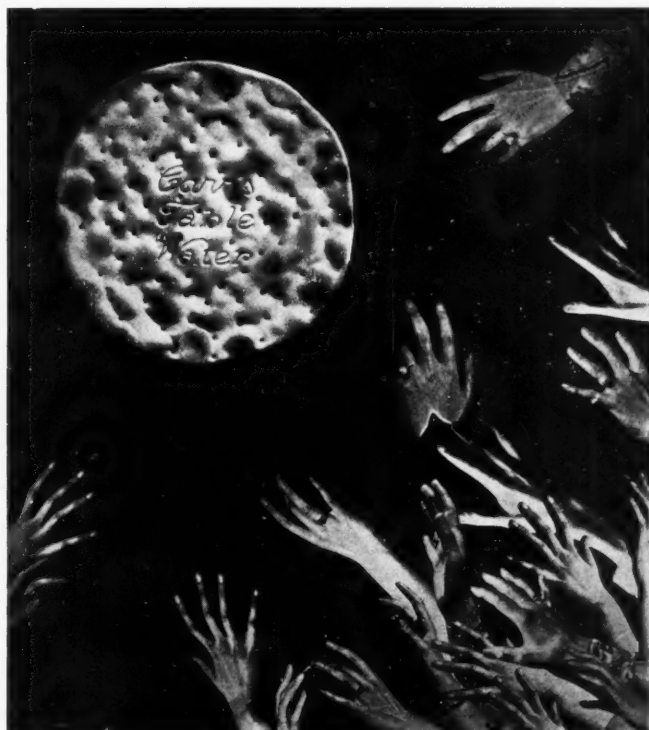
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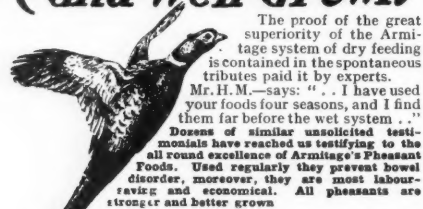
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COVERT SHOOTING: THEN AND NOW

THE sportsman who indulges in wild pheasant shooting should be well protected with velvetene or fustian jacket and trousers; and he should have a strong cap, with a good projecting peak or poke to it, which will save his eyes from the thorns and brambles."

This is the dress recommended for covert shooting in bygone years; and it makes us realise the conditions under which our ancestors pursued the pheasant before the general use of beaters and the introduction of forestry and open rides. In those days most of the woods were entirely neglected from a timber point of view; and the undergrowth of bramble, thorn, gorse and other punishing cover must have presented obstacles which the modern shooter would prefer to tackle in a tank!

Many guns have the impression that pheasants when walked up in covert offer very uninteresting shots; and certainly very little skill is required under present-day conditions to hit a pheasant which is kicked up from bracken in a carefully planted wood. But it must have been quite a different matter to fight a way through dense undergrowth, five or six feet high, with the possibility of a snap-shot at a bird only in view for two or three seconds. "Little light men have a worse chance at this sport than strong and tall ones who are able to raise their guns and arms above the underwood and carry all before them," writes "Stonehenge" of that form of covert shooting in those early days. He further writes of dogs for this form of sport: "Few spaniels are really worth having till they are nearly worn out, for their struggles in wet covert, with briars and thorns soon spoil their looks and their constitutions too." But I think we can flatter ourselves that the modern dog is certainly better trained, and that our spaniels would be "worth having" while they still retained their constitutions.

Certainly the method of dog-breaking recommended in those days was conducive to early "wearing out"; for he recommends the following treatment: "When too riotous there are three methods of steadying them—first, to put one fore-leg into the collar, compelling the dog to hunt on three legs; second, to hang a shot collar round the neck; and third, to confine one hind-leg by a strap, buckled tightly round the leg, above the hock"! This reminds me of the famous occasion when a member of a shooting party had out a perfectly steady spaniel. A fellow gun was much impressed with the good behaviour of the dog and asked the owner how he managed to keep his animal so steady. "Well," was the reply, "before a shoot, I get up early in the morning and take the dog for a fifteen mile run after a bicycle; then I give him a breakfast of four pounds of rump steak . . . and then I give him a damned good hiding!"

In view of the often expressed notion that the Labrador retriever is quite a modern discovery, the following quotation, from the well known writer, Colonel P. Hawker, in the early part of the nineteenth century, is interesting. Describing the methods of covert shooting in those days, he writes: "For one alone to get shots in a thick underwood . . . I should back . . . a very high courage" (the italics are mine) "old pointer." "This office may also be performed by a Newfoundland dog; . . . and particularly for bringing the game; as we rarely see a pointer, however expert in fetching his birds, that will follow the scent of, and find the wounded ones half so well as the real St. Johns Newfoundland dog."

Perhaps I should remind readers that the Labrador was originally called "the St. Johns," or lesser Newfoundland, dog.

Thus, when we realise the conditions under which the sportsman in early times had to undertake the pursuit of pheasants

in covert, we must correct the impression that the modern high-flying pheasant is a much more difficult quarry. Perhaps it is impossible really to compare the two modes of shooting; for in the one case physical hardihood and woodcraft were more essential than expert marksmanship, whereas under modern conditions—with prepared stands, loaders, and due warning of the approach of a target—actual shooting prowess is most important.

Those shooting men who nowadays seldom undertake the actual pursuit of game, but restrict their experiences to partridge driving and covert shoots with beaters, fail to appreciate the influence of the comfort of an unimpeded stance and other amenities on actual marksmanship. This was well illustrated at a partridge driving day in recent years; for it so happened that in the middle of a good partridge beat there was a field of mustard which had been left to seed and was about four feet high; of course, the majority of the birds adopted this cover as an ideal hiding place; the host, thinking that the beaters would be unable to get the partridges up, suggested, in mistaken inspiration, that the guns should walk with the beaters through this particular field—he also thought that the dogs with the guns would be particularly useful in routing up the birds! The result was remarkable: for, although the members of the party were all more than average good shots and had been shooting well at the driven partridges—and the mustard was full of birds which mostly got up within easy shot—the proportion of "kills" resulting from the cartridges expended was ludicrously low. Perhaps I should add that, in addition to the entangling impediment of the cover, the difficulties were accentuated by the ground being uneven: for the mustard had been sown broadcast on settled ploughed land which had not been, subsequently, properly harrowed or rolled, with the consequence that the furrows were very much in evidence!

But, apart from the comparison of the conditions of actual shooting during the life of Hawker and in our own times, how interesting it would be if we could see the guns starting out for a day's sport in those days and contrast their appearance with the modern party equipped for a covert shoot in 1928. Perhaps the most obvious difference would be the simplicity of the former compared with the complicated "accompaniments" of the latter.

We can picture the three or four shooters of those bygone days dressed in thick clothes of thorn-resisting material, stout high boots and hats, and using heavy and somewhat unwieldy guns; we may imagine them accompanied by a couple of men to carry the game, and a team of spaniels, pointers or setters.

But, nowadays, a covert shoot is a much more luxurious affair; six to eight guns, each with a loader; an army of beaters; clothes of thin, comfortable material, light shoes, and flimsy head covering—in fact, dress that would be equally suitable on a golf course; guns of perfect finish and balance; a cart to carry the game that is killed; and shooting sticks on which to rest our weary limbs. But does the modern man get more enjoyment out of his sport? MIDDLE WALLOP.

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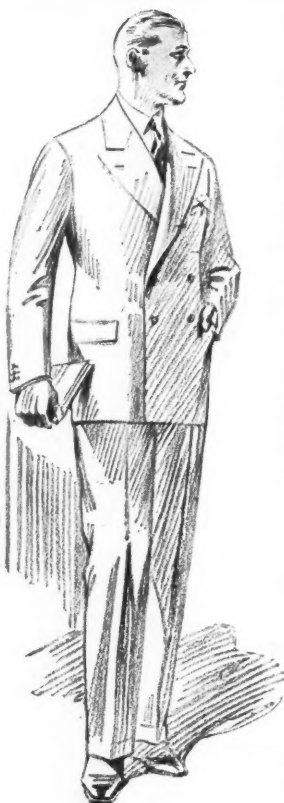
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WHAT MEN WILL WEAR

SPRING suggests but one thought—the possibility of longer days, and more time for sport and life out of doors. Linked up as part and parcel of this is the question of the appropriate clothes. It is true that in England our climate is such that there is not any great necessity to buy tropical materials, or garments that would be essential in countries where they get a greater degree of sunshine; but, on the other hand, the hundreds and thousands of men who are to-day playing tennis and golf have to give more than passing thought to the most suitable kit.

Golf, the most popular of pastimes, has made general the "plus four" suit. This is ideal, as well as economical; for, if you add a pair of trousers of the same material, or flannel in grey or white, you have two outfits which are admirable for holiday or sports wear. On our tennis courts cream flannels are considered more or less the correct kit, but hundreds of men have been wearing silver or mid-grey flannels. Why? Because of the development of the hard tennis court and the fact that greys do not soil nearly as readily as cream or white. Again, trousers are being worn for golf more than has been the case: the Prince of Wales gave this lead, and it has been followed not only in England, but throughout the world. From personal experience I can confirm that flannels are infinitely cooler on a very hot day than "plus fours" of tweed, with woollen stockings, no matter how fine the latter may be.

This reminds me that knitted wear to accompany sports clothes promises to be much quieter. We are getting away from the trend of loud pattern and design which came in with the arrival of the Fair Isle sweater. Men to-day want dusted or soft self colours—Wales blue, periwinkle blue, Ming green, beige, and dusted browns. The latter two shades will again, I suppose, be the favourites for "plus four" suits: somehow or other, these colours never go out of fashion, though a determined effort is being made to introduce soft greens. I first saw these last autumn, worn at the Highland Games and on the Scottish golf courses. They are very fresh and nice, and have much in their favour.

Greys and black and whites, particularly in the homespun and Shetland weaves, are also very strong; while Harris tweeds, those excellent, hard-wearing products of our northern isles, have received much blessing from men at Oxford during the past two terms.

Oxford also gave us the windbreaker, be it in leather, suède, tweed or gabardine. This is surely a splendid garment, and in a climate such as ours no golfer should be without one.

Styles in lounge clothes do not vary very much, yet there are unmistakable signs that the single-breasted three-button jacket with the double-breasted lapel will, this season, replace the double-breasted jacket which has had such popularity during the past two or three years. At the same time, I would say that when flannels are chosen—that is, the two-piece suit, consisting of jacket and trousers—then the double-breasted model is the best, provided the wearer's figure allows for that type of jacket: for I would suggest that the stout, stubby man cannot wear it as successfully as the slim one. The choice of pattern should also be guided by the figure: stripes and neat designs are essential for the man of portly build; while the tall, striking figure can wear plaids, checks, and anything strongly marked.

To give a little more detail about the single-breasted jacket, I would say that there is an effort to kill the suggestion of too much waist or fit. Englishmen's jackets are easy fitting: we do not mind a crease on the shoulders or about the arm. On the other side of the water, Americans demand clothes that are so close to the figure that all individuality and style are lost, and they become standardised.

A few days ago I saw the Prince of Wales wearing a Glenurquhart checked suit in grey, black and white—an excellent pattern for country or out of London use. His friend, the Earl of Westmorland, who is undoubtedly the best-dressed man in England, shows a preference for the same type of material. Now, neither man's jacket gave the suggestion that it was moulded to the figure or that any thought was expended on the *ensemble*, and this is why Englishmen have that reputation for being leaders. Sometimes I look round and wonder if we do really live up to this tradition, that we are the best-dressed men in the world. Collectively speaking, I would say "No," but individually, by all means "Yes."

I have touched but lightly on pattern and colour. Sufficient for me to say that there are clear indications that blues, running from the dusted to those new inky tones, either plain or carrying stripes, will lead, second choice being browns in the paler shades, sometimes termed cinnamon, and finally greys and black and whites. Indeed, I think it will be a tight race between the latter two, for black and whites and greys are being ordered very heavily in the West End by men who are buying early.

Now that the clothes we wear every day are going to be less patterned than has been the case hitherto, shirts and neckties will become the reverse. The newest shirtings have pastel or soft grounds carrying multi-coloured stripes and *ombre* or shadow effects. The run on the soft double collar made from the same material is receiving a check, and quite rightly so, since it is

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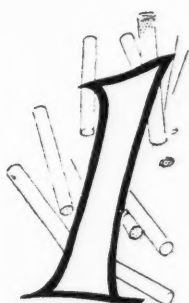
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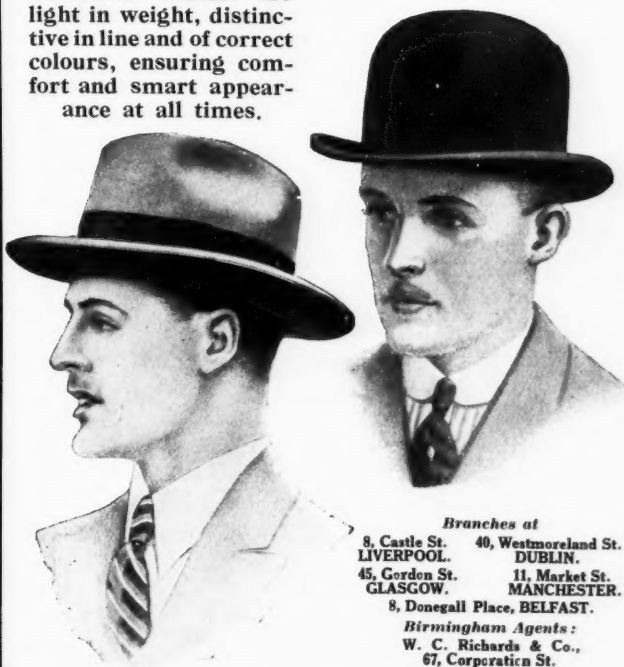
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not the proper neckwear for use in town or at business. White stiff double linen collars with sharp square corners are infinitely smarter.

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NEAR THE ALBRIGHTON KENNELS.

WHISTON HALL estate, 405 acres, between Wolverhampton and Shifnal, close to the Albrighton Hunt kennels, a district noted

for the productiveness and fertility of its soil, is to be offered, for Mr. Charles Webb, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. The estate includes a good house, buildings, four cottages and a fox covert.

The well known historical estate of Ards, County Donegal, is to be sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, with 500 or 2,000 acres, and it is understood that it is in the market at quite a reasonable figure. It is being offered under instructions of Lady Stewart-Barn. The property has been possessed by the Stewart family for some 150 years, the first Stewart of Ards and the first Marquess of Londonderry being brothers.

No. 17, Basil Street, Knightsbridge, will be offered by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley in May.

Garsington Manor estate, near Oxford, to be sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley with Messrs. Franklin and Jones, for Mr. Philip Morrell, lies five miles south-east of the university city. It comprises an Elizabethan residence and over 456 acres, and was, in Edward I's reign, the seat of John de la Mare, who was created Baron of Garsington for his services in battle. Garsington was the headquarters, on May 1st, 1646, of Sir Thomas Fairfax, before his entry into Oxford and the collapse of the Royalists.

Mr. J. F. Potter has instructed the firm to offer Bardown, Stonegate, Tunbridge Wells. The original Sussex farmhouse and a model farm of 180 acres.

Emmetts, Ide Hill, Sevenoaks, to be sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley with Messrs. George Gouldsmith, Son and Olliff, extends to 100 acres, with a residence built of local stone.

Burchet House, Dorking, is to be sold by the firm in conjunction with Messrs. A. H. Lyne and Co. It is near Box Hill, and commands a beautiful landscape.

KENT COAST SITES.

ANYONE who is considering putting up a house on the Kent Coast near golf links, or inland, may have a wide choice of sites, as several attractive building estates are now in course of development. The Littlestone-on-Sea estate, bordering the golf links, adjoins the town of New Romney, midway between Folkestone and Hastings. One site on the Marine Parade is offered at £200, and sites on other residential roads may be had from 30s. per foot frontage. Chestfield Manor estate, Whitstable, has the attraction of its own golf course, cricket ground, tennis courts and bowling green, and freehold sites from £50 per half acre. Strode Park, Herne Bay, sites border on the golf links and the village of Herne at prices from 30s. to 70s. per foot frontage. Cadborough estate, Rye, on the hill just outside the town, enjoys views over a wide stretch of country and the Channel and golf course. The price of plots ranges from 30s. per foot frontage. Near Wye and the South Eastern Agricultural College lies Boughton Court estate, at 40s. per foot frontage, and adjoining Wye there are plots at 20s. per foot. Nearer Ashford there are Burton Estate Garden Suburb, Kennington, on gravel soil, sites at 60s. per foot frontage, and Ripton estate, Maidstone Road, from 50s. to 80s. per foot. Details of all these properties may be had from Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley.

ANCIENT TENURES.

MR. W. EVETTS, the vendor of Tackley Park, near Woodstock, whose agents for the purpose of sale are Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., has a connection extending through the centuries with the estate, for his family were long ago owners, and, after Tackley had been in many other hands, it came again into his family. Few properties have had their

ancient history so closely examined and so well recorded as Tackley, and the material for the work of such students as Mr. Ballard of Oxford and others is abundant in the archives of the Public Record Office, the Bodleian Library and the manorial rolls.

Tackley marches with Blenheim, and has a large area abutting on the ancient highway of the Romans, Akeman Street, near the Cherwell's course. In an archaeological sense, the estate records are valuable for their detailed description of common tenure, what was known as the "open field" system, under which, subject to rules and observances that show a very intelligent scheme of small farming, the mediæval inhabitants enjoyed the benefit of something like a rotation of crops, which ensured for all a fair share of the produce and security of tenure. They had to surrender their best beast or other treasured object on the appropriate occasion to the lord of the manor, but they enjoyed his protection, which gave all of them a guarantee of fairness in their tenancy. More than a peppercorn was payable for some of the tenures, Edward Standard, in 1599, having to pay a chief-rent of one pound of pepper annually, as well as "40 shillings a year," for a house and 2½ yardlands at Nethercott. Another tenant, in 1608, had to send the owner a couple of hens at Christmas and pay "all the Church dues and all the King's taxation."

PURCHASE BY BOURNEMOUTH CORPORATION.

WE are informed by Messrs. Jolliffe, Flint and Cross that they have effected the sale by private treaty to the Bournemouth Corporation of three freehold houses—Cliftonville, Stella Maris and Sandhills, Exeter Road—for £28,000. These properties occupy corner positions fronting the Pier Approach, in close proximity to the new Pavilion, and have been acquired for the purpose of improvements in Exeter Road and the Pier Approach, as well as to impose restrictions on the future use of the premises. This acquisition will enable the authorities to develop a scheme of improvement in the centre of the sea front of Bournemouth.

Under instructions from the Earl of Leven and Melville, Messrs. Fox and Sons recently sold a further section of the Talbot estate, Bournemouth. Ninety lots were catalogued and seventy-five were sold for a total of £33,670.

A couple of blocks, containing nineteen freehold shops in Wimborne Road, Moordown, Bournemouth, producing £2,270 per annum, have been sold for £32,000 by Messrs. Fox and Sons.

Messrs. J. R. Thornton and Co. have recently dealt with the Abbotsford estate, between Burgess Hill and Haywards' Heath, a Georgian residence, 20 acres, and a secondary residence.

Messrs. Millar, Son and Co. have sold Meadowcroft, Caterham, 2 acres; Parsonage Farm, Princes Risborough, 160 acres; a Queen Anne residence and 1½ acres, Little Yews, Bagshot, in conjunction with Messrs. Harrods; and Ditchford Farm, Stretton-on-Fosse, 450 acres, with Messrs. Bentall and Horsley.

Messrs. George Trollope and Sons have sold Welbeck Mansions, West Hampstead, flats with a rental of over £2,600.

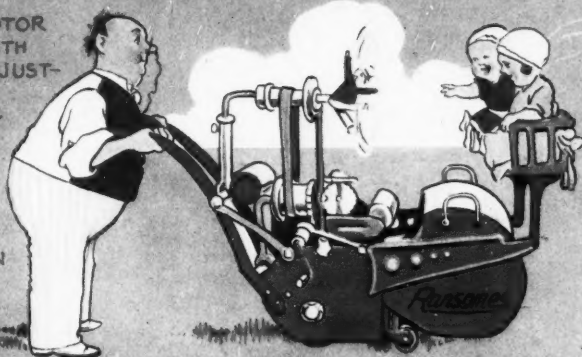
Mrs. Lindsey has instructed Messrs. Dreweatt, Watson and Barton to offer Burlyns, Woolton Hill, comprising a medium-sized residence, with a well timbered park and lake and 127 acres in lots.

The sale is notified by Messrs. Ewart, Wells and Co. of Belmont, Forest Hill, 1 acre. The purchaser also acquired a freehold adjoining, and Messrs. Richard Ellis and Sons acted for him.

ARBITER.

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A NEW MOTOR MOWER SPECIALLY DESIGNED TO ENABLE MOTHER TO CARRY ON WITH HER DOMESTIC DUTIES WHEN MOWING THE LAWN

W. HEATH ROBINSON

Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies, Ltd.,
ORWELL WORKS,
IPSWICH.

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WHISTON HALL estate, 405 acres, between Wolverhampton and Shifnal, close to the Albrighton Hunt kennels, a district noted

for the productiveness and fertility of its soil, is to be offered, for Mr. Charles Webb, by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. The estate includes a good house, buildings, four cottages and a fox covert.

The well known historical estate of Ards, County Donegal, is to be sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley, with 500 or 2,000 acres, and it is understood that it is in the market at quite a reasonable figure. It is being offered under instructions of Lady Stewart-Barn. The property has been possessed by the Stewart family for some 150 years, the first Stewart of Ards and the first Marquess of Londonderry being brothers.

No. 17, Basil Street, Knightsbridge, will be offered by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley in May.

Garsington Manor estate, near Oxford, to be sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley with Messrs. Franklin and Jones, for Mr. Philip Morrell, lies five miles south-east of the university city. It comprises an Elizabethan residence and over 456 acres, and was, in Edward I's reign, the seat of John de la Mare, who was created Baron of Garsington for his services in battle. Garsington was the headquarters, on May 1st, 1646, of Sir Thomas Fairfax, before his entry into Oxford and the collapse of the Royalists.

Mr. J. F. Potter has instructed the firm to offer Bardown, Stonegate, Tunbridge Wells. The original Sussex farmhouse and a model farm of 180 acres.

Emmetts, Ide Hill, Sevenoaks, to be sold by Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley with Messrs. George Gouldsmith, Son and Olliff, extends to 100 acres, with a residence built of local stone.

Burchett House, Dorking, is to be sold by the firm in conjunction with Messrs. A. H. Lyne and Co. It is near Box Hill, and commands a beautiful landscape.

KENT COAST SITES.

ANYONE who is considering putting up a house on the Kent Coast near golf links, or inland, may have a wide choice of sites, as several attractive building estates are now in course of development. The Littlestone-on-Sea estate, bordering the golf links, adjoins the town of New Romney, midway between Folkestone and Hastings. One site on the Marine Parade is offered at £200, and sites on other residential roads may be had from 30s. per foot frontage. Chestfield Manor estate, Whitstable, has the attraction of its own golf course, cricket ground, tennis courts and bowling green, and freehold sites from £50 per half acre. Strode Park, Herne Bay, sites border on the golf links and the village of Herne at prices from 30s. to 70s. per foot frontage. Cadborough estate, Rye, on the hill just outside the town, enjoys views over a wide stretch of country and the Channel and golf course. The price of plots ranges from 30s. per foot frontage. Near Wye and the South Eastern Agricultural College lies Boughton Court estate, at 40s. per foot frontage, and adjoining Wye there are plots at 20s. per foot. Near Ashford there are Burton Estate Garden Suburb, Kennington, on gravel soil, sites at 60s. per foot frontage, and Ripton estate, Maidstone Road, from 50s. to 80s. per foot. Details of all these properties may be had from Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley.

ANCIENT TENURES.

MR. W. EVETTS, the vendor of Tackley Park, near Woodstock, whose agents for the purpose of sale are Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., has a connection extending through the centuries with the estate, for his family were long ago owners, and, after Tackley had been in many other hands, it came again into his family. Few properties have had their

ancient history so closely examined and so well recorded as Tackley, and the material for the work of such students as Mr. Ballard of Oxford and others is abundant in the archives of the Public Record Office, the Bodleian Library and the manorial rolls.

Tackley marches with Blenheim, and has a large area abutting on the ancient highway of the Romans, Akeman Street, near the Cherwell's course. In an archaeological sense, the estate records are valuable for their detailed description of common tenure, what was known as the "open field" system, under which, subject to rules and observances that show a very intelligent scheme of small farming, the mediæval inhabitants enjoyed the benefit of something like a rotation of crops, which ensured for all a fair share of the produce and security of tenure. They had to surrender their best beast or other treasured object on the appropriate occasion to the lord of the manor, but they enjoyed his protection, which gave all of them a guarantee of fairness in their tenancy. More than a peppercorn was payable for some of the tenures, Edward Standard, in 1599, having to pay a chief-rent of one pound of pepper annually, as well as "40 shillings a year," for a house and 2½ yardlands at Nethercott. Another tenant, in 1608, had to send the owner a couple of hens at Christmas and pay "all the Church dues and all the King's taxation."

PURCHASE BY BOURNEMOUTH CORPORATION.

WE are informed by Messrs. Jolliffe, Flint and Cross that they have effected the sale by private treaty to the Bournemouth Corporation of three freehold houses—Cliftonville, Stella Maris and Sandhills, Exeter Road—for £28,000. These properties occupy corner positions fronting the Pier Approach, in close proximity to the new Pavilion, and have been acquired for the purpose of improvements in Exeter Road and the Pier Approach, as well as to impose restrictions on the future use of the premises. This acquisition will enable the authorities to develop a scheme of improvement in the centre of the sea front of Bournemouth.

Under instructions from the Earl of Leven and Melville, Messrs. Fox and Sons recently sold a further section of the Talbot estate, Bournemouth. Ninety lots were catalogued and seventy-five were sold for a total of £33,670.

A couple of blocks, containing nineteen freehold shops in Wimborne Road, Moordown, Bournemouth, producing £2,270 per annum, have been sold for £32,000 by Messrs. Fox and Sons.

Messrs. J. R. Thornton and Co. have recently dealt with the Abbotsford estate, between Burgess Hill and Haywards' Heath, a Georgian residence, 20 acres, and a secondary residence.

Messrs. Millar, Son and Co. have sold Meadowcroft, Caterham, 2 acres; Parsonage Farm, Princes Risborough, 160 acres; a Queen Anne residence and 1½ acres, Little Yews, Bagshot, in conjunction with Messrs. Harrods; and Ditchford Farm, Stretton-on-Fosse, 450 acres, with Messrs. Bentall and Horsley.

Messrs. George Trollope and Sons have sold Welbeck Mansions, West Hampstead, flats with a rental of over £2,600.

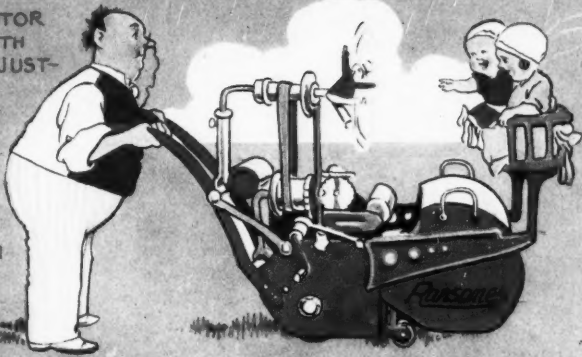
Mrs. Lindsey has instructed Messrs. Dreweatt, Watson and Barton to offer Burlins, Woolton Hill, comprising a medium-sized residence, with a well timbered park and lake and 127 acres in lots.

The sale is notified by Messrs. Ewart, Wells and Co. of Belmont, Forest Hill, 1 acre. The purchaser also acquired a freehold adjoining, and Messrs. Richard Ellis and Sons acted for him.

ARBITER.

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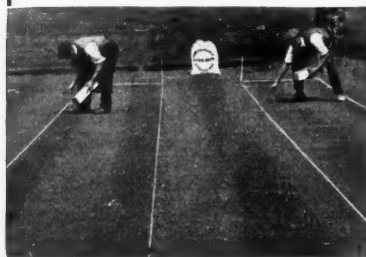
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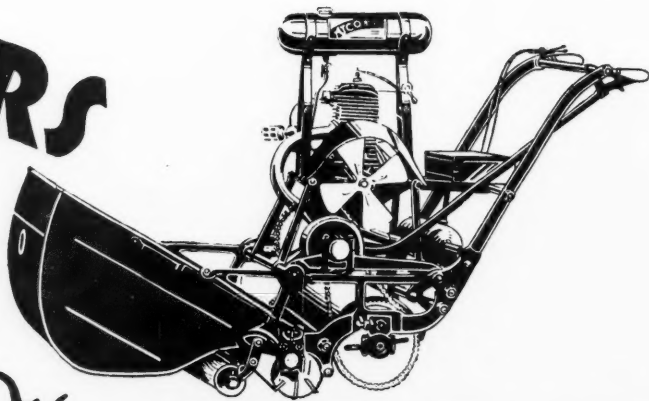
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THE GARDEN

THE FORMAL WATER GARDEN

IT is a singular fact that the most persistent element in garden design does not owe its inception to horticultural requirements. Throughout the ages, from the earliest Asiatic gardens of which we have any record to those of the present day, whatever variations there may have been in its application, the principle of introducing water vistas into garden scenes has been universal. Although its presence at most periods and in most places has been utilised in some degree for the cultivation of aquatic plants, it has been left to the gardeners of the last century or so to conceive and develop the idea of a garden devoted exclusively to the cultivation of aquatic and moisture-loving plants.

Until a comparatively recent period, then, the introduction of water areas into the garden scheme did not imply the cultivation of water-loving plants. Bacon, in his summary of the gardening

ideals of his age, fails to mention the attraction of aquatic vegetation. Indeed, he dismisses pools as things "that mar all and make the garden unwholesome and full of flies and frogs." In the older gardens of Italy, water was used primarily for what may be called its dramatic effect rather than its horticultural value. To-day it is often used in the same way, nor is there anything discreditable in such use. The skilful use of water can be made to impart a semblance of life and motion to solid substances. It can create an atmosphere of refreshing coolness to a garden scene vibrant with summer heat.

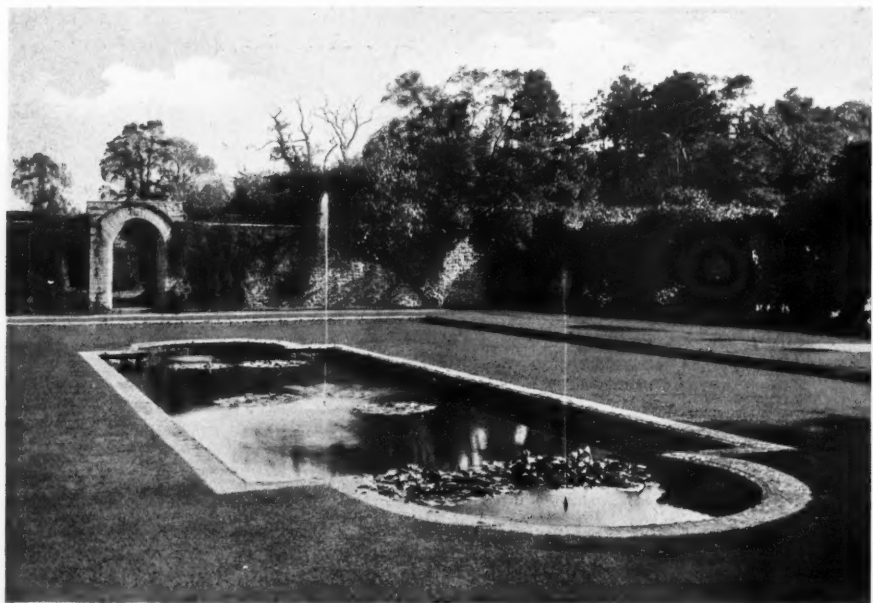
It is worth remarking here that a very large number of aquatic and semi-aquatic plants are unsuitable for cultivation in the formal water garden. They are, by their habit of growth and requirements, more adapted for the pond, stream or lake, or what may be described as the "natural" water garden.



A POOL OF SIMPLE RECTANGULAR OUTLINE SET IN A GRASS SURROUND AND ENCLOSED BY "L"-SHAPED BORDERS.



A MORE INTRICATE DESIGN TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SURROUNDINGS.



THE COURT AT ATHELHAMPTON. THE POOL FORMS THE MAIN MOTIF IN THE DESIGN.



A SUNK WATER GARDEN CONSTRUCTED WITH BROAD POOL AND CANAL TO PROVIDE A CHARMING VISTA INTO THE WOODLAND BEYOND.

Nevertheless, there is more than a sufficiency of plants that can be used in the formal or architectural development of the garden, with gratifying results.

With regard to design, the introduction of such features offers so vast a scope for ingenious and complicated patterns that it is not to be wondered at that intricacy has sometimes been allowed to usurp the place of art. The plain fact is that, as in most other garden developments, simplicity will often achieve success, where a superfluity of detail in construction merely repels.

Proportion, symmetry and careful thought that the building of it shall not, by the excess of elaborate detail or embellishing ornament, unnecessarily crowd lines and shadows, are the prime essentials of success. In those water schemes where aquatic vegetation is not to be admitted, such ornamentation and embellishment are permissible and, indeed, desirable; but these are not water gardens. In the formal water garden, relief, light and shade are provided by the vegetation used. And yet some expression of design, some cohesive arrangement of line and form, is imperative, if only for the fact that for some months in the year the pool will be bare, and depend for its attraction on its form more than its occupants. Another factor in successful design is that, wherever introduced, it will be the most prominent feature in the landscape, and thus it is usually placed centrally with its outer lines harmonising with the garden arrangement surrounding it.

This is charmingly illustrated in the pond garden at Compton End, where "L"-shaped borders enclose a pool of a simple rectangular shape set in a quiet grass surround. This is about as effortless in arrangement as is possible, and its greatest charm lies in the absence of anything that suggests straining for effect by the addition of ornament or embellishment by excessive building operations.

At a first glance the above remarks might be held to disparage the arrangement of the pool in the green court at Athelhampton, but it must be appreciated that the aims in this case, though equally laudable, are distinct. Here we have a quiet green lawn attractively enclosed by creeper-clad walls, and the slight elaboration of outline by the addition of the curved ends is necessary. Moreover, in such a scheme as this, where the pool becomes the main *motif*, the addition of fountain jets, giving the life of motion amid such quiet surroundings, is pleasant. In the Compton End garden too much motion would have been irritating; here it is soothing and refreshing.

The third example, that of the lily pool at Hallingbury Place, is again conceived with a very different object. The approach to this garden is between high yew hedges forming a winding alley. A sudden turn and the broad pool in the foreground spreads itself to the view, and the long straight canal carries the eye on to the distance, a purple-shadowed woodland. The whole garden area is sunk about 2ft. below the surrounding path level and, with the studied colour effects along its margins, a liberal selection of water lilies, all chosen with careful regard for their colour values, this pool forms a very enchanting panorama.



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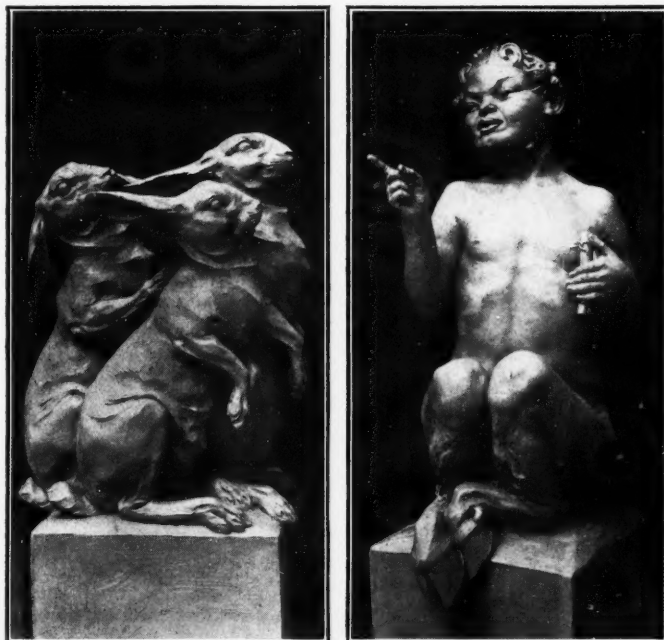


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 GARDEN DESIGNERS AND CONTRACTORS

Here, again, the construction is simple, almost severe, and more value is attached to the garden than the architectural effects. Amid such surroundings the desirability of this is obvious; any more extravagant application of detail would have needed the architectural support of buildings that were non-existent and, indeed, undesirable here.

The garden front of The Deanery, Sonning, is an excellent example of a lily pool that goes a little farther than either of those we have noticed in the direction of ornamentation. Simple enough, it is true, and yet it just reaches that happy altitude of congruity with its surroundings that invests it with a charm and a sense of its fitness that compels admiration of the restraint used in its conception. In association with such a house and its architectural development outwards, a little more would have been excessive decoration, a little less might have left it gaunt and meaningless. There is a fascination, too, in the way the shallow canals are used to grow such attractive water plants as the flowering rush (*Butomus umbellatus*) and a number of other beautiful aquatics. Incidentally, it is a fine example of how emphatic lines struck parallel to a house can be used to compose the garden with the building. The fountain pool enlarged in the centre serves at once to break the monotony of the continuing line and, in effect, really conveys an impression of greater length than would have been the case without it.

As a final and more intricate example, there is the pool at Buckhurst Park. Here we have a case where varying levels

deepest crimson. For the tiniest pools in quite shallow water there are the forms of *Nymphaea tetragona* (pygmæa) in white (alba), yellow (helvola) and carmine with white markings (rubra); these only require a few inches of water. For slightly larger pools, in which the water is but 15 ins. to 18 ins. deep, there are all the Laydekeri hybrids, of which the best is probably *N. Laydekeri fulgens*, a deep blood crimson; but lilacea (pale lilac rose), purpurata (a deep rose darkening towards the centre) and rosea (a bright rosy carmine) are all good. The best whites for shallow water and small pools are *Nymphaea odorata alba* and *N. o. pumila*, both very fragrant, with vanilla-like odour. There are also several pink and deep rose varieties of *odorata* equally suitable, and two pale yellow varieties, of which *sulphurea* is the most reliable. When we come to the list for larger pools it is difficult to make a selection on account of the number of good things available. There are some, however, that one would always want: *Escarboucle*, vermilion; *James Hudson*, neither pink nor crimson, but a wonderful intermediate shade that is very pleasing; *Gladstoniana*, one of the hardiest and largest-flowered whites; *colossea*, a giant, pale flesh-tinted variety; *marliacea* carnea and *rosea*, both robust pink forms of different shades; *Mrs. Richmond*, a fine deep pink; *James Brydon*, a free-flowering rosy crimson; *William Falconer*, a bright crimson. All these are reliable; but it is when we come to the yellow and orange varieties that care must be exercised in the choice of varieties. Probably *chromatella* is the hardiest—in northern districts it is not a free



THE FOUNTAIN POOL WITH SHALLOW CANALS AT THE DEANERY, SONNING. A FINE EXAMPLE OF HARMONY BETWEEN HOUSE AND GARDEN.

descend from a house with much broken light and shade on its surface. Steps ripple downwards to the lawn beneath; the broken masses demand something more broken in form than any of the situations I have hitherto noticed. Imagine for a moment the Athelhampton pool in such a situation, and it will at once be appreciated that there would have been a sense of incongruity. So the surroundings of the pool have been stepped, thus creating horizontal lines that bring the house down into the picture, and these steps have been divided by piers arranged to support plant life.

Success in suitability of design, however, important as it is, will not of itself achieve the object of creating the satisfying water garden. There comes the question of planting, and this should be more closely related to design than it usually is. There are so many subjects worthy of cultivation in such pools that some serious thought should be given to the plants that are to occupy them, in arranging for their construction. This idea of preparing a garden primarily for the plants you wish to grow does not, I know, appeal to everyone. In practice, in the water garden, unless it is done the finest ambitions are unrealisable.

With regard to the plants that can be grown, of course, the first consideration must be given to the water lilies. There are small-habited sorts for little pools, bolder-growing varieties for more spacious areas. Colours range from pure white to the

flowerer; *Moorei* is a yellow gem with those fortunate enough to be able to grow it well; while *flava*, the yellow water lily of Florida, is only suitable for southern gardens.

Leaving the *nymphaeas*, every water garden should have at least one plant of the water hawthorn, *Aponogeton distachyon*, for its delicious fragrance. It is quite hardy and often flowers from April to November continuously. *Villarsia nymphaeoides* will cover the water with a shade of golden blossom and tiny round brown leaves. These are all floating aquatics, but there are a number of plants that can be grown round the margins of the pool in pockets built up to a point just below the water level. Arrowheads (*sagittaria*); water irises, particularly *Iris Pseudacorus* and its varieties; *I. albo-purpurea*; *I. cuprea*; and the golden-leaved *I. Acorus japonica* is attractive with or without its flowers. Of reeds and rushes there are plenty: *Juncus zebhrinus*, the porcupine rush, is one of the most attractive; *Butomus umbellatus*, the flowering rush is another; and I would always have at least one clump of the sweet flag, *Acorus Calamus*. The best reed for the purpose is *Typha stenophylla*, as it does not grow too large. If colour is desired, there are the water musks (*mimulus*) and water forget-me-not (*Myosotis palustris* and its varieties), and, mingled, these will cast reflections of blue and gold into the depths and flower continuously from spring to late autumn.

G. D.

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ONE of the most frequent enquiries is for dwarf shrubs for planting along the front of wide shrub borders, and in positions on terraces and in front of windows, where tall shrubs would obstruct views and appear quite out of place.

In a mixed collection of shrubs, at first sight, there may not appear to be a large number from which to select. As a matter of fact, however, there is a wide and rich variety of hardy shrubs naturally growing from 6 ins. to 3 ft. in height. Obviously, these are the shrubs suitable for planting in such positions, rather than taller-growing subjects which require frequent pruning to fit them for the situations in which they are planted.

Another important consideration with regard to the cultivation of dwarf shrubs in gardens is the opportunity it affords to plant a larger and more interesting variety of subjects. Instead of, for example, having one large bush of the common mock orange, *Philadelphus coronarius*, at least six small-growing bushy shrubs may be planted in the same area, including the dainty, small-leaved *Philadelphus microphyllus*.

Dwarf shrubs, the evergreens in particular, are of special interest because of their all-the-year-round value; for, while the perennial and annual plants are mostly objects of beauty only from early spring to late autumn, the shrubs are conspicuous, and more or less interesting, throughout the year.

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND.

This is of considerable importance. We read and talk a lot about trenching the ground 2 ft. deep and incorporating manure for sweet peas, the hardy perennials and vegetable garden crops. Such work is equally important for shrubs—one is inclined to write more important, because, while we prepare the ground and plant the sweet peas annually, once planted the shrubs may not be moved for from five to ten years or more.

Forming, or to form, as it were, with the roses and other climbers, a permanent framework or setting for the perennial and annual flowers in small gardens, some care and attention are necessary in the selection and placing of the dwarf shrubs, either to define corners or ends of the borders, perhaps to shelter some winter-flowering crocuses, or furnish permanently a narrow border along the house beneath the windows.

While the open sunny borders are almost invariably planted with attractive subjects, it is the shaded and sunless, or partially sunless, borders

which tax the efforts of the owner to furnish and make them interesting. Here good cultivation is more than ever necessary, beginning with the thorough preparation of the ground by deep digging, adding good soil if required, and manure. Later in these notes special reference is made to attractive dwarf shrubs for shady and sunless positions, instead of such a free use of privet, laurel, aucuba and ivy.

It is not sufficient just to plant the shrubs. Stir the surface soil among the bushes and keep it free from weeds. Water during dry weather, especially under trees and on dry banks. Supply manure in some way, either as a mulch of decayed manure, or sprinkle on the surface, and hoe in, bone-meal, hop manure, etc.

The pruning or thinning of the branches of hardy shrubs is another desirable item in their cultivation. I would go even farther, and say it is essential if the full beauty of the bushes is to be secured and maintained. And why not?

Though these notes are not directly concerned with the rock garden, it may be worth while drawing attention to the value of low-growing shrubs to add variety, interest and, perhaps, shelter. Dwarf evergreen shrubs are particularly valuable for winter effect.

It is interesting to notice, in passing, that there are dwarf species and varieties of shrubs represented in most genera or families. There are little evergreen rhododendrons 2 ins. or 3 ins. high, trailing cotoneasters and brooms, dwarf varieties of the common spruce which are particularly effective in the rock garden, bushy spiræas and dwarf barberries, to mention only half a dozen of the best known. Attention may also be drawn to the ease with which many of the low-growing shrubs can be increased by seeds, cuttings, layering or division of the clumps. Given a cold frame, hand lights, cloches and bell glasses, or, failing these, a box a foot deep with a sheet of glass on the top, there are few shrubs which cannot be rooted from cuttings, beginning with rather tender growths in July, half-ripe shoots in August

and firm young growths in September and October. Also, a considerable number of shrubs can be propagated by cuttings made of ripened growths of the year, inserted in sandy soil in a border outside during late October and November.

Dwarf Deciduous Flowering Shrubs.

Philadelphus Lemoinei erectus, microphyllus, purpureo-maculatus; *Spiræas* Anthony Waterer and japonica alba; *Cytisuses* Beanii, kewensis and purpureus; *Genistas* hispanica, pilosa and tinctoria fl.-pl.; *Daphne Mezereum*; *Cydonia Maulei*;



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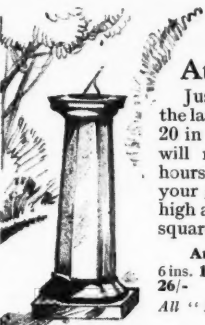


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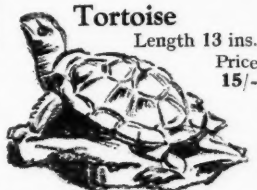


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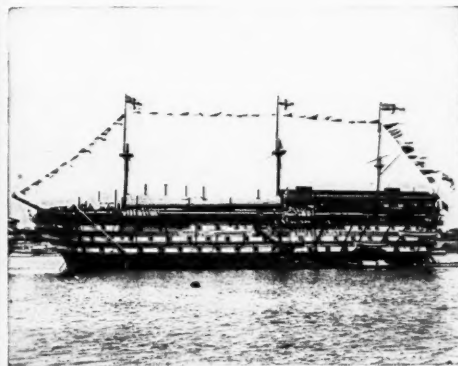
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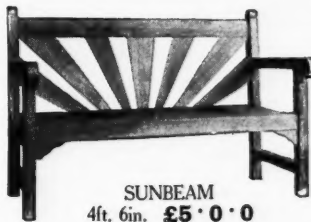
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Dwarf Evergreen Flowering Shrubs.

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Dwarf Shrubs with Attractive Fruits and Foliage.

Cotoneasters horizontalis, *microphyllus*, *humifusa*; *Berberises Wilsonae*, *Thunbergii nana*, *concinna*, *candidula*; *Viburnum Davidii*.

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THE ROSE OF SHARON, *HYPERICUM CALYGINUM*, IN A SHADY POSITION.

One of the most difficult positions to furnish in the garden and pleasure grounds is under the branches of trees. There are a dozen or more dwarf shrubs which thrive in shady places on north borders and odd corners, in addition to ivy. It is important to prepare the ground thoroughly previous to planting, and continue to cultivate the soil between the plants, watering and mulching as required. The best dwarf flowering shrub is, without doubt, the St. John's wort, *Hypericum calycinum*; the evergreen barberry, *Mahonia Aquifolium*, is normally a shrub 4ft. to 6ft. high, but, given a periodical pruning, forms an excellent ground covering 2ft. high. On north borders and in semi-light positions, clusters of yellow blossoms are produced early in the year, followed by dark plum-coloured fruits: hence the name of "Oregon Grape."

The dwarf spreading, small-leaved variety of the common cherry laurel, *Prunus Laurocerasus* var. *Zabeliana*, is worthy of attention, as also are the butcher's broom, *Ruscus aculeatus*, and *R. hypoglossum*. Three *sarcococcas*, *SS. humilis*, *ruscifolia* and *saligna*, are all adapted for planting in shady places. Others worthy of note include the *pachysandras*, *Aucuba japonica vera*, *Buxus sempervirens* var. *myrtifolia*, *Euonymus radicans*, *Vincas major* and *minor*, and *Arundinaria vagans*.

A. O.

GLADIOLI for EXHIBITION and GARDEN

SOME flowers seem to make a special appeal to the exhibitor by reason of their ready response to any extra care and attention bestowed on their culture. This is characteristic of almost all present-day popular exhibition flowers, and many of them possess the additional attraction of producing satisfactory results by simple cultural methods.

Take, for example, the sweet pea, rose or chrysanthemum: what a vast deal of difference in quality there is between first-class exhibition blooms and those grown in the ordinary way. The same holds good in the case of the gladiolus, which is just as adaptable as the three better known flowers named above. Gladioli may be grown successfully with very little trouble indeed, yet only those who have seen the magnificent spikes exhibited by expert growers can imagine what clever culture will produce in this beautiful flower.

If flowers of the finest quality are desired there are many points, quite apart from culture, which

have to be considered. The legacy left by the mixed-up ancestry of modern varieties, namely, their individual differences of shape, size and placement on the stem—provides the most important of these. Many varieties are not capable of producing a good exhibition spike, with six to ten large blooms open at one time and arranged compactly and regularly on

a long, straight stem. In some the flowers are set too widely and show the flower stem in the centre; others open their blooms irregularly, so that they face in several directions. Another inherent defect may be lack of substance in the petal; or the tendency to open only a few flowers at a time, which latter results in rather a "dumpy" appearance. Good culture cannot rectify these hereditary defects, and for this reason alone the gladiolus exhibitor must exercise unusual caution in his choice of varieties.

Another point which must be taken into account is the wide divergence in the period



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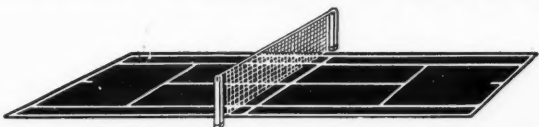
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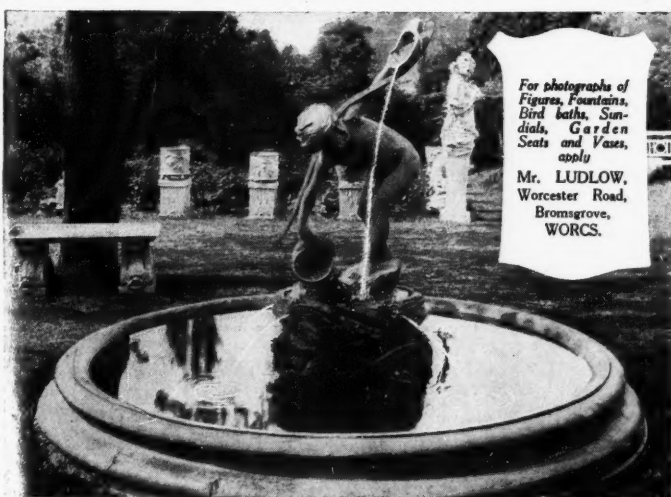


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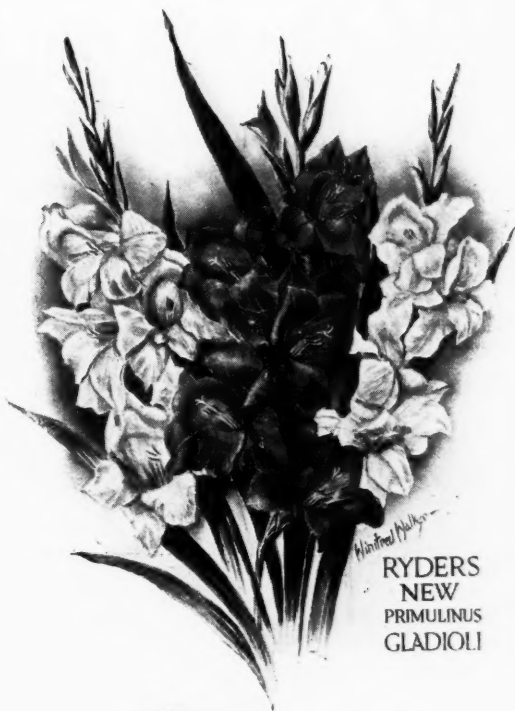
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which individual varieties take from the time of planting to that of flowering. In some respects this is no disadvantage, for, within the limits imposed by varying weather conditions, it is possible to regulate the actual time of flowering of any variety by planting accordingly.

CULTURAL TREATMENT.

As with most other flowers, success largely depends on correct soil preparation and the choice of a suitable site. By this it is not implied that gladioli are difficult to satisfy in these respects, for good spikes for ordinary purposes can be grown almost anywhere. An open, sunny position should be chosen, with a good depth of top-soil. If it is sheltered from the prevailing winds, so much the better. Although moisture-loving, the gladiolus does not like "wet feet," so the plot should be well drained. Move the soil to a fair depth—12 ins. at least. The best method is to adopt bastard trenching and to work in a fairly good dressing of decayed animal manure in the lower layer. A lumpy soil is a decided disadvantage, and to prevent this the ground should be well pulverised. Bone-meal may be incorporated throughout. Thus we obtain a deep, rich and fine rooting medium.

There is a mistaken idea that the largest corms produce the finest spikes. As a matter of fact, a fair-sized young corm is preferable to a large old one, and a thick, high-shouldered corm (shaped somewhat like an egg) to a thin flat one. The time of planting depends on locality and on the period during which the grower wishes the variety in question to be at its best. It will

compound, applied sparingly and well watered in, will be found effective. So much, however, depends on the nature of the soil that it is unwise to endeavour to give any hard and fast rules in respect to feeding and fertilisers. It is a question which must be left to the grower. After the flower spikes appear, the soil must not be allowed to become dry; on the other hand, any suspicion of waterlogging will be resented. Some growers recommend a surface mulch of strawy manure, spent hops or some similar light material, to conserve the moisture, and no doubt this proves helpful on light soils. Staking is necessary, for the flower spikes are heavy and easily damaged (from an exhibition point of view), if not broken off. Make two or even three loose ties to allow for growing, passing the top tie carefully in between the unopened buds.

This is a broad outline of the means by which good exhibition spikes can be obtained. For garden decoration and the production of cut blooms, such methods may be considerably modified. In giving them I have had in mind the large-flowering group only, for with primulinus hybrids coarseness would inevitably result from such treatment. Trenching, feeding and staking are quite unnecessary when dealing with these: size is of little importance, even for exhibition, and perfect flowers may be obtained with no more trouble than would be involved in growing any ordinary vegetable crop.

There are many varieties of large-flowering gladioli which are not only fully up to "exhibition" requirements as regards form, but which are also quite suitable for garden and home



WELL FORMED AND SHAPELY SPIKES OF THIN LARGE-FLOWERING VARIETIES. NOTE THE DIFFERENCE IN THE SIZE AND FORMATION OF THE FLOWERS AND THEIR PLACEMENT ON THE STEM.

vary from the first week in March to the end of April. For ordinary garden purposes early May is not too late, except in the case of some of the very late-flowering kinds.

GROWING FOR EXHIBITION.

For exhibition purposes it is usually convenient to plant the corms in rows at least 2 ft. apart. The depth of planting will vary according to the nature of the soil. For several reasons it is advisable to plant as shallowly as is practicable—about 2 ins. deep on heavy ground up to 6 ins. on soil of a light, sandy nature, allowing 8 ins. to 1 ft. between each corm. A precautionary measure against rotting, particularly on heavy land, is to surround each corm with a thin layer of sand or wood ashes.

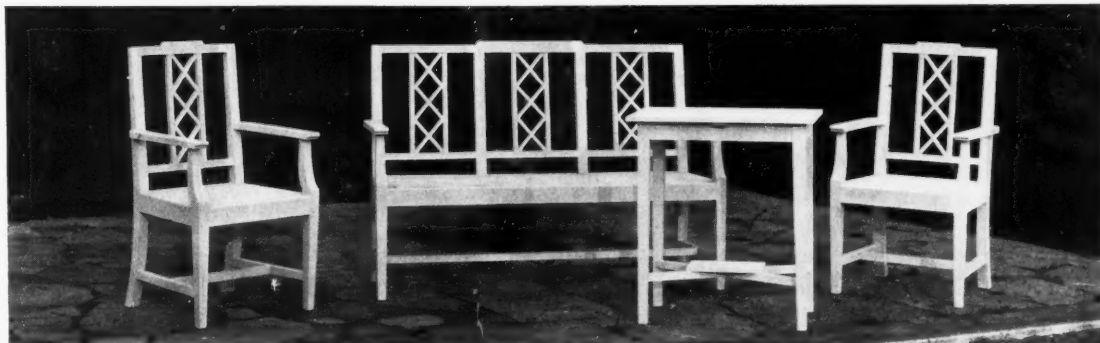
Frequent shallow hoeings should be the rule throughout the entire growing period, with no attempt at feeding until just before the flower spikes appear through the sheath of leaves. A gladiolus plant makes two distinct and separate root systems during the season. The first roots are those which appear from the base of the corm. These are thin and rather fibrous, and are followed later on by thick, fleshy roots which spring from the bottom of the "sprout," on top of the old corm and at the base of the new corm, which is at this time no more than a slight swelling at the base of the stem. These latter are the roots which matter most, and after they are well formed, feeding may commence. Gladioli are not rank feeders, and too liberal applications of nitrogenous fertilisers will be detrimental. An organic

decoration. The following are all reliable examples. For convenience I have given the approximate time of flowering in each case: *Thomas Edison*, coppery salmon, fairly early; *Richard Diener*, geranium pink, yellow centre, mid-season; *Odin*, salmon with dark blotch, early; *Jack London*, salmon, striped orange, mid-season; *Anna Eberius*, lavender purple with purple throat, mid-season; *Crimson Glow*, rich crimson, mid-season; *Purple Glory*, purple maroon, mid-season; *Golden Measure*, golden yellow, mid-season; *Mrs. Frank Pendleton*, pink with dark blotch, fairly early; *Maréchal Foch*, salmon pink, red blotch, mid-season; *Emile Aubrun*, bronzy slate with cerise blotch, mid-season; *L'Immaculée*, pure white, fairly early; *White Giant*, large white, moderately early; *Red Emperor*, blood red, early to mid-season; *Schwaben*, yellow, dark blotch, late; *Mrs. Leon Douglas*, salmony rose lightly striped flame, mid-season; *Catherina*, light blue with darker blotch, fairly early; *Early Sunrise*, salmon pink, very early; *Mrs. F. C. Peters*, lavender blue on white ground, mid-season; *Imperator*, creamy white, opening to pure white, very late; *Chris*, chestnut, mid-season; *Rose Ash*, old rose flushed slaty blue, mid-season; *Dr. F. E. Bennett*, fiery red, early to mid-season; *Prince of Wales*, salmon, very early; *John T. Pirie*, mahogany brown with reddish brown blotches and creamy throat, mid-season; *Pride of Haarlem*, salmon cherry red, moderately early; *Rose Précoce*, soft salmon pink, feathered pink, early to mid-season; *Pink Perfection*, soft pink self, mid-season.

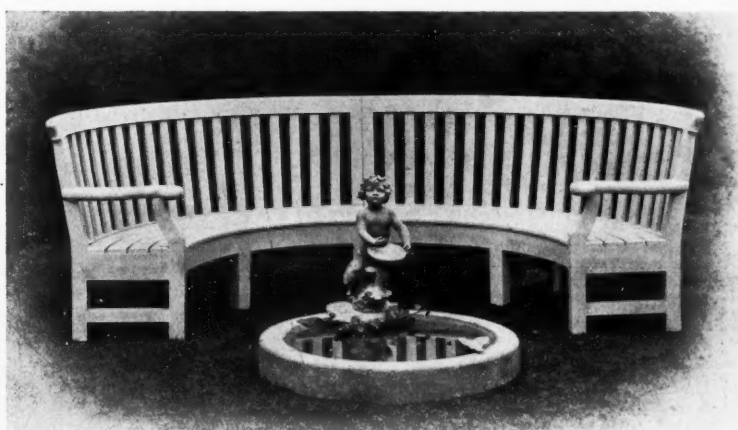
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UNCOMMON BORDER PLANTS

HERBACEOUS borders need not be dull and colourless for a single day from June until October provided they are carefully and thoughtfully planned. There is no scarcity of good hardy herbaceous perennials, and those described here, although by no means uncommon or difficult to cultivate, are yet not as commonly grown as they deserve to be. They will add considerable charm and interest to any herbaceous border, many of them being particularly beautiful in form, and among them is a number of plants suitable for edging the border or for the front row. Where a rockery edging is employed, *Plumbago Larpentæ*, which flowers in August and September, could be grown for its clear cobalt blue blooms. Sheep's scabious (*Jasione perennis*), with its close tufts of attractive foliage, will also do well in such a position, and when established it produces its blue flowers from early summer onwards. In a sunny spot between the stones of a border edging, *Corydalis lutea* (fumitory), with its soft yellow flowers, will flourish from May until July. The Chinese hound's-tongue (*Cynoglossum amabile*), having rich blue flowers, is one of the very best of border plants; it reaches a height of about 2ft. and blooms very freely during the early summer. *Mertensia sibirica*, an excellent plant for cool northern gardens, is also suitable for the front row, and is especially useful, as it bears its drooping clusters of pale blue flowers throughout the summer months; the dwarf Chinese bellflower (*Platycodon grandiflorum Mari-esii*) is a valuable late summer flowerer. This plant, which is about 1ft. in height, needs a light dry soil and a well drained open position. The flowers are deep blue in colour and measure 2-3ins. across. The spiræa-like *Gillenia trifoliata* is still another useful plant for a position towards the front of the border. It is an attractive plant, especially in summer, when it is daintily sprinkled with white star-shaped blooms that are tinged with red in the bud state.

Few plants succeed so well at the edge of a hot, dry border as *Catananche cærulea*. This perennial, with blooms of cornflower blue, is easily grown and readily raised from seed. A distinct and hardy plant belonging to the pea family is *Ononis rotundifolia*, which bears bright rose-coloured flowers from May onwards. In a light sandy soil it reaches a height of

18ins., but in heavier soils it rarely grows more than 1ft. high. *Polygonum affine*, one of the knot-weeds, is often grown in the rock garden, but it is also most effective for bold groups at the edge of the border. In late summer its rosy pink flower spikes give a fine display. Another dwarf perennial that is highly decorative and blooms freely is *Lychnis Viscaria splendens plena*, which needs rather careful placing, as its red flowers are brilliant in tone. It blooms in July and August and prefers a somewhat dryish soil.

If variety is needed or a gap has to be filled in the middle of the border, any of the following perennials, being of medium height, will prove suitable: *Stokesia cyanea*, with large blue cornflower-like heads, could be used. This plant flowers in late summer, and it requires a warm soil and slight protection during the winter. Another plant for a warm soil is *Thermopsis montana*, a perennial with golden yellow pea-shaped blooms; it flowers during May and looks very effective when associated with lupins. *Thermopsis caroliniana*, a showy plant with spikes of yellow flowers, should, however, be given a place more towards the back of the border, as it is taller in



THE ATTRACTIVE BELLS OF *OSTROWSKIA MAGNIFICA*.

is an excellent plant for making a bright splash of colour in the centre of a border: it will flourish in almost any soil or situation, and is free flowering.

In early June, when few other perennials are in flower, *Hedysarum coronarium*, the French honeysuckle, comes into bloom. It has large leaves, and dark red flowers verging on the crimson side. Soon after this is over, *Gaura Lindheimeri*, a graceful border plant, opens its clusters of white and rose flowers, and these could be followed by the blooms of the handsome orange sunflower, *Heliothis*, such as *H. scabra* B. Ladhams, or *H. zinniaeflora*. Both of these are excellent for cutting and make a brave show.

Gaps often occur at the back of the border, and these could be filled up with bold clumps of tall and robust-growing perennials, which, if possible, should be effective in flower as well as foliage. The plume poppy (*Bocconia cordata*) is valuable for this reason, and its giant plumes of whitish flowers are handsome and its heart-shaped silvery grey leaves very ornamental. Bear's breach (*Acanthus mollis*) is a bold and picturesque plant, with decorative flower spikes and foliage. It prefers a deep warm soil and does not dislike slight shade, but it must have protection from strong winds.

The black hellebore (*Veratrum nigrum*), an interesting and striking plant, is suitable for the back row of the herbaceous border or for a border in front of the shrubbery; *Ostrowskia magnifica* is also a distinct and uncommon perennial. The latter, owing to its extremely brittle, fleshy roots, needs careful handling, and when once established it should not be disturbed. *Ostrowskia*, which is known as the Asiatic bellflower, requires a warm situation, and when growing well it produces in June and July, on long stems, numerous bell-shaped flowers which vary in colour from white to dark purple. Sometimes it flowers as early as May. *Perovskia atriplicifolia*, an extraordinarily fine border plant for late summer, is 3ft. to 4ft. in height and bears graceful panicles of lavender violet flowers on silvery white stems. The purple cone flower, *Echinacea purpurea*, is useful for filling up an odd space at the back of a mixed border, while when planted close by perennials with silvery foliage, *Liatris pycnostachya*, with its long racemes of brilliant rosy purple flowers, makes a striking display if the soil is of a peaty nature. M. P.



THE BRILLIANTLY COLOURED CONE FLOWER, *ECHINACEA PURPUREA*.

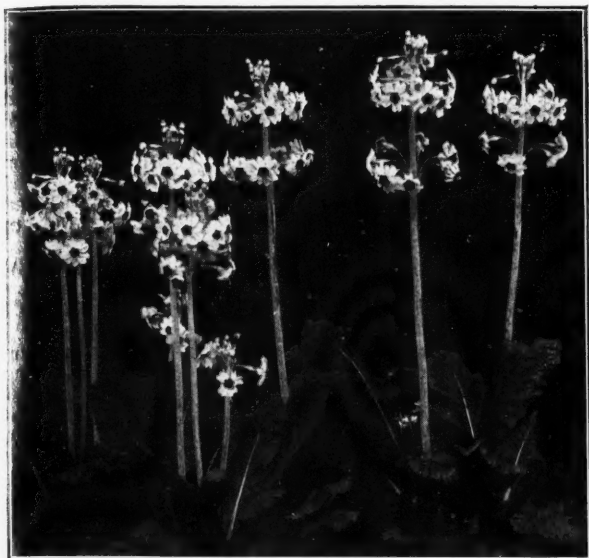
growth; it flowers freely in July if the soil is rich and moist. An old-fashioned perennial of great vigour and freedom of flowering that should be more often grown is *Dictamnus fraxinella albus*, a white form of the burning bush; it does best in a sunny border on light soil. Several of the fleabanes (*Inula*) are worthy of inclusion, as their golden yellow blooms as well as their foliage are showy.

Lysimachia clethroides is a graceful summer-flowering plant with nodding dense spikes of white blossom. It thrives well in ordinary soil, and in the autumn its leaves display most brilliant tints. This perennial also is suitable for the middle of the border. *Morina longifolia* is valuable owing to its graceful form and elegant foliage, which is thistle-like in its appearance. The white and rose flowers are borne in whorls on robust 2ft. stems. *Baptisia australis*, the false indigo, also has handsome foliage, although its blue pea-like flowers must not be considered without merit. A dwarf purple loosestrife, *Lythrum virgatum* Rose Queen, which bears rose pink flowers in July and August, is easily grown and rapidly increased: even in a north border it does well. *Monarda didyma* Cambridge Scarlet



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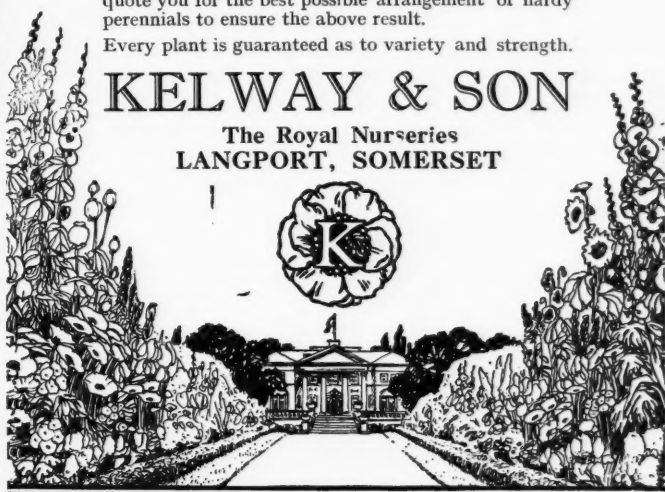
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LAWNS FROM SEED

WHEN making new lawns there is no doubt that the cheapest and best way is by means of seed; that is, apart from such highly specialised playing lawns like a good bowling green, which, at its best, is laid with specially selected turf. On the other hand, good bowling greens can be laid down by sowing with a special mixture of fine grass seeds.

When considering the making of a lawn by means of seed sowing, one has the choice of sowing during the autumn or spring. If the ground can be prepared for autumn sowing it is a great advantage. As the ground is still warm, germination is rapid and, in effect, many months are gained. The grass, being well established, is better fitted to withstand a spell of dry weather next season than that resulting from a spring sowing. The success of autumn sowing depends, very largely, on the sowing being done at the right time. The best time to carry out an autumn sowing is at the end of August or beginning of September. Whether the sowing is done during autumn or spring, it is important that the ground should be thoroughly prepared and as long before sowing as possible.

DRAINAGE AND LEVELLING.

In certain situations the first consideration may be to ensure proper drainage. The matter of levels must also be considered. Whether the lawn is to be level, on a slope, or undulated, in a general way levelling may be done by means of boning rods. If really accurate levels are desired, it is best carried out with a theodolite or dumpy level, while quite small areas may be done by means of a straight edge and ordinary spirit level. Where extensive levelling operations have to be undertaken, it is important so to manage that all soil be moved as short a distance as possible, and that the good soil be retained for the top. As a lawn may be down for a generation or more, it is of the utmost importance that the ground be thoroughly prepared in the beginning. Thus, the ground should be dug at least one spit deep, and if the soil is at all poor a good dressing of well decayed manure should be dug in. If, on the other hand, the soil is very heavy, it will be an advantage to give it a surface dressing of light soil, which would form a more congenial seed bed and thus give the young grass a good initial start.

SPRING SOWING.

If the seed is to be sown during the spring, it is a great advantage if the ground can be prepared during the previous autumn or winter. In any case, wherever possible, the ground work should be done several weeks before sowing takes place. Just before sowing the ground should be gone over with a digging fork, breaking up all hard lumps and removing any large stones or roots that may be in the ground. On a small scale the ground should be trod firm and raked level. Where large areas are being prepared for sowing, a roller must be used to consolidate the ground and make a firm seed-bed, which is so essential to success. After treading firm and raking level, a light roller should be passed over the ground. It should then be raked with an iron rake. Where large areas have to be sown, an experienced and skilled workman may be depended on to sow the seed evenly. Wherever possible it is, however, advisable to mark the ground out in regular strips and divide the seed into equal portions for each. Where moderate areas are being sown, the best way is to divide the ground into squares measuring 4yds. each way. Thus each square will contain 16 sq. yds. Each square will require 1lb. of seed, sowing it at the rate of 1 oz. to the square yard. One ounce per square yard may be regarded as the standard quantity, although up to 2 oz. may be used if a quick cover is desired.

A calm, dry day must be chosen for sowing; if windy, even distribution is difficult, while if the ground is wet the soil picks up on the feet. After sowing, the seed should be covered about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in depth, this being best done by lightly raking the ground in two directions, taking care not to cover the seed too deeply. It should then be cross rolled with a light roller.

The best time for spring sowing is at the end of March or the beginning of April, weather permitting. The sooner it can be sown the better chance it will have of getting established before dry spells set in during the summer.

AFTER-CARE AND MAINTENANCE.

The after-care and upkeep are of prime importance. All weeds must be eradicated by hand weeding as they appear. There are various implements on the market for this purpose, but I have found that the most efficient weapon to be a carpenter's chisel with a blade about 1 in. to 1½ ins. in width. This is very effective for the removal of deep tap-rooted weeds. When the grass is about 2 ins. in height a light roller should be passed over it, selecting a dry day for this purpose. When about 3 ins. in height it should be mown, for preference by an expert scythesman. Failing this, a mowing machine in perfect condition and set rather high may be used. Regular mowing and rolling are very essential to get the young grass to cover quickly. If neglected in this respect it will grow tall and thin, thus allowing the ground to dry out quickly during dry spells.

The mixture of grass seeds used will depend on the character of the ground and the purpose for which it is to be used. Thus, for bowling and putting greens rye grass should never be included. It is, however, suitable in a mixture for heavy soils, also for cricket and football grounds. All good seedsmen may, however, be depended on to supply suitable mixtures for any class of soil or any particular purpose. Clover should never be used in mixtures for playing lawns, as it is slippery and discolours when trod on. Lawns that are worn and thin may be renovated by scarifying the surface thoroughly by cross raking with an iron rake. If the ground is poor, a dressing of fine soil or thoroughly well rotted manure may with advantage be raked in. The ground should then be sown with grass seed at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per square yard, choosing a dry day for this purpose.

MOWING, ROLLING AND FEEDING.

Once laid down, lawns can only be kept in good condition by constant attention. Such attention includes regular mowing and rolling. The roller must, however, be used with judgment, as much harm may result from its use when the ground is wet and sticky. If worm casts are bad, the lawn should always be swept before the roller is used. Weeds must also be kept down, either by hand weeding or by the use of lawn sand, which also acts as a manure. Sulphate of ammonia may be used at the rate of 2 oz. per square yard, or a dusting may be applied to the weeds. Slight scorching of the grass will result from the use of sulphate of ammonia, but if this is undesirable it should be watered in.

Manuring must not be neglected, the poor condition of many lawns being entirely due to starvation. They may have autumn or winter dressings of fine soil or well decayed manure. Fine bone meal applied at the rate of 6 oz. to 8 oz. per square yard is also excellent. Manures specially compounded for lawns can also be obtained from all reliable seedsmen. Basic slag, which is excellent for grasslands, should never be applied to playing lawns, as it encourages the growth of clover.

Playing lawns on light friable soils are apt to break up quickly, especially during dry spells. They may be improved by surface dressings of clay or marl.

As mowing forms an important part in the upkeep of lawns, it is important that mowing machines should be kept in perfect condition. There is a wide choice of machines for all purposes by reliable makers, varying from small hand machines to big multiple gang machines for use on golf courses and large sports grounds, capable of cutting a width varying from 7ft. up to 16ft., the larger sizes being hauled by a motor tractor.

MOTOR MOWING MACHINES.

There is also a wide choice of motor mowers made by all the leading makers. By their use the task of mowing has been greatly lightened. Among the best and most reliable makes are those manufactured by Messrs. Ransomes, Thomas Green, Atco, Dennis and the Auto-Mower Company. Readers who are contemplating the purchase of a motor mower should procure information on the latest types of machines from these firms. All the machines are efficient and reliable, of good design and sound construction throughout. They are obtainable in various sizes from 14 ins. upwards. The lighter models are specially designed for service in private gardens, and they prove an undoubted economic asset in the upkeep of the garden, since they greatly reduce the amount of time and labour required for the work of mowing. The larger types, in many cases fitted with a trailer seat attachment, are more suited for sports grounds and large stretches of lawn on the estate. Even in a very few years they will prove a sound investment to the garden owner if they are properly and carefully handled. They should always be in the hands of a capable workman and one who has what is termed machine sense, for in the hands of a poor workman they are capable of being very expensive. The workman need not necessarily be an experienced mechanic, but one who is willing to study the proper working of a motor engine so that the very best can be got from the machine at a minimum of cost. That, however, applies to any type of machine.

Motor rollers suitable for large areas—such as sports grounds and golf courses—may also be obtained, and are excellent where the areas demand rolling frequently during the summer, although large motor mowers really to a great extent also act as rollers. One big advantage with motor rollers is that they can be used when it is too wet to employ hand or horse operated rollers with the danger of marking and disfiguring the lawn. The "Pioneer" type of light motor roller made by Messrs. Barford and Perkins will prove most satisfactory for large areas. It is very important that all mowing machines, of whatever description, should be kept in proper repair, and should always be thoroughly cleaned after use. Suitable brushes must be used, as the too common practice of swilling them with water does much harm to all working parts. It is necessary, also, that oil should be used frequently, but never to such an extent as to clog the machine. It is advisable to wipe the parts after use with an oily rag to prevent rusting of the knives and other steel parts. With careful treatment a modern machine can be made to last almost indefinitely. J. Courts.

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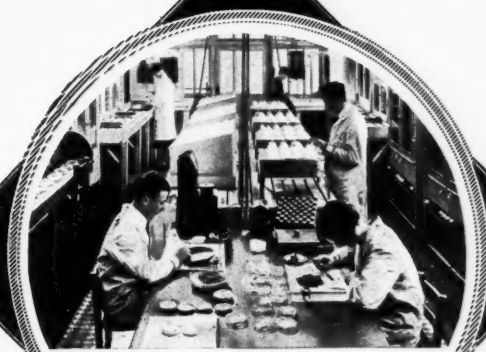
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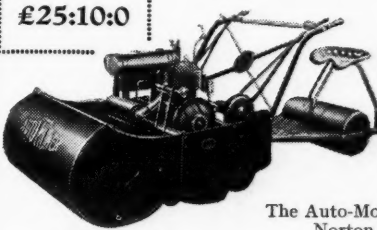
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CARNATIONS FOR BORDER AND GREENHOUSE

AS the name implies, the border carnation is well adapted for garden cultivation; but it is under cold greenhouse treatment that the most successful results are obtained. Plants that have been raised from layers rooted towards the close of last summer should by this time be in a sufficiently advanced state of growth to permit of their transference to the pots in which they are to flower. Initial success depends on the composition of the potting medium and the method of planting. Medium loam is the ideal soil for growing carnations, and for ordinary decorative purposes the following compost should suffice, *viz.*, 5 or 6 parts loam, 1 part old manure, with a little lime added to keep the mixture sweet; but the intensive cultivator, whose ambition is the production of flowers of exhibition quality, may further improve his potting medium by the addition of 1 part leaf-mould, $\frac{1}{2}$ part wood ashes, with sufficient ground oyster-shell to keep the material open, together with a 5in. potful of bone-meal to each barrow-load. This compost is better to be prepared beforehand and, in view of the number and variety of the ingredients, it is necessary that it should be turned over frequently to ensure complete incorporation. Clean pots and clean crocks are requisite, and, with the object of providing perfect drainage, cover the latter with a thin layer of soil fibre or moss and scatter a few pieces of lime, charcoal and bones about the size of a marble over the drainage, and thus provide a tit-bit for the roots when they have run through the soil.

Plant each variety in pairs, ranging in size from 7ins. to 9ins., according to the vigour of the individual plant, and see that the soil is of the right consistency, binding when pressed by the hand and crumbling again readily. Make firm planting the rule, as loose potting produces straggling growth and small blooms. Stand the plants in a cold frame, which should be kept close and shaded for ten days, and water sparingly until the pots are well filled with roots. Even then the grower must avoid a too moist soil, which is a common cause of failure. Gradually increase the supply of air night and day, and when the plants begin to spindle to bloom they should be staked and tied preparatory to their removal to the open, where they may need on occasion to be protected from east winds and rainstorms. Should a little stimulant be considered necessary during the season, very weak salt water, or water in which a bag of soot and sheep droppings has been immersed for a few days, generally produces the desired effect; but as a precautionary measure always apply clear water beforehand when the soil appears to be on the dry side. During spells of fine weather the foliage will benefit by a morning spray, and the treatment may be varied by the use of lime-water at intervals. It may happen in course of time that the soil becomes so porous that it will not hold water long enough to benefit the roots, and in that case the rammer should again be brought into use. Begin disbudding as soon as the buds can be handled. Three or four only may be left, while side shoots running to flower and weak grass should be cut off. Before the buds show colour remove the plants to the greenhouse and exercise discretion as regards the extent and form of shading to be adopted, because the carnation is a sun and light loving plant and quickly resents too much shade.

One of the first things which confronts the outdoor grower of carnations is the time to plant. There are two seasons, autumn and spring, and the question has been the subject of controversy from time to time. It is really a matter which is governed by local conditions, and should, therefore, be decided by the individual; but, generally speaking, autumn planting is attended by considerable risk except in light soils and sheltered localities. In the case of spring planting March and April are the best months. Carnations will not thrive in a wet soil, and good

cultivation can only be secured by deep digging or trenching and raising the bed well above the ordinary garden level. The top spit may be further improved by the introduction of good virgin loam and by dusting the ground with lime before digging. Soil of average quality should be dug to a depth of 18ins., and a liberal supply of old manure from a spent hot-bed with old lime and wood ash added. Arrange the plants, singly or in pairs, in the rows about a foot apart either way, and plant as firmly as possible and only deeply enough to hold them firmly in the ground. When purchasing new varieties, always insist on the plants being supplied in pots, and when transferring them from these receptacles to their flowering positions be careful not to interfere with the roots, as disturbance in spring may mean failure. Stake each plant and tie it just above the surface, and as the main growth increases in height secure it to the cane by a wire ring. If the earth becomes crusted on the surface during warm, dry weather, use the hoe lightly between the rows, but beware of injuring the roots by that desirable operation.

The life of a carnation is menaced by various diseases, insect pests above and below ground, while sparrows delight to pick out the points of the young growths. Wireworms are a never-failing source of trouble; while leather-jackets and slugs carry on their destructive work at night. All ground enemies may be controlled by Vaporite, and green fly should be discouraged by the use of XL-All. Diseases such as mildew, rust, spot, and fungus troubles are becoming less prevalent with improved methods of culture, but such conditions will be greatly checked, if not entirely eradicated, by Allwood's Fungicide Spray, which claims to be a preventive and a cure.

As a small collection representative of self and fancy border carnations the following are recommended:

Bookham Scarlet, the best of the deep shades, good constitution and perfectly shaped blooms; Mrs. J. L. Gibson, apricot, marked heliotrope, a much admired novelty of 1926; Elaine, a fine white self for border or exhibition; Coral Clove, pretty coral pink of ideal habit; The Grey Douglas, a favourite self lavender; Bookham Rose, rose self, robust in growth and sun-proof; Eldorado, pure rich yellow of good form; Joan Wardale, deep crimson self; Lieut. Shackleton, yellow, suffused and splashed pale pink, a huge flower; Sir Douglas Haig, white, edged and splashed crimson maroon, fine shape; Ida Gray, salmon pink marked silver grey, a lovely bloom; Delicosa, lilac rose self, good form and petal.

THE ALLWOODII.

This comparatively new race was produced by crossing the perpetual-flowering carnation with the pink, and the free-flowering character of the former parent and the habit of growth and fragrance of the latter have been inherited by the numerous and varied offspring. Strictly speaking, the Allwoodii is a pink, and should be treated as such. It is a hardy plant that adapts itself to almost any situation in town and country gardens, the only exceptions being shady positions and wet, sour soils. Any garden soil that was dug over and enriched with old farmyard manure and maintained in a sweet condition by a light surface dressing of lime will meet the requirements of the plant and produce bloom in abundance. Ground in which established plants have remained undisturbed over winter should now receive a top-dressing of well prepared rich soil in which bone-meal and wood ash have been incorporated. This is also a suitable season for putting in new plants in bed, border and rock garden, and the Allwoodii may be forced into bloom by removing plants from the garden to a greenhouse. There are varieties enough to suit all tastes and requirements; but gardeners who are unacquainted with their merits should try a few plants of Jean, Susan, Joan and Harold, an attractive quartet that is representative of the best.

J. Y.



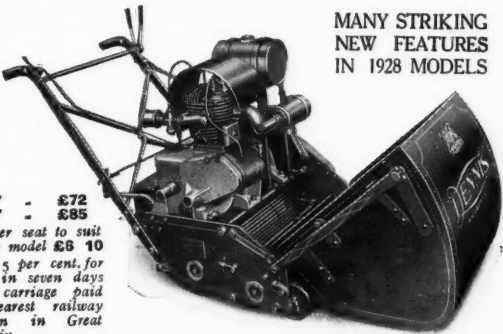
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TO H.M. THE KING.

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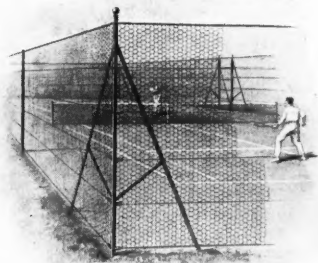
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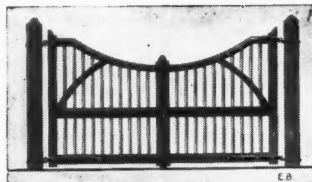
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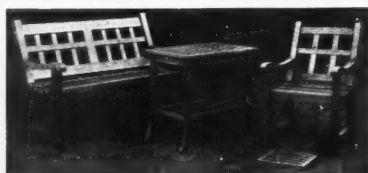
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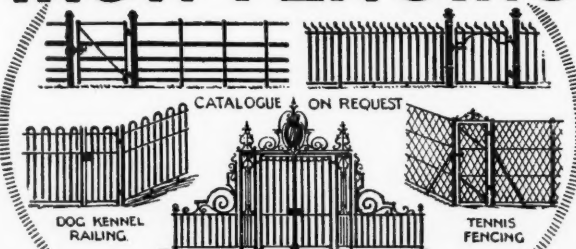
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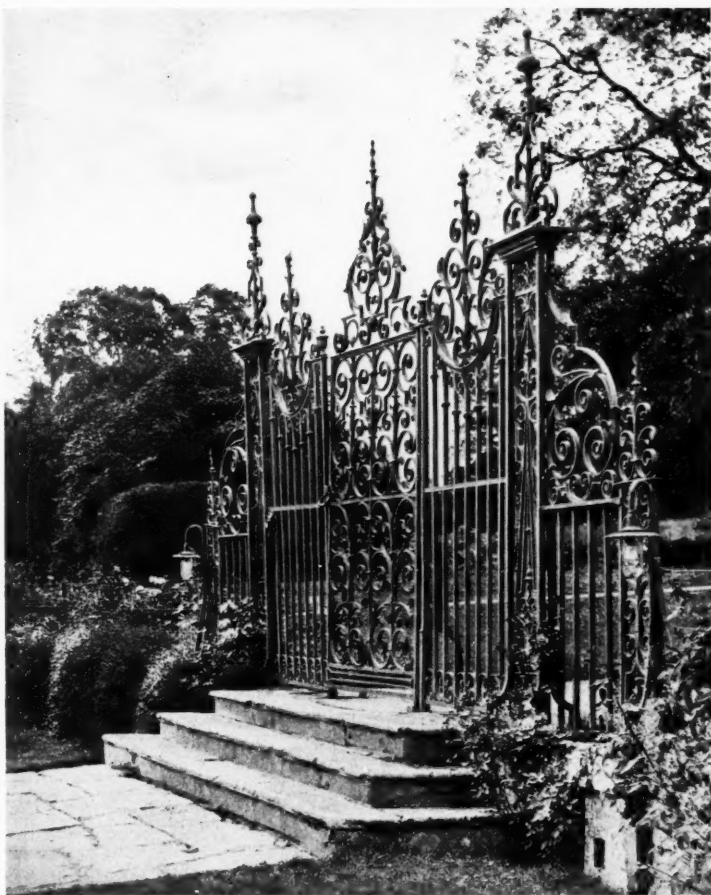
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GATES AND FENCES FOR GARDEN AND ESTATE

ONE of the questions associated with the purchase of a new property is that of the outdoor equipment of the garden and surrounding fields. A garden signifies an enclosure, and it is generally the idea of the owner to enclose his property as quickly as possible so as to secure privacy both for his garden and the surround. It is not a problem that can be put aside easily. The choice of gates and fences must necessarily bear a definite relationship to their use and position, and in the garden proper it is most important to make a careful and judicious selection, so that these purely foreign elements will harmonise with the garden of which they are to form an integral part.

There is no doubt that nothing gives greater dignity to a garden than a gate or screen of wrought iron or wood which is of simple rather than of florid design. The gate should express the nature of the garden and indicate to the visitor what lies beyond. One does not expect to enter a kitchen garden through an imposing and noble iron gateway; nor, in the same way, does one expect to find a handsome building lying beyond an ordinary estate gate. These examples are admittedly extremes, but they indicate how important it is that there should exist a definite relation between the style of entry and what is entered.

In selecting railings and gates it should be the aim to combine the serviceable with the ornamental. They should be sufficiently unostentatious to harmonise with the modest architecture of the house, but at the same time they should lend dignity to the house and the garden beyond, and also please the eye by the rhythm of their lines. Unless the idea is to secure complete privacy, then the gate is best



A GARDEN GATE CONSTRUCTED ON STRAIGHT LINES, WITHOUT ELABORATE ORNAMENTATION.

The steps and the overthrows provide a pleasant setting.

of an open-work design to permit of a view beyond and to awaken the hopes and expectations of the visitor. The decorative use of a wrought-iron gateway in the garden can be well seen from the accompanying illustration, taken in the garden at Hinwick Hall. The design is simple, characterised by the straight bars, which are ornamented with knots and scrolls to give variety and beauty. There is an absence of that brilliance and virtuosity which were the keystones of foreign ironwork in the seventeenth century, and from which much of our own art in ironwork has been taken. There is not a wealth of elaboration or ornamentation. The lines have an easy flow, and the curves express a vitality that is necessary to the general relief. A gate itself may be simple, but can be made more noble by rich overthrows with designs of swirling scrolls, waved foliage, butterflies, wasps and other turbulent patterns. Our modern craftsmen in ironwork have produced many excellent examples that are particularly suited to harmonise with the general garden landscape, and a perusal of one of the brochures illustrating the various types and designs should prove interesting and helpful in making a choice. In many cases, gates and railings of wood are preferred to those of iron, and as an example of simple and effective composition in the use of wooden rails and gate there is none better than the entrance at Douglas House, Petersham, shown in the illustration below. Here we have a brick wall and piers, with the wooden bars set diagonally into the rails to give additional strength and rigidity. The gate is solid and of simple lines in keeping with the surround and with the garden beyond. The woodwork has been painted white,



A SIMPLE BUT EFFECTIVE COMPOSITION: A WOODEN GATE WITH WOODEN RAILINGS BETWEEN BRICK PIERS.

with the result that it shows up well against the dark background. In a number of cases it will be found advantageous, from the point of view of effect, to have white painted wooden gates when these are set in a dark yew hedge or in a dark recess in a brick wall. As with wrought-iron gates so with these in wood, there are many excellent designs sufficient to satisfy every taste, and the best are, undoubtedly, those that are constructed of good solid oak. Gates for estate purposes come under another category. These must be strong and serviceable, but there is no reason why the appearance of the gate should be sacrificed completely, considering its use. Field gates are best made of oak rails with several cross pieces for support; while the palisade type of gate is also a serviceable form if it is made of well seasoned timber.

As there is a number of different kinds of fencing materials, it seems better to describe each separately and treat of its individual merits. Some, because of their appearance, are more suited for inclusion in the garden, while others are for the estate. Price is a factor that enters largely into the choice of a fence, and when there are miles of fencing to be done then the cheapest form is the one to be employed, always consistent, of course, with reliability and service.

A very good fence for average garden purposes, round ponds, or for enclosing particular parts of the garden, is to have ordinary close boarded fencing to a height of 5ft. 6ins. or even 6ft. This is best made of oak, which can be obtained either sawn or split. The split oak undoubtedly weathers better and takes on a better colour, but it is difficult to obtain, and reliance must be placed on sawn boards. These close boarded fences can now be had in various designs, but, on the whole, the plain types are to be preferred. They are more solid and appear more dignified. It is, undoubtedly, more economical to treat the wood with a preservative, and for the purpose there is nothing better than creosote. Fencing so treated will stand well for twenty or thirty years without attention. Creosoted fencing, too, has a neat appearance and tones in well with its surroundings. It is not harmful to plant life except immediately after treatment. For field fencing ordinary rails and upright posts, creosoted, undoubtedly form one of the cheapest and most economical of fences. If the boarding is not purchased already creosoted (which is a great advantage, since it is done under pressure in large timber mills), the wood must be treated with preservative before erection.

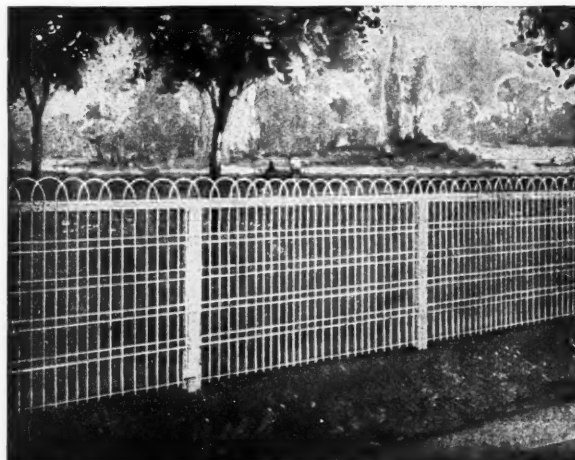
The value of cleft chestnut pale fencing is well known. As a reliable and cheap fence for general use round the garden and estate it is hard to beat. It is supplied in different heights and styles to suit different needs. The fence is strong enough for ordinary purposes, being made of stout riven pales of chestnut bound together with heavy galvanised wire. Another point in its favour is that it is supplied in rolls and is easily erected. With the addition of fine mesh wire netting at its base, the fence can be rendered rabbit-proof, so that owners of young forest plantations or an arboretum will find it an admirable protective fence. There are some half a dozen styles, a few types with open pales, and others with the pales almost touching. The latter are admirable for enclosing country house grounds and make an exceptionally strong barrier.

Of a more modern type is the chequerboard fence made up in panels of closely interwoven wooden slats enclosed with wooden fillets. An additional stay is provided in the centre of each panel. Posts, top rails and caps are supplied for the different heights to meet individual needs. The timber is red deal, which is treated with creosote before assembling, which adds to its weather-resisting qualities. It is undoubtedly a fencing which combines strength, durability and artistic appearance, and its extensive use in all parts of the country during the last two years testifies to its merits. There are now several improvements in pattern and construction as a result of experience in its manufacture, and some designs are most ornamental. The ordinary chequerboard fence may be heightened by means of trellis panels on top, which greatly add to its appearance for garden use. Gates are also made of the same material. Where there are low walls in the garden it is a good idea to erect a chequer board fence on top, which will not only secure privacy, but will also protect the garden from cutting winds. There is another style, known as the woven-board, which is of similar construction and equally serviceable. The main feature of this type is that it is made of well seasoned British oak.

Where a light, decorative fence is required, a simple, square wooden trellis may be erected, or a lattice of split fir posts, but these are purely

since they can be erected and taken down at will, and need no painting or other treatment.

Among wire fences there are a few types that are suited for both garden and estate work. The "Empire" white fence is of good design for garden work. It is made of galvanised wire with uprights of spring wire that give rigidity and which are all knotted securely. It is supplied



ONE OF THE MANY FORMS OF WIRE FENCE. THE "EMPIRE" WHITE FENCE.

in rolls and can be easily erected. It is a strong fencing and one that has an attractive appearance. There are various forms of this design, known under different names, such as the "Hercules," and one called the "U & I" fence is a thoroughly good type for general estate work. The mesh alters in size from the bottom upward, so that it is an excellent enclosure for animals. The chain link type of fencing is another admirable form for all general purposes. It makes a strong and rigid fence, and is specially suitable for open and exposed situations where sudden gales and strong winds are apt to play havoc with even the most secure wooden fences. It is made in a close mesh with strong knotted links and is a very serviceable screen, especially for a tennis court surround. Once it is draped with a covering of some climber it forms an attractive garden screen. All these types of wire fences are strong and durable and do not sag; while a point of importance, where they are used for forming an enclosure for stock, is that they have no sharp points that may injure the animals.

For tennis courts, special tennis court fencing, made of galvanised wire netting strained to angle steel corner posts and stays, is undoubtedly the best and most economical. It is supplied in heights from 6ft. to 12ft., but the most usual size is about 9ft. An ordinary doubles court requires about 120yds. of fencing, with, of course, corner and terminal posts. If the special type of fencing is not employed, then special hurdles—really frames of 1½in. mesh galvanised wire netting—may be used. Each hurdle is 6ft. long and fitted with pointed and pronged feet. Still another method is to use iron pillars and a top rod for supporting ordinary galvanised wire netting or tarred string netting, which must be strained. These variations are all suitable when the courts are not in use every day, or if they are only temporary.

This article does not pretend to be other than a rough survey of a few main types of gates and fences that are in general use to-day. The outdoor equipment of the garden and estate is an important item in upkeep, and it is well to see how economy, consistent with durability and service, can be obtained in any renewals and renovations that are planned this season.

T.

Removing Branches from Trees.

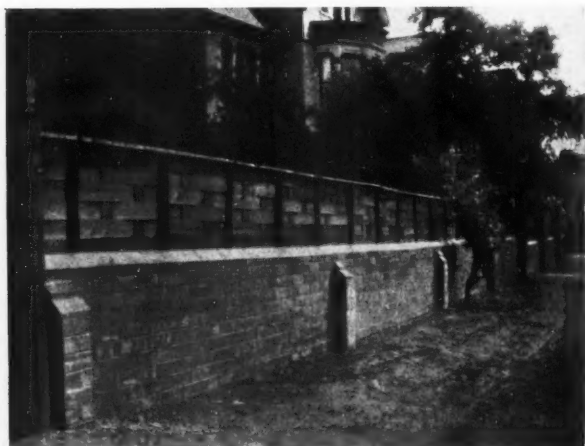
THIS operation has to be undertaken periodically for many reasons, and it is a wise practice to inspect all trees and shrubs once a year. Young trees are easily attended to in the summer months and are not likely to be neglected. Small cuts made at that season are soon healed.

It is the larger trees that gradually, almost imperceptibly, obscure views and sometimes smother others slower growing, but far more valuable, than themselves. Sufficient shelter is of great advantage, but a good supply of light, air and sunshine is as necessary to the inmates of the dwelling-house as to the plants in the garden.

The tools required are a ladder of sufficient length (a section ladder is preferable for ease in handling), a strong rope about three times the length of the ladder, a well sharpened saw set wide so as to clear itself easily—the kind sold as plumbers' saws are far more serviceable than the ordinary pruning saw. Provide also a short piece of rope to tie the top of the ladder and an iron pin to prevent the base from slipping. Fasten the rope securely to the branch to be severed 3ft. or more from its base, according to its length, pass the rope over an upper branch strong enough to bear the weight of the lower one and have someone to hold the rope while the bough is sawn off. Under cutting is often advised. It is a mistake for several reasons, one being that the under and upper cut rarely coincide and a jagged wound is left. Small boughs can be cut through close to the trunk, but larger ones liable to split downwards should have the main portion removed first and the chump end of 2ft. or 3ft. sawn off flush with the trunk so that no snag is left.

There is no necessity to trim the bark or wood if the cut has been cleanly made with a sharp saw; in fact, I find that the tar or black varnish adheres better to the rougher surface of the saw cut, and 6in. wounds made a few years ago are now completely covered with good healthy bark. For tarring the cuts use a brush set obliquely on a 3ft. or 4ft. handle, and as this is inclined to overbalance the tar pot, use a heavy pot, made of an old drum with a wire handle to fold out of the way of the brush.

J. C.



THE CHEQUERBOARD FENCE MADE OF CLOSELY INTERWOVEN WOODEN SLATS.

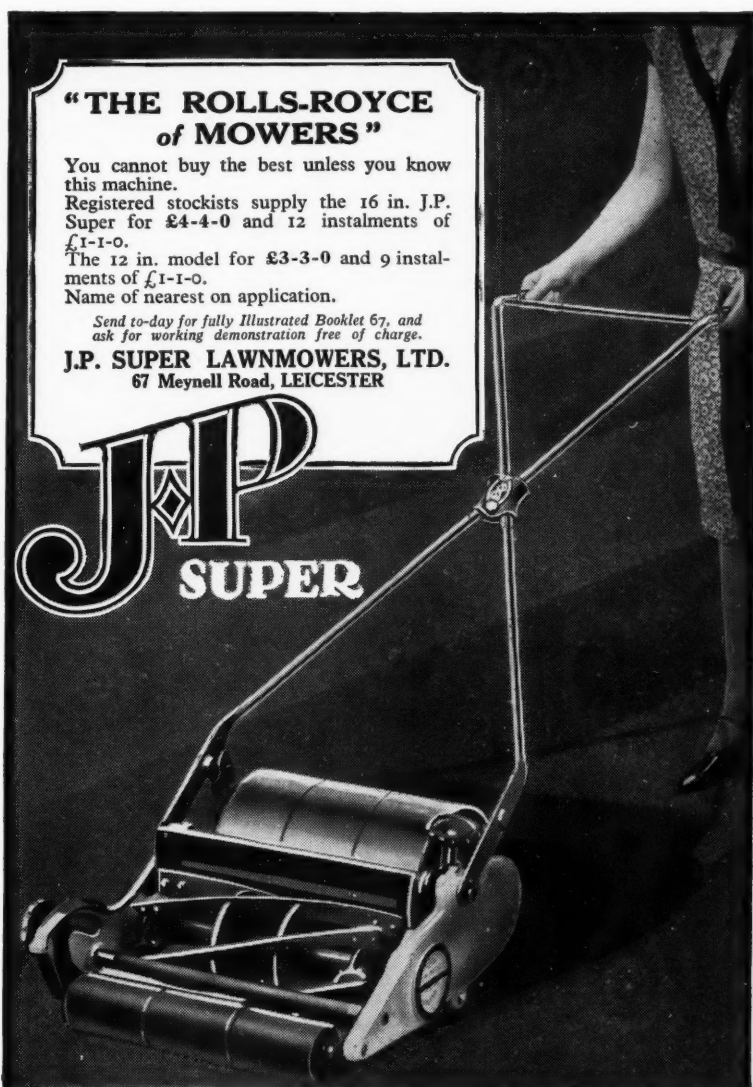
ornamental. Wattle hurdles have come much to the front in recent years, and for protective purposes they are admirable. In any part of the garden which is exposed a short fence of wattle hurdles will be found to meet the requirements excellently. They are rigid and strong and last for many years. They will be found most serviceable in the kitchen garden, where temporary fences are often required,

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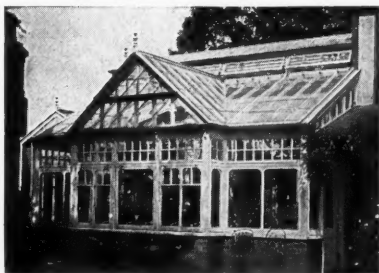
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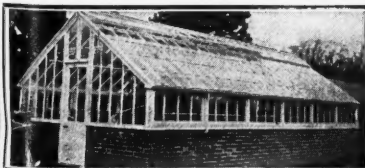
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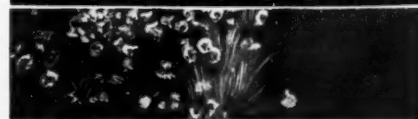
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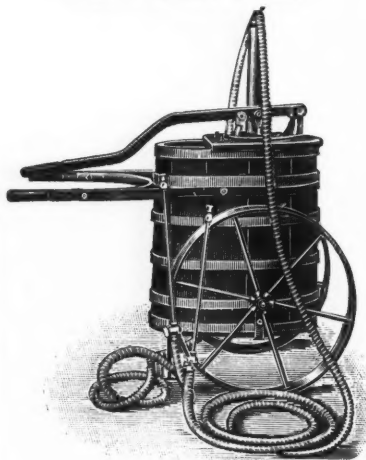
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SPRAYING is only one of the anti-pest and anti-disease measures
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Successful spraying means a good deal more than merely wetting
the sickly plant or tree with any sort of wash that happens to be at
hand. The *right* wash for the troublesome pest must be used, at
the *right* time and in the *right* manner. Often, the gardener asks
far too much of the wash he uses. There is no "cure all" wash that
will rid our garden trees and plants of each and every ill at one go.
Always the operator must know what he is spraying *for*; he must
diagnose the trouble he—or, rather, the unfortunate tree or plant—is
up against and spray with the particular kind of wash that will offer
greatest control. Here it must be clearly understood that a spray
useful for killing insects is, as a rule, quite useless against fungoid
diseases; a wash may be deadly in action against "blight" and harmless
to caterpillars, and so on. Each class of pest has to be tackled with a
particular type of wash, in this way: all "sucking" insects, including
all aphides (green fly and blight), scale pests, leaf hoppers, etc., with
a "contact" insecticide such as nicotine, quassia, paraffin emulsion;
all insects that "chew" or bite the leaves or twigs, such as the
caterpillars, grubs, weevils, beetles, etc., with a "stomach poison"
insecticide of which arsenate of lead and hellebore are standard
examples; and all fungus diseases with a proper fungicide, such as
Bordeaux mixture, liver of sulphur, lime sulphur, etc.

True enough, certain brands of "ready-for-use" washes com-
bine both insecticidal and fungicidal properties, and are the more
valuable for it; but, generally, this broad classification must be
acknowledged.

To choose the right wash (of which more later) is only part of the
business of successful spraying. If the wash is not properly applied
it may, and very often does, prove quite ineffective. First, the wash
has to be mixed accurately, the makers' "directions for use" followed
out to the letter; then the spray applied under considerable pressure,
so that every part of the growth is nicely wetted, not swamped, but
coated with a thin film, taking care not to miss the *under side* of the leaves.
Spray on a calm, rather dull day in preference to a windy or very hot
day, whenever you can, and in early morning or evening rather than
during the midday heat; there will then be small risk of scorching the
foliage.

The ordinary garden syringe is not at all suitable for spraying.
A specially adapted hand syringe, a pneumatic continuous-spraying
hand sprayer, or a small bucket sprayer with long connecting hose,
of the "Eclipse" type for example, is a sound investment for the
small garden; though the owner of fair-sized orchard trees will need
a knapsack sprayer, such as the Four Oaks or Martsmith, fitted with
long delivery lances to reach the high branch tops. Well known makes
of spraying implements have attained a remarkably high standard of
efficiency, and their use will make all the difference between good and
indifferent spraying, between pest-ridden and pest-free gardens.

In the matter of choosing a suitable spray, the gardener's task
is very considerably simplified by the many excellent brands of ready-
for-use washes, that merely need diluting with water, advertised and
available from most sundriesmen. Branded insecticides like Nicotine,
Katakilla, Abol, XL-All, Afo Hop Wash—to mention but one or two—
will assuredly rid trees, shrubs and plants of aphides—the green fly
and blight, the woolly aphis, thrips, etc., and even kill off young cater-
pillars if the application is timely. A good brand of lead arsenate
is deadly poison to all caterpillars and weevils, chafers and the like;
but this poisonous wash must not be used on plants or fruit to be eaten
within three weeks or so of the spraying time. The hellebore substitute
is non-poisonous—or, at least, the poisonous properties are very quickly
lost. Fungicides, like Bordeaux mixture, Burgundy mixture, lime sul-
phur—all of which are available in special brands—will very effectively
check fungoid diseases of one kind and another without any messy
mixing-up of copper, sulphur and lime such as the home-made article
entails. In almost every case a scientifically manufactured wash will
give better results than a home-concocted wash, and, in the bargain,
the former is simpler and cleaner to prepare.

There are safe and simple washes that can be made up at home,
of course; and not all pests need particularly drastic treatment to clear
them off. Some, like red spider, which infests peach and nectarine
trees, apples, roses and various shrubs, and the thrips or "thunder
bugs" that disfigure the sweet peas and most annuals, can be scared off
by repeated syringings with just clear water. And a forceful syringing
with the old-time soapy water emulsion may serve to keep rose and fruit
trees free from green fly if the attack is literally "nipped in the bud,"
but not otherwise. A good insecticide is much more certain, and few
of us can afford to take chances with such a crippling pest.

White "mildews," that spoil the rose leaves, the apple trees, goose-
berries and other plants, can often be held in check if the foliage is
sprayed in spring with a liver of sulphur wash, prepared by dissolving
1 oz. of liver of sulphur (potassium sulphide) in each 3 gallons of water;
while the "rusts" that spot and spoil the leaves of plants like roses,
hollyhocks and carnations can sometimes be stamped out by spraying
with a rose red solution of potassium permanganate.

Just as there is no "cure all" wash, so there is no hard and fast
spraying routine to suit each and every garden. A certain amount
of preventive spraying is worth while in many gardens, where past
experience has taught that "such and such" a trouble is to be expected
each year. Where fruit trees and bushes, decorative crabs and cherries,
etc., are generally punished with caterpillars in spring, a wise precaution
will be to spray with lead arsenate before, and again after, blossoming;
if both blight and caterpillars are anticipated, then the trees might be
sprayed before flowering time with a good "contact" insecticide,
and after the petals fall with the lead arsenate, or *vice versa*, according
to which first threatens. Apple and pear trees known to be afflicted
with the disfiguring scab disease should receive a pre-blossom and
post-blossom application of Bordeaux mixture or lime sulphur (the
second application at much weaker strength); while an early spring
spraying with lime sulphur will often prevent any serious infestation
of the American gooseberry mildew on the gooseberry bushes, or
brown rot on the plums.

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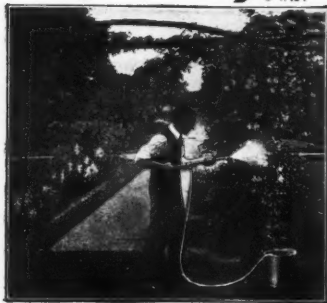
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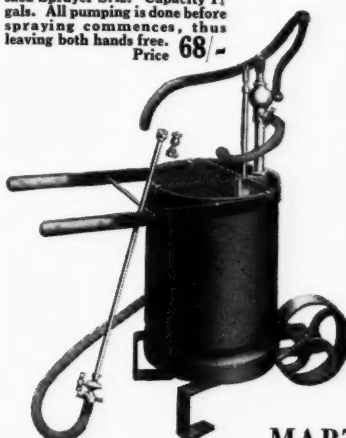
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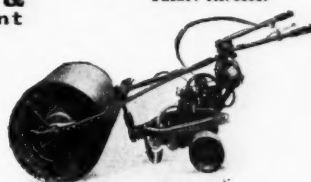
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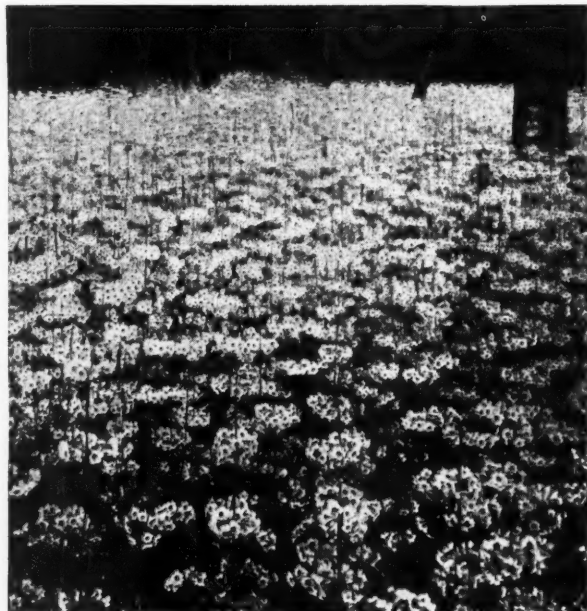
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Candelabra Primulas

THERE are few garden flowers that can show such a rapid increase in popularity as the genus primula. It is true that the common primrose, the auricula and the polyanthus have been grown extensively for centuries, but that was when Asiatic primulas were unknown. It is these Asiatic species and their hybrids and special strains which have suddenly risen from the position of a rare flower, nursed as a treasure and watched almost day and night, to a high place among decorative garden flowers that are easy of cultivation and repay a hundred-fold what little attention they require. Although many sections of the genus are now popular, the candelabra group is certainly the best for ordinary garden purposes; they are the easiest to grow and to propagate, they are floriferous, and they will succeed in any position which is moist and has good drainage. They set enormous masses of seed that germinate freely; the seedlings are easy to grow; and, in addition, they are easily increased by division, and a thick clump of last year will make several sturdy, free-flowering plants this season. What more can any gardener hope for?

A word of warning must, however, be given. Like so many other garden flowers that have gained a sudden popularity, quality of bloom, particularly of colour, has not been able to keep pace with the demand. This quality is improving yearly, and excellent forms now exist that throw into the shade some of the species and hybrids that have hitherto been grown extensively. Unfortunately, many of the candelabras cross so readily that they do not produce progeny that are exactly the same as the parent plant. This does not mean that the resulting hybrids will be worthless plants; far from it, probably 90 per cent. will



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be excellent; but ugly colours should be torn up ruthlessly. Among the best candelabra primulas called by their specific names are the orange P. Bulleyana, the yellow P. helodoxa and the purple P. burmanica; while various excellent strains of P. pulverulenta exist, particularly those grown at the Bartley nurseries by Mr. G. H. Dalrymple. There are also several first-class hybrids, such as the brilliant Red Hugh and the salmon pink P. Edina.

These primulas have been called bog primulas, but that hardly describes them. It is true that they are admirably suited as bog plants, but they will grow equally well in thin woodland or even in full sun, so long as the soil is fairly rich and deep and there is sufficient moisture without the soil becoming water-logged. Our illustration shows a sea of primulas growing in the woods at Bartley and proves better than any description what a satisfactory woodland plant they make. But wherever they are grown they should be seen in the mass to be appreciated. Single plants are attractive, but the height of the flower spike makes them inclined to be gawky, a failing that disappears when they are grown in massed formation. Many gardeners will find it a nuisance to fill innumerable seed pans and boxes with young plants, and too expensive to buy several hundred plants at one time. We should suggest that a group of twenty-five to fifty plants be grown as a nucleus. In a year, or at the most two, these will be ready for division and the area of the group may be increased three or four fold. In addition to increasing the area, division helps the flowering qualities of the plants, as an old overgrown clump will produce small flower spikes.

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ASCOT is Ascot—a thing apart which has no real parallel, though Goodwood is rapidly becoming a lesser version of that great occasion. But the spring race meetings are not "dress occasions" in the sense in which we usually speak of dress. They mean coats and skirts or long coats, and can hardly be counted occasions for any deliberate display of sartorial triumphs. But perhaps it is this very lack of self-consciousness about clothes which makes those one sees there all the more remarkable. There is, besides, always the tradition of the perfect race tailor-made to uphold. The coats and skirts are neater, the long coats are newer in the lines and features, and the hats are smarter in their obvious simplicity on the English racecourse in spring than anywhere else. This year, however, they are rather smarter than usual, and the jumpers under them more elaborate and more *travaillés*, while, as the days grow warmer, the coats and skirts will be carried out in silk as well as in cloth or tweed.

MAGPIE ALLIANCES.

Black and white—a severe and well thought out scheme—is the smartest wear just now, and even looks better at a race meeting than fresh spring tweeds. A black coat and skirt bound with braid, with a short skirt pleated at the sides or with one wide well pressed boxpleat back and front, and with a pure white woollen jersey, high to the neck, is both smart and neat, the whole being completed by one of the close black Baku hats covering the ears, but showing the forehead, and bound and trimmed with black petersham caught with a flat, smooth steel or silver ornament with a suggestion of Cubism. The latest idea in Paris for the races, and which we are rapidly assimilating over here, is the tailored suit consisting of a black taffetas coat and a skirt of checked taffetas with a Georgette blouse to complete the magpie alliance.

Blue serge, equally simply made, is almost as fashionable as black, and is best when allied to grey. One of the most attractive race suits that I have seen consisted of a woollen

jumper in two shades of beige and black, belted with silver and allied to a black woollen pleated skirt—black wool being just now even smarter than colours—and a long coat of fine black cloth, lined with the same thin beige jersey cloth and having long inset strips of the cloth at the back, crossing it diagonally from the shoulder to hem and giving an effect of light and shade. The coat, which was otherwise perfectly plain with a distinct curve inwards at the waist, had one of the new handkerchief scarves of black and grey silk knotted loosely to one side, and a smart little handkerchief of the same peeped out of one pocket. As a matter of fact, both dressmakers and tailors seem to be affected by the handkerchief complex, and it takes many forms at race meetings this year. Only a corner is allowed to peep from the little breast pocket of the neat tailor-made suit, but where the long "overcoat" is concerned, a big coloured silk handkerchief hangs out boldly, and deliberately tempting the skill of the Artful Dodger himself. Handkerchief scarves are as common as blackberries in autumn, and handkerchief points are spliced into the necks of the newest coats.

CHECKED WAISTCOATS.

The checked waistcoat cut into one or two points, and worn with the little straight bolero coat, is very smart for race wear; while the same effect is produced by the coat frock with bolero effect, the bolero being, however, made all in one with the gown.

As regards the "overcoats," without which few women would care to spend a whole day at the races at this time of year in our tricky climate, the tweeds and hopsacks are extraordinarily varied, and if you look closely at some of the new ones you will notice that there are many different patterns woven into one. The salient features of these big workmanlike coats, which are carried out as often in hopsack as tweed, are the introduction of smoked pearl or horn buttons in unexpected places, the patch pockets arranged on a slant or the long pocket attached to the belt and sometimes as much as 12 ins. in length.

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On the right is a suit of black and checked taffetas, while black and green wool marocain has been chosen for the centre figure, and the fashionable bolero and chessboard waistcoat is shown on the left.

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The hat with wide brim is carrying all before it this spring, and Mme. Raymonde, 71, Margaret Street, W.1, has designed the ideally becoming model on the left, carried out in one of the new straws and trimmed with bands of rust and nigger felt which are threaded through the crown in the form of flat bows. A piping in the same colour gives an immensely effective finish to the scheme.



A new method of treating the small felt hat is shown in the case of the model on the right from Robert Heath, Ltd., 37, Knightsbridge, S.W. It is trimmed with petersham ribbon, which is wound several times round the crown and finished in front with a long flat loop and end. The ribbon is a shade deeper in colour than the hat it trims.

Felt is one of the few things of which the fickle votary of fashion never tires. Scott's, Limited, are noted for the excellence of their felt hats, and this model is a very charming and representative example of the new "tailor-made" form of headgear which is suitable for all occasions, including Easter travelling. It packs well and is very light and uncrushable. The little soft brim greatly enhances it.



The multi-coloured hat with scarf to match has been "ear-marked" by the sportswoman, and is charming not only for the links, where it will be much in evidence this spring, but with one of the plain, workmanlike tailor-mades for morning wear. It is carried out in the softest cloth, the colours melting one into the other in most attractive fashion, and has been photographed in the showrooms of J. Woodrow and Sons, Limited, 46, Piccadilly, W.1.



Appliqué or embroidered flowers as a decoration to the crown of a straw hat are among the novelties of the season and will have a distinct vogue this summer. The realistic and artistic manner in which the poppies encircle the crown of the "Lincoln Imp" hat on the left speaks eloquently of the skill of its creators, whose new models show an immense variety of treatment; while the fluted brim is another interesting feature which deserves special attention. From Scott's, Limited, 1, Old Bond Street, W.1, comes the becoming hat in the centre, designed in Bangkok, with the crown pinched into a little fold at the top and a wide band of satin encircling it. There are few women who would not look their best in this model, with its soft and mysterious shadow over the eyes. "Line" is an all-important point where a hat is concerned, more especially in these days, when it forms so complete a frame round the face. Simple as is the little straw ribbon-trimmed model on the right, which is one of the "Lincoln Imp" designs, its charm is indisputable, and it would suit a woman of any age.

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The NEW HAIRDRESSING

Clusters of Curls to supplement the Waved Coiffure.

ON one point we shall all agree this year regarding hairdressing, and that is in our satisfaction at the return of curls. For this is to be an era of curls, mingled with our waves, just as it was—with a difference—as long ago as the late 'nineties.

I was thinking of this when I paid a visit to the beautiful and restful salons of Phyllis Earle, 32, Dover Street, W.1, where the entire art of beauty as it affects the complexion, skin and hair, has been studied so exhaustively and with such wonderful results, and where facial blemishes are dealt with so cleverly, not to speak of face massage and manicure. There is even a photographic studio attached to the premises, where, after you have been dressed to perfection, you

can repair to have your photograph taken on the spot.

The particular *coiffure* which fascinated me, and which you will see for yourself by the accompanying illustration, is charming, not only for a girl, but for a woman who has grown a little tired of the shingle pure and simple and is looking out for something less uncompromising and rather more dignified for the evening. Of course, she can grow her hair to the necessary length, and Phyllis Earle will do the rest; but she need not even wait for it to grow, for in the *coiffure* illustrated the curls are added with an effect so natural that I defy anyone to detect it.

The foundation is of canvas, with a tiny comb attached to the centre which has a little plate behind, to which ever such a small piece of the back hair can be caught securely. And, to make assurance double sure, there is likewise a little clip on either side, the finish to the whole being a slide; and when Phyllis Earle has waved your hair and instructed you in the use of the curls, who could tell that the beautifully finished *coiffure* was really almost an Eton crop—with accessories?

I was in search of further examples of the fashionable *coiffure* when I lit upon a lovely little head "sunning over with curls" at Emile's, 24 and 25, Conduit Street, W. Imagine the head of a very fair child of about three, all little rings and curls framing the face, with soft unstudied waves and rings from the crown of the head to the nape of the neck, and you have one of the very latest examples of hairdressing in these showrooms. It was so skilfully done that I exclaimed at the unusualness of finding even a golden blonde with such a mass of baby love-locks, only to find that here again Mother Nature had retired in favour of her rival. If you prefer it, there is the other charming *coiffure* illustrated, which is specially designed for a *debutante*, being dressed on one side, with less curls on the head, but perpendicular waves running from the crown to the soft hair at the *nuque*, which is just not a shingle. The face itself, like the fair head just described, is framed in curls which cover the ears. I learn from Emile, too, that we shall see a good deal of the fringe this



Perpendicular waving with curls framing the face. (Emile Ltd.)



A new coiffure showing the curls at the back. (Phyllis Earle.)

year, and I was shown a *coiffure* where this represented a very important item and was much larger and fuller than I have seen it for a long time. Unlike the fringe of the 'nineties, it was concentrated in the centre of the forehead, making a perfect arch on either temple from whence the hair was brought down over the ears with little ornamental slides. It was very pretty, and really, among the many different types in these salons, it was more than difficult to say which was the most attractive. But then, Emile is an individualist and believes in suiting the *coiffure* to the face, not the face to the *coiffure*.

Another *maitre coiffeur* I interviewed was Mr. J. Vasco, whose showrooms are at 16, Dover Street. Everyone has heard of the Vasco permanent hair-waving, and though some heads are much more difficult to wave than others, this firm always achieves a signal success. I believe over fifty clients can be treated at a time, and for each of the different departments—viz., permanent hair-waving, hair-work, tinting, hair and scalp treatment, ordinary hair-waving, and hairdressing and shampooing—there is a manager-supervisor, not to

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speak of many artist *coiffeurs* and young lady sub-assistants. Manicure, pedicure and face massage are also included in the activities of this firm, and any woman who is in doubt as to what form of hairdressing will best suit her has only to consult Mr. Vasco himself, whose advice is not only ripe and sound, but is that of an artist whose honest opinion, even if it may not always coincide with that of the client, will, if acted upon, prove very much to her advantage.

A Woman's Notebook.

Bien chaussee, bien gantee, bien coiffée—to these three important aids to the perfectly dressed woman one ought to add *bien corsettee* as well. For what gown or suit will ever look as it should without the right support underneath, whether it is only a belt for a slender figure or a carefully thought out corset for a stout one.

A chat with Madame Zilva, the great corset expert at Debenhams and Freebody's, Wigmore Street, is very enlightening to anyone who takes the subject seriously—and are there any of us nowadays who do not? As a matter of fact, last week's great exhibition of corsets showing all the new models, which, by the way, Madame Zilva has designed herself, was proof positive of the interest which women in general take in what might be called the scientific side of the matter, and the fact that Madame has devoted years to studying every aspect of the feminine figure and designing every type of corset which could correct and improve it, makes it easy to understand why so many of us refuse to buy a pair of stays without first consulting her.

Take, for instance, the "Corslo Contour" at Debenhams and Freebody's, a wonderful garment which even the fullest figure can wear without any restriction of stiff, heavy boning and lacing. It is a combination of bust bodice, corset and hip belt, and so saves the thickness of many garments. The few firm bones it possesses can be instantly removed and replaced without any sewing, and it can be washed like any other garment, while it is quite indispensable for tropical wear. Then there is the "Corslo Aminci," which likewise has no break at the waistline, combining as it does both *brassiere* and *ceinture*, but which is arranged with a double front to control a full figure in every way, the specially arranged elastic holding the diaphragm in perfect comfort. Far

from devoting her attention solely to the stout figure, Madame Zilva has given a great deal of thought to the girlish form as well, and one of the most triumphant of her schemes is the new *pantalon dentelle*, a garment which I took at



An ideal form of hairdressing for a blonde.
(Emile Ltd.)

first to be a lace princess petticoat for evening wear, but which, on closer inspection, revealed itself as a *multum in parvo*, combining a complete set of undies, *viz.*, bust bodice, corset and belt, petticoat and knickers—a most dainty confection which every girl should study for herself.

AT MAISON ROSENBAUM.

Everyone knows of the Maison Rosenbaum, 466, Oxford Street—you cannot make any subject your life-study and bring it as near perfection as one will ever get in this world without people hearing of you, and these corset specialists have dealt with so many figures to their lasting benefit that their reputation is fully established. Their chief speciality is the rubber reducing corset,

and there is no question whatever that these garments are beautifully made and very comfortable, conforming to every movement of the body and producing a gentle continuous massage, by which the authorities claim to disperse superfluous fat. So confident are they of the effectiveness of their stays that they are willing to allow a week's fair trial, perfectly free, to their clients, and take back the corset and refund the remittance at the end if not satisfactory.

But it is by no means only the rubber reducing corsets with which the firm are concerned. They are makers of every kind of stays which their clients may require, while their elastic belts and corsets are too well known to need any insisting upon, and I examined with delight a slip-on belt for a girl—ideal for evening wear—which was carried out in pink satin, charmingly embroidered in front, and had just a boned panel at the back. Another belt which struck me as being very comfortable and most cleverly contrived was designed in suede cloth with ribbon front, while it was closed at the back, where there were two long steels, and was laced on one side, with tabs and buttons on the other so that you could use either as opening. I saw, too, a garment of woven silk net in rose or peach, trimmed with lace, which practically combines all undergarments and yet keeps the figure in perfect poise.

PETER ROBINSON'S.

On one point I am assured, and that is that with the return of a more feminine style of dress our leading *corsetieres* are permitting us a slightly more feminine figure with a more definite suggestion of curved lines. I was very much struck with this in the showrooms at Peter Robinson's, Oxford Street, where I examined some of the new dainty little *brassieres* which belt a slight figure in place without in any way seeking to conceal the bust. It was here, too, that I examined a perfect corset for a woman who, while possessing a full bust, has, nevertheless, small hips—a condition which is far more common than one supposes. This—which is a Warner's corset and is known as Model No. R 3569—has been wonderfully well thought out, but is only one of many which cater for every aspect of the human figure. Then for those women who demand something very light, and especially for women who are sojourning in tropical countries, I strongly recommend the Warner shadow garment, which, made of double French voile, is as strong and practical as couil and almost as light as the proverbial feather.



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Some Books of Travel & Biography

Through the Heart of Afghanistan, by Emil Trinkler. Edited and translated by B. K. Featherstone. (Faber and Gwyer, 15s.)

THIS book is so much an Epistle to the Germans that in reading it one feels rather caddish, as though one pried into a private letter. Still, the translator is guilty first, and the thing is a public print, with streaks of real fun from the literal rendering of phrases in German geology. Addressing his German public, the author reveals all those qualities of heart and mind which make his nation great. He picks up languages as we should gather flowers. Bitten by Afghan fauna up to the size of large dogs, a helpless prey of ravenous official humorists, patient and docile as he is brave and sentimental, he shines unconsciously, unobtrusively as any glow-worm amid the Afghan darkness, and never fails to set us a good example. When one expects him to be frozen to death in the next paragraph, he pauses upon a mountain peak to make a series of water colour sketches, a few photographs and some topographical notes. When the pack animals are dying he comforts them with a fresh collection of geological specimens. Far from complaining of Afghan manners and customs, he is delighted at the scarcity of bandits, surprised because a civil war is conducted without any actual massacre of foreigners, and relieved because the two hundred per cent. *ad valorem* duty on aluminium saucepans is open to argument at the Custom House. Besides, what are they for, anyway? We see the good deeds of King Amanullah shine in a naughty world, but the Conservatives have shut up all his schools for girls, and an occasional rebellion shows their very natural distaste for being reformed. The reformers are Germans and Italians, our own people being barred by the Indian Government from entering Afghanistan, and not by any means invited in. The Russians come in freely, distributing leaflets out of the sky to advertise the blessings of Destruction. With German thoroughness, Mr. Trinkler has mugged up Afghan history and exploration. He mentions the rapid shrinkage of cities and settlements through the drying up of the climate. He tells the story of the many armed invasions of India through the Afghan passes. He does not notice the point so obvious to his readers, that Western Afghanistan is now too arid to afford the slightest sustenance to an invading Russian Army marching upon India. On the other hand, the valleys of Eastern Afghanistan would support considerable forces defending the Afghan Government and the Indian frontier. While he puts up with the Russians most patiently, Mr. Trinkler celebrates, as with fanfares of trumpets, the cleanliness and efficiency of the British. He does not criticise Russia, or Afghanistan, but closes his book with chapters of unusual literary value on the magical beauty of India.

The Portledge Papers, Edited by Russell J. Kerr and J. C. Coffin. (Cape, 12s. 6d.)

THE letters which go to make up this entertaining volume were written over two hundred years ago, during the decade that saw the dethronement of James II and the French wars which succeeded, a decade which, for alarms and excursions, bears comparison with our own times. The writer, John Laphorne, was book-buyer and gossip for Richard Coffin, a Devonshire country gentleman. He was clearly a very ordinary Londoner of his time, and doubtless his patron was a very typical country gentleman, interested in religion as part of politics and with a healthy appetite for news of every sort. Indeed, our passion for news is clearly not of to-day or yesterday, and, long before the coming of the penny papers, it found its ministers in innumerable Laphornes. Foreign earthquakes, fires in Wapping, rumours of wars or peace, deaths of titled personages and, above all, crimes and the vagaries of the weather, these were the stock-in-trade of our industrious seventeenth century reporter. Addison has given us a perfect picture of these "Ingenious Men, who live very plentifully on the credulity of their Fellow-Subjects. They all of them receive the same Advices from abroad and very often in the same Words; but their way of cooking it is so different, that there is no Citizen, who has an Eye to the publick Good, that can leave the Coffee-house with Peace of Mind, before he has given every one of them a Reading." But to return to the Portledge letters. If they do not add to our knowledge of William and Mary's reign they bring those times very much nearer to us, for they conjure up an England in essentials the same as our own. "10 children about the tyme of the late Thaw being upon the Thames near Stanes, the ice breaking were all drowned and 4 of them one man's children." The modern journalist would make a little more of it! A merchant caught smuggling blows out his brains. A case, in fact, of bootlegging. Highwaymen were executed weekly—or, as we should say, "gunmen and motor bandits." Camden's "Britannia" (large paper edition) is over-subscribed and can only be had at a premium. Oh, ingenious publishers! The seamen's union goes on strike in London docks because a number of labourers are set to unload coal. The seamen won. The woollen trade demand "safeguarding" against East Indian silks. And most often thus: "Wee have had much wett weather. Some days wee have hopes that it is over, but now it raynes againe, all things are very deare, with us and good mony scarce."

The Life of Mathew Dawson, by E. M. Humphris. With Some Recollections of the Famous Trainer by the Duke of Portland, K.G. (Witherby, 10s. 6d.)

TO write of "that supreme triumvirate—Lord Falmouth, Mathew Dawson and Fred Archer—which will be remembered when empires crash, and poets and philosophers are dust"—to talk like that is not, after all, to say very much. I hope that the author of the recently published *Life of Mathew Dawson* will not prove—by a tendency to loose writing and in the dust of those crashing empires—to have hidden from some of us the fact that Mathew Dawson was a very great man in his own line of business. The thing should be clear enough, and it will make it no clearer to compare that Dawson with Prince Metternich, or the running of the Heath House Stables with the ramifications of the Holy Alliance. The plain fact would seem to be that Mathew Dawson was the greatest, the most successful, trainer of racehorses of all time. Born in 1820, still going remarkably strong when he died in 1898, he had, at the height of his training success, nearly one hundred horses under his charge at Newmarket. He trained no fewer than six Derby winners (almost, but not quite, a "record") and nearly thirty classic winners in all; he trained about a dozen men who subsequently

became, themselves, successful trainers; he trained the great Fred Archer, who came to Heath House Stables as a boy of eleven; and last—and to Mat Dawson probably greatest of all—he trained St. Simon.

It is a tale of triumph, this life of Mathew Dawson—almost from the first, not quite from the first. Mathew Dawson was one of a family of seventeen, and in a family of that size it is usually important that at least the last fourteen or so should be able to earn their own living. Mat Dawson was number ten, and at the age of twenty-seven he was compelled to go south from Scotland owing to the urgency of that dismal necessity. "My Lord, having been at last quite starved out of this place which I leave immediately . . ."—so begins a gloomy letter to one of his early patrons, written in that remarkable handwriting which—like his interest in the (other kind of) classics—was a sideline of this remarkable Mathew Dawson. But his set-backs came, happily, all at the start, when he was young enough to set them back again. So taken they will have added, I suppose, an additional zest to the subsequent triumphs. Of that later period Miss Humphris tells how an important owner, "one of the chief supporters of the stable," arrived unexpectedly one Sunday and sent in a message that he wished to see his horses. Dawson sent out a message—for the owner to be brought in to him. "You want to see your horses to-day?" he enquired. "You can see them to-morrow—to take them away." After that tale it is the easier to understand how "M. D." could, when he wished, reserve a whole carriage to himself whenever he travelled without going through the formality of paying for more than one seat. He was, I judge, a fierce old gentleman—this man who was a trainer of trainers in every sense. Never merely disagreeable, but sometimes very fierce. They always knew, however, when he was going to be fierce, for, while he wore a top hat almost all day and every day of his life, he was in the habit of wearing a slightly different pattern of top hat on his fierce days. It was on one such "other" top hat day that he hunted one of his assistants round and round his yard and clean out of it. "But he," says the author, in loyal explanation, "was a man whom Mathew never liked."

Yet "everybody" liked Mathew, and Mathew Dawson liked his job. If the steady influence of Lord Falmouth's support was at the root of all his great success, he trained for many another interesting and influential owner right up to the time when (having, officially, "retired" some years since!) he was still to be seen with a string of forty-five horses on his early morning way to Newmarket Heath. And after that again, right up to the last days of all, when, by special permission of the Jockey Club, he sat in his brougham on Newmarket Heath—and trained two Derby winners for Lord Osebery from his brougham window. "Most of Mathew Dawson's employers left him richer than when they began," says Miss Humphris. The Duke of Hamilton, of 1866 or thereabouts, will have been, I take it, an exception, for, at the age of twenty-one, dispensing with Mat Dawson's advice, he bought fourteen racehorses all in one swoop—"of whom six were unsound, and the others of small value." Mathew Dawson can scarcely be blamed for that, and it would seem, indeed, that in all his training career he himself made only three serious mistakes (after the most vexatious of which he, very sensibly, went straight back to his hotel and retired to bed).

But if he made any serious mistakes at all or had any real troubles after those early days, St. Simon, I should judge, will have paid for all. Mathew Dawson knew and understood every type of racehorse and brought to the training of all of them up-to-date—and in-advance-of-date—methods and an informed sympathy such as even to-day is remarkably rare. But he kept a special place in his heart for those (few) horses whom he honoured with the title of "rum 'uns," and one very special place for the "real smasher." Ladas, Hobbie Noble, Sir Visto, Thormanby—Mr. Portman, in his introduction to this biography, gives half a hundred names of great horses whom Mathew Dawson trained and himself set down as "rum 'uns"; but there were only two whom he would admit to be *real smashers*—Minting and St. Simon the never-defeated. "And," says Mr. Portman, "he thought the latter the best horse ever foaled. An opinion with which I agree."

So it was a wonderfully happy, remarkably successful life, that of Mathew Dawson, and perhaps it is a little unfair to fall out with his biographer about those poets and

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philosophers and crashing empires, for both the happiness and success of Mathew Dawson his biographer makes abundantly clear. "His friends were drawn from all classes of society," says Miss Humphris; that is to say, they ranged from the Prince of Wales to Cockey, the parrot, who mMat wouldn't sell for a hundred pounds even as a present to the Princess, saying it would be "like selling a child." "Sturdy, honest, upright, English Mat Dawson," the newspapers called him when he died. "Dear old Mat Dawson," the Duke of Portland writes him in an appreciation contained in this biography. And so he looks out on us in kindly triumph from these pages—English Mat Dawson who came from Scotland with a stout heart and a high hat. His name and fame have lived in memory for many a year. Miss Humphris and Messrs. Witherby have given what should prove long lease to the *Life of Mathew Dawson*—and given it most opportunely, just when memory might have begun to fail. CRASCREDO.

The Rebellious Puritan, by Lloyd Morris. (Constable, 16s.)

HAWTHORNE himself, for all his lonely reserve, could hardly wince over a line of this biography, so sensitively is it written, with such quiet distinction, such a gentle, deep understanding of its subject's nature and of the atmosphere in which his genius first starved and then found its painful way to the light. Mr. Lloyd Morris has steered a delicately even course between biography and creative imagination, and the result is a book absorbing and entirely delightful to read. Since it is impossible to understand Hawthorne without realising the unique conditions in which his childhood and youth were spent, Mr. Morris reconstructs for us both the narrow life of the New England town of Salem, and the strange, withdrawn life of the Hawthorne household within that town—a life in which the mother's bleak pride in her children was no more than a "lonely yearning for the affection it was inadequate to stimulate and incapable of receiving," and in which mother, son and two daughters each kept to their own rooms, meeting only by appointment, while those of them who left the house at all waited until dusk had fallen. From the isolation and torturing shyness in which these beginnings wrapped Nathaniel, nothing delivered him until, when he was over thirty, he met and loved Sophia Peabody. The story of that perfect and equal love is here exquisitely told, largely by means of the lovers' letters. Poverty kept them for some time apart, and harassed their lives almost to the end; but in Sophia Nathaniel found his only abiding refuge from a world in which he was never truly at home, whether he trod American or any other soil. Never was there a better example than this of a man's

"two soul-sides, one to face the world with, One to show a woman when he loves her." *The Rebellious Puritan* is the happiest of titles, for there was something in Hawthorne that eternally revolted against the America of his upbringing, and at the same time there was something in that America from which he could never escape. Hawthorne's beautiful, sensitive, patrician features look out at us from the book's title page, and Hawthorne's very soul is in the quotation with which Mr. Morris has faced that portrait: "In the depths of every heart there is a tomb and a dungeon, though the lights, the music, and revelry above may cause us to forget their existence, and the buried ones, or prisoners, whom they hide." This is a biography that is a rare work of art. V. H. F.

About England, by M. V. Hughes. (J. M. Dent, 5s. net.)

In Roman Scotland, by Jessie Mothersole. (John Lane, 10s. 6d. net.)

THE author of the first of these volumes has conceived the original idea of writing a chatty guide book "about England" for the English. To appreciate all that lies around us in buildings, associations, names, bridges, villages, characteristics, we must seek, he says, the eyes of a stranger. And very engagingly he leads us as strangers hither and thither over the country to inspect our national treasures.

Miss Mothersole's volume is on a more serious level, but she has, nevertheless, made a very readable story of her journeyings and researches on the Roman Wall in Scotland. Almost does she persuade us to follow her bidding and tramp from Solway to Forth to study the work that the Roman legionaries left behind them. Miss Mothersole has already made a name for herself for careful observation and study: this book will enhance it.

THE JUDICIOUS EPICURE

By X. MARCEL BOULESTIN.

TO a feast day correspond festive things: Christmas has the turkey and the pudding, Easter the eggs and the lamb. It is somewhat difficult to conceive an egg as a festive thing; its daily occurrence on the table removes its possibilities as a sensational event. (I am not talking of chocolate eggs containing a pearl necklace or the latest golf-bag.) But lamb remains, so to speak, more symbolical.

It is more so, though, on the Continent than in England: the *agneau de Pâques*, small, pale pink, tender and sweet, appears there like a delicate flower blooming suddenly after the grey days of Lent, all the more charming because of its lean introduction (it has the freshness of the "Good Friday Music") which it is difficult to explain to anyone who has not been brought up in a French provincial town where Lent was scrupulously observed. It seemed, then, as if the joy of Easter added to its exquisite taste; one ate it with a kind of reverent pleasure, and a *soupeon* of garlic.

I had the same feeling, once, in Devonshire, when, after a long walk across the dark brown immensity of Dartmoor, I was suddenly, intensely, confronted with a pale green oasis—a few trees and bushes by a brook, all buds bursting, smiling at me. *Eclosion*, revelation of spring. But there was no lamb.

On the other hand, in England there is lamb all the year round! which is one of the mysteries of English civilisation. I was discussing this the other day with a man who is something on some commission dealing with meat, butchers, farmers and so on (it sounded all very complicated), and I was complaining that I could not get *real* lamb, the kind of lamb we have now at this time of the year in France (a leg or shoulder about does for one person and the saddle for two—needless to say, exquisite), very young, fed on milk. I also said I could never get really good veal—that is, veal having the same succulent qualities. His explanation—which gave me only a kind of negative satisfaction—was that these meats are not allowed in from abroad, and that the farmers do not "go in" for that type of meat, as there is not enough demand.

And there we have again the same old story, the same vicious circle, complicated by restrictions, railway charges, routine and general lack of interest. Meanwhile, we have, from January to December, lamb which is neither lamb nor mutton, and we

AN EASTER LUNCHEON.

Hors-d'œuvre.
Salmon grillé: sauce tartare.
Agneau rôti.
Pommes nouvelles.
Compote de pêches au Porto.

are deprived of the rarer pleasure of enjoying something in season, something which is right at the right time and has the charm of evanescence. As for mutton, let it be real mutton, dark grey, full flavoured, as they have it in Wales. But London is not the English country, no more than Paris represents France. And is there enough meat in the English country ever to reach London? One often wonders.

RECIPES FOR LAMB DISHES.

KEBABS.—An Oriental dish. Cut in small squares a shoulder or a leg of lamb, put these on a silver or a wooden skewer with one thin piece of streaky bacon between each square of

lamb, and half a bay leaf between each two (otherwise the flavour of bay leaf might be too much for English palates). Grill these, well seasoned, over charcoal or under the gas. Serve with it a dish of dry rice, seasoned with salt and pepper, and to which you add just a few green peas, previously cooked. The rice should be cooked in stock, not in water, but served very dry.

AGNEAU ROTI PERSILLE.—Roast a leg of lamb in the ordinary way, basting it well. Meanwhile, prepare the following mixture: A slice of stale bread rubbed through a sieve, parsley finely chopped, and very little garlic; mix well together, season with salt and pepper, and spread this mixture on the lamb at the time it is about three parts cooked. Baste well and finish the cooking, basting again once or twice. At the end the *persillade* should be a nice golden colour, but not browned. Skim off the fat from the gravy, which you serve in a sauce-boat.

COTELETTES D'AGNEAU AUX POINTES D'ASPERGES.—Take some lamb cutlets, two for each person, well trimmed; brown them in butter on both sides, season them, and finish cooking them in the oven on a bed of carrots, onions and bits of bacon. Meanwhile, toss in butter a handful of asparagus tips and keep them hot. Prepare a Béchamel sauce, using less milk than you would in the ordinary way as, later, you add to it the gravy, squeezed through a colander from the dish in the oven. When this is added to the Béchamel, put in the asparagus tips, cook one minute more, see that it is well seasoned; dispose the cutlets in the serving dish and the sauce round them. Needless to say, lamb cutlets must not be too much cooked or kept waiting.

SPRING IN THE HOUSE

REJUVENATION seems to be in the air in springtime. The trees are being brightened with new leaves and the earth covered with new grass; the flowers decorate the garden beds. Spring is lovely, and the works of man by contrast seem particularly vile unless some effort is made to bring them into line with the outer world.

There are some housewives who would, no doubt, be happy to refurbish and redecorate completely every spring; but even if this were practicable all of us would not care for it. There are pieces of furniture, beloved for their associations or their intrinsic beauty or for their absolute perfection for the purposes of our daily life, that we would not part with on any account, and, happily, the refurbishing of our intimate surroundings demands nothing so drastic. Redecoration in extreme cases, and fresh covers on chairs and settees to replace those that are tired with the winter use—open fires, however cosy their effect, have an unhappy knack of soiling their surroundings—fresh window hangings and well chosen cushion covers and the effect is gained. The brightest flowers of spring may be brought in to garnish our rooms, and the gayest spring weather peep in through our windows, and nothing is left to make an unhappy contrast. At the moment, the choice of fabrics for the housewife who would refurbish is one of almost bewildering variety and delightfulness. At Messrs. Williamson and Cole's, Limited (High Street, Clapham, S.W.4), where the best of chintzes, cretonnes and furnishing fabrics of all kinds are to be found, two new and beautiful materials, particularly desirable for long curtains, are being shown—the "Chilston" and the "Romilly" figured slub repps. The former, priced at 21s., is the most exquisite creation in green and pale gold, arranged in a slightly conventional pattern with just a suggestion of Chinese influence, but most pleasantly vague, bold enough for a large room, but indefinite enough not to be overpowering in a small one. Similar designs are carried out in other shades of greens and browns, and there is also a blue and rose very much after the same style. The "Romilly" figured slub repp, sixpence a yard dearer in price, is equally lovely; this, again, has a semi-conventional design but a little smaller and covering the whole surface, a zig-zag somewhat like the Norman dog's tooth or a lightning flash, but worked right into the material in numberless soft and intermingling shades of copper. The beauty of these materials, with their slightly raised surface and their extraordinary richness and delicacy, is difficult to express in cold

black and white, and, as they are 50ins. wide, the price is by no means excessive.

At the other end of the financial scale comes an extraordinarily nice art silk at the same width at 4s. 6d. per yard. From this, in an orange shade, Messrs. Williamson and Cole have fashioned the most attractive "Chelwood" curtain, decorated with fringe to tone and a charming *appliqué* design of wistaria, and priced at £3 10s. a pair. These curtains are 2½yds. long. Another very attractive curtain design is the "Melcombe," made of Mulgrave art silk in mauve shot with blue, with a blue border, and *appliqué* with a design of delphiniums, sweet peas and wistaria. This is priced at £3 19s. 6d.

A new idea which has been taken up this season by Messrs. Williamson and Cole is embodied in the "Tulip Vista" cretonne, a handsome material printed with a floral design and central landscape, with the general effect of an oil painting. This is 31ins. wide and is printed in such a fashion that it can be joined perfectly and so becomes available for covering large pieces of furniture with the best possible effect. It is priced at 3s. 11d. per yard. A much cheaper but very attractive design is the "Daffodil Column" cretonne, 31ins. wide, at 1s. 11½d. per yard. Very effective use has been made here of a brown ground, against which the softened gold of the naturally portrayed flowers has a very warm effect.

The "Bolton" chair illustrated has a cover of Hollyhock Boquet cretonne, at 6s. 11d. per yard, and is priced at £9 19s. 6d.

Among the many books of patterns issued by Messrs. Williamson and Cole and ready to be sent on request to readers of COUNTRY LIFE, No. 28D has a particular charm as containing only fadeless cretonnes, shadow tissues, taffetas and printed case-ments. There is a great deal to be said for the desirability of knowing certainly that, whatever a fabric is when it starts life it will remain till the last day of use, and the patterns collected in this book cover such a wide range that it seems impossible to imagine a colour scheme for which something could not be found to prove effective. They range from handsome bold designs, such as the "Damask Tissue Scroll" at 4s. 6d. per yard, to the dainty—and reversible, be it noted—casement cloths, such as the "Rosebud," at 2s. 11½d. per yard. This is printed on cream in black and pink and green and pink. Another new feature is the inclusion, in many cases, of a coloured sheet showing the pattern reduced and the effect of the material as a whole.



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